

Monthly Labor Review

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12

Major Contract Expirations and Reopenings

Contract Developments Scheduled in 1959

Length of Work Life of Japanese Men

Worktime Practices in 17 Labor Markets

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

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Reports on Labor Developments in 1959—

The Monthly Labor Review covers the entire labor field. Each issue of 120 or more pages contains factual, informed articles by specialists on labor problems and labor economics, as well as summaries of studies and reports.

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The Labor Month in Review

THE AFL-CIO entered its fourth year of existence with no surcease of critical problems. Renewed hearings by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field brought charges that employers paid thousands of dollars to officials of the Sheet Metal Workers' union in exchange for labor peace. Another charge raised at the hearings against the same union typified the jurisdictional disputes which beset the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. The Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, makers of ventilating equipment, for some years has suffered business losses because the Sheet Metal Workers' union, which has no contract with the firm, is allegedly conducting a secondary boycott against it on grounds of substandard wages provided by the company's contract with the Steelworkers. The company contends that the boycott is part of the Sheet Metal Workers' effort to displace the Steelworkers. In 1957, the AFL-CIO, at the behest of the Steelworkers, had adjudicated the interunion dispute and ordered the boycott halted, to no avail.

There have been persistent problems of this type, despite a formal settlement machinery. Generally, they involve building and metal trade crafts and former CIO industrial unions. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and a staunch supporter of trade union unity, recently expressed fears for the merged organization on the grounds that jurisdictional decisions in favor of industrial unions would "set aside the merger agreement." When the Carpenters in mid-November voted its officers the power to withdraw from the Federation, one reason given was its concern over the union's jurisdictional interests as well as the desire of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to question President Maurice A. Hucheson on a bribery charge he faces in Indiana and his contempt citation for refusing to answer questions posed by the Senate Select Committee.

SOME OF THE collective bargaining activity, which closed out the year with a number of important settlements, was also colored by jurisdictional quarrels. The most complicated negotiations were in the airline industry. Over the Thanksgiving holiday, about a third of all scheduled passenger planes were grounded by strikes, a fact which generated suggestions that the provisions and efficacy of the Railway Labor Act, which governs airline labor relations, be reviewed.

All told, 11 companies and 5 unions were engaged in the bargaining, and in some instances, a dispute between the Pilots and the Flight Engineers organizations intruded itself. A Presidential factfinding board has recommended in favor of the Pilots' contention that, as a safety measure, flight engineers on jet airlines be required to qualify as pilots. The engineers, of course, contest the proposal, with promise of Teamster support. All major lines, except United, which uses all-pilot crews, will ultimately be faced with the problem. The principal union in the airline negotiations, however, was the Machinists, which negotiated contracts mainly for maintenance crews whose contracts had expired as far back as October 1957. The union bargains separately with each line, and contract terms have varied.

Company by company, the major situations as of mid-December were:

National. On November 13, reported tentative agreement to use all-pilot cockpit complement on jets, but to provide necessary training to qualify presently employed engineers. On November 25, mechanics represented by the Machinists were granted a wage increase of 44 cents an hour (part of it retroactive to October 1957), spread over 3 years.

Northwest. Signed contract on November 18 granting mechanics, food department employees, and guards a 15½ percent hourly increase (with some retroactivity) spread over 3 years. Severance pay was not granted and both parties dropped rules change demands.

Capital. After strike of more than a month, on November 19, granted mechanics wage increases similar to those by Northwest; also included new or improved benefits such as sick leave, severance, and holiday pay. Union compromised its demands on rest periods and weekend work.

Trans World. Machinists' strike of mechanics, begun November 21, ended December 3 with a 3-stage increase of 44 cents per hour, part of it retroactive to October 1957. The union had asked 3 more cents than Capital had granted to equalize rates. The union lost its demand to have mechanics cease seniority accumulation when elevated to supervisory jobs.

Eastern. Both Flight Engineers and Machinists began strike on November 24. Machinists settled on December 14 with mechanics receiving hourly rate increases comparable to Capital settlement. The engineers, who originally walked out in protest against understanding company had with Airline Pilots to carry third pilot on jets in lieu of engineer, were enjoined by court on this issue but continued strike on wage demands. Eastern offered to pay engineers for pilot training on company time.

American. Pilots are demanding flight-month reduction from 85 hours to 65, substantial salary increases, plus the third pilot for jets. Company has offered salary increases. Temporarily enjoined from striking, court lifted injunction on December 11.

Pan American. Mechanics, flight service crews, and others, represented by Transport Workers Union, are seeking reduction in hours with no reduction in pay. Union has pledged no strike until all procedures of the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted. The pledge was exacted in court where the company had sought to enjoin the union from harassing action during negotiations.

Bituminous coal miners will receive a 2-stage, \$2-a-day wage increase, plus increased vacation pay. Coal operators have agreed not to buy or process coal from nonunion mines (mines owned by steel mills and utilities, where the product is wholly consumed in operations, are excluded from this provision), and the United Mine Workers pledged it would not relax contract terms for any operator.

A 4-day boycott by the International Transport Workers Federation (a 62-country organization of transport unions) of ships registered under "flags of convenience" ended December 4. Nearly a score of American unions had been invited to participate, and it was chiefly in United States ports that efforts were generally successful. The action in this country was under the cooperative leadership of Joseph Curran and Paul Hall, presidents of rival AFL-CIO seamen's unions. The protest was against ships registered in Liberia, Panama, Honduras, and Costa Rica but owned in other countries. Unions claim this is a device to obtain tax and substandard wage advantages.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, performing in the unusual role of labor-management arbiter, made an initial award in a dispute between the East Coast American Merchant Marine Institute and the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union. He said that the maritime unions should forego whip-sawing tactics as between the various coastal em-

ployers and agree on a common contract termination date, as urged by a congressional committee in 1956. On contract issues he increased vacations and welfare payments for ships officers, but by less than the union had obtained on the Gulf Coast.

The United Automobile Workers between mid-November and mid-December negotiated contracts with Chrysler (for office and technical workers), Studebaker, Caterpillar Tractor (in all but one plant), Bendix (all after strikes), Budd Wheel, and Deere, broadly on the basis of earlier agreements with the three major auto manufacturers. An exception was at Studebaker where a wage reopener was granted and supplemental unemployment fund contributions were pegged to car sales. Strikes against Electric Autolite, International Harvester, and a Caterpillar plant were still in progress. Early in December, strikes over production standards crippled Chrysler Corp. output. Under contract terms the union may strike over a non-arbitrable issue such as output rates.

ON PAIN OF REMOVAL, national officers of the Teamsters on December 11 were ordered by a Federal judge to comply with the cleanup recommendations of a court-sanctioned board of monitors which the court had established in a compromise settlement of a suit to prevent installation of officers elected at the union's 1957 convention. Ruling on a petition of 2 of the 3 monitors, the judge defined at length their powers and the relative authority of the union's officers, whose status the court termed provisional.

Among the matters covered in the order (subject to appeal by the union) are: cancellation of the convention called for next March; instructions to union officers to comply with 11 separate reform actions (including filing of charges against vice president Owen Brennan); and characterization of the monitors as officers of the court. A union petition to remove monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt on conflict of interest charges was denied.

A United States Supreme Court decision on November 24 overruled the National Labor Relations Board by declaring that the hotel industry as such could not be excluded from the Board's jurisdiction. The case grew out of a 1957 strike against Miami hotels.

Contract Developments Scheduled in 1959

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The two articles which follow complement each other, although there are certain significant differences in approach.*

The first article on major agreement expirations and reopenings covers all agreements affecting 5,000 or more workers, whereas the second on deferred increases and escalator provisions covers collective bargaining situations affecting 1,000 or more workers, except for those in the service trades, finance, and government.

The discussion of deferred increase provisions in the first article relates to all major agreements in effect at the beginning of 1959, whether or not deferred increases are due in 1959, whereas the emphasis in the second article is on deferred wage increases that will take place in 1959.

The summary of cost-of-living escalator provisions in the first article is presented in terms of the effective date of any resulting wage changes and in the second in terms of the index months to which the escalator is tied.

A Calendar of Expirations and Reopenings

CORDELIA T. WARD *

SCHEDULED to rank among the principal collective bargaining developments of 1959 are contract negotiations in the steel and railroad industries, where 3-year agreements expire in June and October, respectively. Other contract renegotiations likely to arouse considerable interest in 1959 are to take place in the aluminum, fabricated metal products, rubber, and meatpacking industries. In total, about half of the agreements covering 5,000 or more workers expire in 1959. Most of the remaining agreements provide for automatic cost-of-living reviews, deferred wage increases of specified amounts, or permit contract reopenings on wages.

The U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has knowledge of, through its file of agreements and other published reports, 339 collective bargaining contracts covering 5,000 or more workers each.¹ These agreements probably represent all of the contracts of this size in the United States. The 339 contracts cover more than 6 million workers, or about a third of all

workers under collective bargaining. Of these agreements, 287, involving 5.6 million workers, will be in effect on January 1, 1959. Fifty-two agreements expired on or prior to December 31, 1958, including all major agreements in the agricultural machinery and airline industries. At the time of the preparation of this article, renegotiated agreements for these situations were not on file in the Bureau, nor did the Bureau have published information as to their status. Consequently, this report deals with the status of the 287 agreements in effect on January 1, 1959.

As indicated in table 1, approximately 85 percent of the 283 agreements with fixed terms were negotiated for periods of 2 years or longer. The major concentration among the long-term agreements was at the 3-year mark, but 15 percent of the agreements, applying to about the same percentage of workers, were for longer terms.

Virtually all long-term agreements provide for possible wage adjustments either by establishing conditions or dates for wage reopenings or by including cost-of-living or deferred wage increase clauses, or frequently by a combination of these wage adjustment provisions. An "annual im-

*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Although the Bureau does not collect railroad and airline agreements, information for 3 key railroad and 4 airline bargaining situations have been included in this study.

TABLE 1. Duration, wage-reopening, and wage-adjustment provisions of agreements covering 5,000 or more workers, in effect January 1, 1959

Duration ¹	Totals ²		Agreements with provisions for—					
	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)	Wage reopening		Automatic cost-of-living review		Deferred wage increase	
			Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands) ³
Total.....	287	5,628.7	90	1,825.9	93	2,950.7	180	4,031.2
1 year.....	17	207.6	1	8.0	1	7.0	1	7.0
Over 1 and less than 2 years.....	27	356.7	2	52.8	2	18.6	7	106.0
2 years.....	71	734.9	22	238.2	18	174.1	44	443.2
Over 2 and less than 3 years.....	38	1,102.6	2	35.5	29	1,015.3	35	1,061.8
3 years.....	88	2,170.8	31	537.0	28	1,323.7	65	1,768.6
Over 3 and less than 4 years.....	2	26.0	1	11.0	1	15.0	2	26.0
4 years.....	6	61.6	3	28.6	1	16.5	3	33.0
Over 4 and less than 5 years.....	8	119.5	4	32.0	4	83.5	5	98.5
5 years.....	17	290.2	16	323.0	2	23.0	10	185.1
Over 5 years.....	9	319.0	6	223.0	7	274.0	8	304.0
Open end (no fixed term) ⁴	4	244.8	2	14.8				

¹ In classifying agreements by duration for this study, a 1-month leeway was observed; e. g., agreements with terms of 23 or 25 months were grouped with agreements of 2 years' duration.

² Sums of individual wage provision items may exceed totals, since agreements frequently provide for more than one wage action. Possible wage

reopenings, automatic cost-of-living reviews, and deferred increases scheduled prior to termination date are counted for contracts terminating in 1959. ³ Refers to all workers covered by agreements, including instances where deferred increases were granted to specific groups or occupations only.

⁴ Subject to renegotiation at any time.

TABLE 2. Agreements covering 5,000 or more workers in effect January 1, 1959, providing for termination, wage reopening, or wage adjustment in 1959, by industry group

Industry	Current agreements available ¹		Agreements with provisions in 1959 for—										Current agreements not available	
			Termination	Wage reopening				Automatic cost-of-living review		Deferred wage increase				
				Specific wage reopening		Possible wage reopening								
				Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)					Agreements			Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	287	5,628.7	155	3,074.2	31	558.5	31	551.8	86	2,885.0	79	1,574.8	52	813.8
Manufacturing.....	143	2,612.4	80	1,301.4	14	307.5	21	294.4	67	1,577.7	37	992.7	32	325.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	1	5.5												
Food and kindred products.....	15	193.5	13	179.5					6	66.3	3	19.5		
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	10.0	1	10.0										
Textile-mill products.....	4	34.0	2	14.5			1	7.5					1	14.0
Apparel.....	17	389.6	2	56.0	1	150.0	12	160.1			2	20.0	4	41.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	2	16.5	1	10.0			1	6.5						
Paper and allied products.....	2	30.0	1	11.0	1	19.0								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	2	13.5	1	6.0					1	7.5	1	7.5		
Chemicals and allied products.....	2	18.3	2	18.3	1	11.0			1	7.3			1	5.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	26.4	3	26.4			2	20.5					1	5.5
Rubber products.....	4	94.2	4	94.2			4	94.2						
Leather and leather products.....													4	32.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	26.2	2	15.7							1	9.0	3	22.0
Primary metal industries.....	25	546.6	25	546.6					23	532.5	1	10.5	1	6.5
Fabricated metal products.....	5	57.2	5	57.2					5	57.2				
Machinery (except electrical).....	5	68.0	2	15.2			1	5.6	3	57.2	3	52.8	6	90.0
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	13	239.9	4	33.7	4	35.2			5	171.0	5	171.0	4	50.1
Transportation equipment.....	36	818.5	12	107.1	6	83.3			22	669.2	19	680.9	7	52.8
Instruments and related products.....	2	18.5			1	9.0			1	9.5			1	9.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1	6.0									1	6.0		
Nonmanufacturing.....	144	3,016.3	75	1,872.8	17	251.0	10	257.4	19	1,307.3	42	582.1	20	188.1
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural-gas production.....	15	255.3	3	25.3					1	7.0				
Transportation.....	26	452.3	9	141.6			9	240.5	12	240.3	14	310.7	2	27.0
Railroads and airlines ²	3	1,042.0	3	1,042.0					3	1,042.0			4	30.0
Communications.....	31	420.5	29	379.5							1	30.0	5	67.5
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	8	81.1	4	53.4	2	14.8					2	12.9		
Wholesale and retail trade.....	9	65.6	5	39.6	2	15.0			2	11.0	1	6.0	2	14.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	10	115.1	4	34.6	4	40.5					1	5.0		
Services.....	11	105.3	4	39.3	1	8.5					2	17.0		
Construction.....	41	479.1	14	117.5	8	172.2	1	7.9	1	7.0	21	200.5	7	49.2

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² See footnote 3, table 1.

³ Includes 2 agreements covering 220,000 anthracite and bituminous-coal

workers which may be renegotiated at any time. See text footnote 3.

⁴ See text footnote 1.

provement factor," "annual productivity increase," or a wage increase of a deferred nature applied to 4 million workers under 180 of the 287 agreements. (Less than half of these workers will receive an increase in 1959.) Ninety-three agreements, covering nearly 3 million workers, provided for an automatic review and adjustment of wages dependent upon the movement of the BLS Consumer Price Index.² A slightly smaller number of agreements (90), applying to 1.5 million workers, provided for reopenings on wages before the termination date of the agreement.

Major agreements of indefinite duration ("open end" agreements) are uncommon. As in 1958, they covered, in the main, bituminous coal and anthracite miners.³

About 3 out of 5 workers scheduled to receive deferred wage increases in 1959 are in the transportation equipment and transportation (trucking) industries (table 2). Possible wage adjustments in 1959 may result from contract reopenings provided in 62 agreements. Under the terms of 31 of these agreements, wage negotiations may take place in the event of a "change in the purchasing power of the dollar" or other significant economic changes. The other 31 agreements establish a specific reopening date. Cost-of-living adjustments may go into effect in the 1st and 2d quarters of the year for 500,000 workers in the steel industry and 1 million railroad employees, whose contracts do not expire until June and October, respectively.

Of the 155 agreements expiring in 1959, the largest number—65—expire in the 2d quarter of the year (table 3). The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947 requires that a party to an agreement desiring to terminate

or modify it shall serve written notice upon the other party 60 days prior to the expiration date. In the absence of such notice, many agreements provide for the automatic continuation of the agreement, frequently for yearly periods.

TABLE 3. *Expiration dates specified in 287 agreements covering 5,000 or more workers¹*

Year and month	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)	Significant bargaining situations
Total.....	287	5,028.7	
1959.....	155	3,074.2	
January.....	6	58.8	Telephones.
February.....	12	192.2	
March.....	10	79.9	Rubber; Textiles.
April.....	13	160.6	Women's apparel; Telephones.
May.....	15	228.6	Steel; Metal mining; West Coast
June.....	37	677.0	Longshoring; Telephones.
July.....	11	108.9	Aluminum.
August.....	12	109.9	Meatpacking.
September.....	14	163.2	Cans; Atlantic and Gulf Coasts
October.....	8	1,078.8	Longshoring.
November.....	5	69.1	Railroads.
December.....	12	157.2	
1960.....	81	1,130.5	
January-June.....	63	815.8	Aircraft; Telegraph; Men's clothing.
July-December.....	18	315.0	Electrical products.
1961.....	37	994.5	
January-June.....	27	448.0	Trucking; Maritime; Women's dresses.
July-December.....	10	546.5	Automobiles.
1962.....	10	184.7	
Open end (no fixed term). ²	4	244.8	Coal.

¹ Based on agreements known to be in effect on November 1, 1958. For 52 situations covering 513,800 workers, current agreements were not available.

² Subject to renegotiation at any time.

Listing of Selected Agreements

Table 4 contains a list of 154 selected bargaining situations, each covering 5,000 or more workers, many of which expire or may be reopened for wage negotiations between January 1 and December 31, 1959.⁴ The listing also includes a number of contracts which are not scheduled to terminate or to be reopened, but which provide for wage reviews based upon changes in living costs or specify deferred wage increases payable during 1959. The 154 situations listed cover a total of 4.5 million workers.

¹ Refers to deferred wage increases and cost-of-living reviews taking place during the entire term of the agreement. Many of these changes went into effect in 1958.

² A new bituminous-coal agreement was announced on December 3, 1958, too late for inclusion in the tables in this article. It provides for two increases in 1959—\$1.20 a day as of January 1 and 80 cents effective April 1.

³ Space limitations preclude the listing of all major contracts under which some action in 1959 is scheduled. No contracts in the construction industry are listed; in other industry groups, the selection of contracts is, in the main, designed to cover a broad range of separate industries and key situations.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹

ORDER OF LISTING

Manufacturing		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing, exclusive of construction		
1. Steel and aluminum		11. Chemicals		21. Mining		
2. Fabricated metal products		12. Petroleum		22. Railroads		
3. Machinery		13. Stone, clay, and glass products		23. Local transit		
4. Electrical products		14. Lumber		24. Trucking and warehousing		
5. Automobiles		15. Paper		25. Maritime		
6. Aircraft		16. Printing and publishing		26. Telephone and telegraph		
7. Shipbuilding		17. Textiles		27. Electric and gas utilities		
8. Other transportation equipment		18. Apparel		28. Wholesale and retail trade		
9. Controlling instruments		19. Food products		29. Finance, insurance, and real estate		
10. Rubber		20. Tobacco		30. Hotels and restaurants		

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
1. STEEL AND ALUMINUM						
Aluminum Company of America.	Aluminum.....	10,600	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	
Aluminum Company of America.	Steelworkers.....	17,400	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.		do.....	
Bethlehem Steel Co.....	do.....	90,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
Blaw-Knox Co. (Pennsylvania).	do.....	6,300	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.		do.....	
Chicago Foundrymen's Association and Independent Cos. (Illinois).	Molders.....	5,300	May 1956 to Apr. 1959.			
Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.	Steelworkers.....	7,800	Sept. 1956 to July 1959.		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	
Republic Steel Corp.....	do.....	55,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
Reynolds Metals Co.....	do.....	8,000	Aug. 1956 to July 1959.		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	
Southern and Northern Soil Pipe Manufacturers Negotiating Committee.	Molders.....	9,000	Jan. 1957 to Dec. 1959.			Jan. 5, 1959; 7 cents.
United States Steel Corp...	Steelworkers.....	148,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
United States Steel Corp., salaried employees.	do.....	9,800	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.		do.....	
2. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS						
American Can Co.....	Steelworkers.....	20,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.		Semiannually (Apr. and Oct.).	
California Metal Trades Association.	Machinists.....	6,400	Aug. 1957 to May 1959.		Jan. 1, 1959.	
Continental Can Co., Inc..	Steelworkers.....	17,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.		Semiannually (Apr. and Oct.).	
Crane Co. (Chicago, Ill.)...	do.....	6,000	Sept. 1956 to Sept. 1959.		do.....	
3. MACHINERY						
General Motors Corp.....	International Union of Electrical Workers.	35,000	July 1958 to Aug. 1961. ⁶		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	Aug. 1, 1959; 2.5 percent (6 cent minimum).

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)

3. MACHINERY—Continued						
Royal McBee Corp., Royal Typewriter Co. Division (Hartford, Conn.)	Auto Workers....	5,200	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.	-----	-----	-----
Sperry Rand Corp., Remington Rand Division (Elmira, N. Y.)	Machinists.....	5,900	Sept. 1956 to Sept. 1961.	By 60 days' notice, on or after Jan. 15, 1959, provided Consumer Price Index has reached 122.5.	-----	Sept. 14, 1959; 5-10 cents.
Timken Roller Bearing Co. (Ohio)	Steelworkers.....	10,000	Aug. 1956 to Aug. 1959.	-----	Semiannually (Jan. and July).	-----

4. ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS						
General Electric Co.....	International Union of Electrical Workers.	83,000	Aug. 1955 to Oct. 1960.	-----	Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).	Sept. 15, 1959; 3.48 percent (3 cent minimum).
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	.....do.....	50,000	Mar. 1956 to Oct. 1960.	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec., for monthly employees; Feb., May, Aug., Nov., for hourly and salaried employees on a weekly schedule).	Oct. 12, 1959; 3.5 percent (not in excess of 5-12 cents per hour for hourly employees; \$5-\$4.90 per week for salaried employees on a 40-hour weekly schedule and \$8.67-\$20.50 per month for monthly employees).

5. AUTOMOBILES						
American Motors Corp.....	Auto Workers....	15,000	July 1958 to Sept. 1961. ⁶	-----	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	Annual improvement increase of 2.5 percent (6 cent minimum). Date not available.
Chrysler Corp.....	.....do.....	104,000	Oct. 1958 to Aug. 1961.	-----	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1959; 2.5 percent (6 cent minimum).
Ford Motor Co.....	.....do.....	98,000	Oct. 1958 to Aug. 1961.	-----	.....do.....	Do.
General Motors Corp.....	.....do.....	340,000	Oct. 1958 to Aug. 1961.	-----	.....do.....	Do.

6. AIRCRAFT						
Bell Aircraft Corp. (Niagara and Erie Counties, N. Y.).	Auto Workers....	5,600	June 1957 to Mar. 1959.	-----	-----	-----
Boeing Airplane Co. (Kansas).	Machinists.....	15,000	Aug. 1958 to June 1960.	July 22, 1959.	-----	July 22, 1959; 5.5-9 cents.
Boeing Airplane Co. (Washington and Kansas).	Seattle Professional Engineering Employees Association (Ind.); and Wichita Engineering Association (Ind.).	8,400	May 1958 to May 1959.	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)

6. AIRCRAFT—Continued						
Boeing Airplane Co. (Washington and Florida).	Machinists.....	37,800	June 1958 to April 1960.	May 22, 1959.		May 22, 1959; 3 percent increase.
Curtiss-Wright Corp., Wright Aeronautical Division (New Jersey).	Auto Workers.....	13,500	Sept. 1957 to Sept. 1959.			
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	do.....	10,000	May 1958 to May 1960. ⁶		Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	3 percent (7 cent minimum) effective in 1959—date not specified.
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	Machinists.....	33,000	May 1958 to May 1960. ⁶		do.....	Do.
Fairchild Engine and Airplane Co. (Hagerstown, Md.).	Auto Workers.....	5,100	Oct. 1957 to Oct. 1959.		Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).	
General Dynamics Corp., Convair Division.	Machinists.....	15,700	May 1958 to May 1960.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	May 1959; 3 percent.
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	do.....	24,300	May 1958 to May 1960.		do.....	May 18, 1959; 3 percent (7 cent minimum).
McDonnell Aircraft Corp.	do.....	14,800	May 1958 to Sept. 1960.		Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	May 4, 1959; 3.5 percent (to the nearest penny).
Martin Co. (Middle River, Md.).	Auto Workers.....	11,000	July 1958 to June 1961.		Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.).	June 30, 1959; 3 percent (7 cent minimum).
North American Aviation, Inc.	do.....	21,000	May 1958 to May 1960.		do.....	May 18, 1959; 7-9 cents.
Republic Aviation Corp. (Farmingdale, N. Y.).	Machinists.....	6,500	Apr. 1958 to Apr. 1960.		do.....	April 1, 1959; 10 cents.
United Aircraft Corp., Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division (Connecticut).	do.....	17,500	Dec. 1957 to Dec. 1959.			
United Aircraft Corp., Hamilton Standard Division (Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn.).	Machinists.....	7,500	Apr. 1958 to Apr. 1960. ⁶	After Apr. 1959.		
United Aircraft Corp., Sikorsky Aircraft Division (Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.).	Auto Workers.....	7,000	Feb. 1958 to Feb. 1960.	Feb. 15, 1959.		

7. SHIPBUILDING						
Bethlehem Steel Co., Shipbuilding Division.	Marine and Shipbuilding.	12,000	Nov. 1956 to July 1959.		Jan. 1, 1959.	
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. (Newport News, Va.).	Peninsula Shipbuilders Association (Ind.).	11,000	Nov. 1956 to Sept. 1960.	Sept. 1, 1959.		
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders.	Metal Trades.....	15,000	July 1958 to June 1959.			

8. OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT						
ACF Industries, Inc., American Car and Foundry Division.	Steelworkers.....	6,500	Jan. 1957 to Nov. 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
General American Transportation Co.	do.....	6,100	Aug. 1956 to Aug. 1959.		Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	
Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.	do.....	5,400	Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
9. CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS						
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.).	Teamsters (Ind.).	9,000	Dec. 1956 to Jan. 1960.	Feb. 1, 1959.		
Sperry Rand Corp., Sperry Gyroscope Division (Great Neck, N. Y.).	International Union of Electrical Workers.	9,500	Nov. 1956 to May 1961.		Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	May 23, 1959; 3.48 percent of base rate.
10. RUBBER						
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	Rubber.....	21,300	Apr. 1957 to Apr. 1959.	At any time.....		
B. F. Goodrich Co.....	do.....	15,000	Apr. 1957 to Apr. 1959.	do.....		
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	do.....	28,000	Feb. 1957 to Apr. 1959.	do.....		
United States Rubber Co.....	do.....	30,000	Apr. 1957 to Apr. 1959.	do.....		
11. CHEMICALS						
American Viscose Corp.....	Textile Workers Union.	11,000	June 1956 to June 1959.	Once after Jan. 1, 1959.....		
Dow Chemical Co. (Midland, Mich.)	Mine Workers District 50 (Ind.).	7,300	April 1956 to March 1959.		Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	
12. PETROLEUM						
Atlantic Refining Co.....	Atlantic Independent Union (Ind.).	10,500	Mar. 1957 to Mar. 1959.	At any time.....		
Sinclair Oil Corp.....	Oil, Chemical and Atomic.	10,000	June 1957 to June 1959.	do.....		
Standard Oil Company of Indiana (Whiting, Ind.).	Independent Petroleum Workers of America (Ind.).	5,900	Mar. 1957 to Mar. 1959.			
13. STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS						
Corning Glass Works (Corning, N. Y.).	Flint Glass.....	5,500	Dec. 1957 to Jan. 1959.			Apr. 1, 1959; 3 percent—may be applied to wage rates or related items as decided by joint conference to be held at least 30 days beforehand.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co., glass container plants and warehouses.	Glass Bottle.....	10,500	May 1957 to Mar. 1960.			
United States Potters Association.	Potters.....	10,200	Oct. 1957 to Sept. 1959.			
14. LUMBER						
Douglas Fir Plywood Mills (Oregon and Washington).	Woodworkers.....	6,500	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1960.	At any time.....		
Southern California Lumber Employers Council.	Carpenters.....	10,000	July 1956 to June 1959.			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)

15. PAPER						
International Paper Co., Southern Kraft Division.	Papermakers and Paperworkers; Pulp; and Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	11,000	June 1958 to May 1959.			
Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers.	Papermakers and Paperworkers; and Pulp.	10,000	June 1955 to May 1960.	June 1, 1959.		

16. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING						
Metropolitan Lithographers Association, Inc., and independent shops (New York District).	Lithographers....	7,500	May 1958 to Apr. 1960.		Mar. 1, 1959.	May 1, 1959; \$5 per week for all minimum wage scales (except miscellaneous lithographic classifications shall receive \$4).
New York Employing Printers Association, Inc., Printers League Section (New York, N. Y.).	Typographical....	6,000	Aug. 1957 to June 1959.			

17. TEXTILES						
Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc.	Textile Workers Union.	5,500	Apr. 1958 to Apr. 1959.			
Dan River Mills, Inc. (Danville, Va.).	United Textile Workers.	9,000	May 1958 to May 1959.			
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania District (Philadelphia, Pa.).	Ladies' Garment.	7,500	Apr. 1958 to June 1960.	July 1, 1959, providing the cost-of-living index for Philadelphia rises.		

18. APPAREL						
Allied Underwear Association; Lingerie Manufacturers Association; and Negligee Manufacturers Association (Metropolitan New York area).	Ladies' Garment.	14,100	July 1956 to June 1960.	In event of increase in the cost of living, national currency regulation, or other changes affecting purchasing power of the dollar.		
Associated Corset and Brassiere Manufacturers, Inc. (New York, N. Y.).	do.	6,000	Dec. 1956 to Dec. 1959.	In event of an increase or decrease in the cost of living of at least 5 percent from date of last adjustment—permitted at minimum of 6-month intervals.		Jan. 1, 1959; 75 cents per week for miscellaneous employees.
Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A.	Clothing.....	150,000	June 1957 to May 1960.	Notice on or before Feb. 2, 1959, modifications to become effective June 1.		
Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers, Inc.	Ladies' Garment.	20,000	Jan. 1958 to Dec. 1960.	In event of national currency regulation, or other changes which shall affect the purchasing power of the dollar or in the event of an increase or decrease in the cost of living.		Jan. 1, 1959; 5 cents for minimum rate only for shops outside the greater New York area.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
18. APPAREL—Continued						
Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, Inc.; and American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, Inc.	Ladies' Garment.	50,000	June 1954 to May 1959.			
Infants' and Children's Coat Association, Inc., and Manufacturers of Snowsuits, Novelty Wear and Infants' Coats, Inc.	do.	8,000	June 1956 to May 1961.	In event the cost of living, under the BLS figures, increases by 5 percent, calculated from Apr. 15, 1958.		
Children's Dress, Cotton Dress and Sportswear Contractors Association, Inc. (New York, New York area).	do.	15,000	Jan. 1958 to Dec. 1960.	In event of national currency regulation or other changes which affect the purchasing power of the dollar, or in event of an increase or decrease in the cost of living. Revisions to be effective Jan. 15, May 15, July 15, or Sept. 15.		
Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Group, Inc.; United Popular Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc.; United Better Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc.; National Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc.; and Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc.	do.	84,000	Mar. 1958 to Feb. 1961.	In event of increase or decrease in cost of living since Mar. 15, 1958.		
19. FOOD PRODUCTS						
Brewers Board of Trade (New York, N. Y.).	Teamsters (Ind.).	6,000	June 1958 to May 1960. ⁶			June 1, 1959; \$4.75 per week for inside workers and \$3.25 per week for drivers.
Brewery Proprietors of Milwaukee.	Brewery.	6,000	June 1957 to May 1959.			
California Brewers Association.	Teamsters (Ind.).	8,000	Apr. 1958 to Mar. 1960. ⁶			Apr. 1959; \$4 per week.
California Packing Corp., California Division.	do.	12,000	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1959.			
California Processors and Growers, Inc.	do.	60,000	Mar. 1956 to Feb. 1959.			
Dairy Industry Industrial Relations Association (California).	do.	8,000	Mar. 1958 to Mar. 1959.			
Milk Dealers, Milk Department (Philadelphia, Pa., and vicinity).	Teamsters (Ind.); and Firemen.	8,500	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.			Jan. 1, 1959; 10 cents for tractor trailer drivers, truckdrivers, and wholesale drivers.
Milk Dealers Association of Metropolitan New York, Inc.	Teamsters (Ind.).	12,600	Oct. 1957 to Oct. 1959.			
Armour and Co.	Packinghouse.	20,000	Oct. 1956 to Aug. 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
Rath Packing Co. (Waterloo, Iowa).	do.	5,500	Nov. 1956 to Aug. 1959.		do.	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*—Continued

Company or association ¹	Union ²	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ³	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁴	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
19. FOOD PRODUCTS—Continued						
Swift & Co.....	Packinghouse; Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.); Meat Cutters.	32,800	Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
Wilson and Co.....	Packinghouse.....	8,000	Sept. 1956 to Aug. 1959.		do.....	
20. TOBACCO						
American Tobacco Co., Inc.	Tobacco.....	10,000	Jan. 1958 to Dec. 1959.			
21. MINING						
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Montana).	Mine, Mill (Ind.).	8,300	June 1956 to June 1959.			
Anthracite coal operators (Pennsylvania).	Mine Workers (Ind.).	30,000	Dec. 1956—open end.			
Bituminous coal operators.	do.....	200,000	Oct. 1956—open end.			
Kennecott Copper Corp....	Mine, Mill (Ind.).	10,000	July 1956 to June 1959.			
United States Steel Corp., Oliver Iron Mining Division (Minnesota).	Steelworkers.....	7,000	Aug. 1956 to June 1959.		Semiannually (Jan. and July).	
22. RAILROADS						
Class I Railroads.....	14 nonoperating employee unions.	768,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.		Semiannually (May and Nov.).	
Class I Railroads.....	Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.); Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).	229,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.		do.....	
Railway Express Agency..	Railway Clerks..	35,000	Nov. 1956 to Oct. 1959.		do.....	
23. LOCAL TRANSIT						
Chicago Transit Authority.	Street.....	11,600	June 1957 to Nov. 1959.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.).	
New York City Transit Authority.	Transport Workers.	35,000	Jan. 1958 to Dec. 1959.			Jan. 1, 1959; 10 cents.
Philadelphia Transportation Co.	do.....	8,800	Jan. 1956 to Jan. 1959.			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
23. LOCAL TRANSIT—Continued						
Public Service Coordinated Transport (New Jersey).	Street.....	6,200	Feb. 1958 to Jan. 1960.	.....	Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.).	Feb. 1, 1959, and Aug. 1, 1959; 5 cents.
24. TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING						
Automobile Carrier Drive-away Agreement and Automobile Carrier Truckaway Agreement.	Teamsters (Ind.).	15,000	Mar. 1955 to Feb. 1961.	In event maximum workweek is reduced by Interstate Commerce Commission or by legislative act; or in event of war, declaration of emergency, or imposition of economic controls.	Semiannually (Mar. and Sept.).	
Central States Area—Local Cartage Agreement.	.....do.....	110,000	Feb. 1955 to Jan. 1961.	In event of war, declaration of emergency, or imposition of civilian controls.	Semiannually (Feb. and Aug.).	Feb. 1, 1959; 7 cents.
Central States Area—Over-The-Road Motor Freight Agreement.	.....do.....	55,000	Feb. 1955 to Jan. 1961.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1959; 7 cents or 2.5 mills per mile.
Cartage Agreement (Chicago, Ill.)	.....do.....	11,000	Jan. 1958 to Dec. 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1959; 7 cents.
Trucking Companies, Freight Agreement (New England).	.....do.....	13,000	Apr. 1958 to Apr. 1961.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 11, 1959; 7 cents.
Trucking Companies, Over-The-Road and Local Cartage Agreements (New York).	.....do.....	12,000	Aug. 1958 to July 1961. ⁶	.....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1959; 7 cents, 34 cent per mile.
Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc. (Philadelphia, Pa.).	.....do.....	25,000	Jan. 1957 to Dec. 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1959; 10 cents.
25. MARITIME						
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Companies and Agents—dry cargo and passenger vessels, unlicensed personnel.	Maritime.....	30,000	June 1958 to June 1961.	Contract provides for 2 wage reviews spaced 1 year apart.	.....do.....	
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Tanker Companies, unlicensed personnel.	.....do.....	7,000	June 1958 to June 1961.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
New York Shipping Association.	Longshoremen's Association (Ind.).	30,000	Oct. 1956 to Sept. 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Pacific Maritime Association.	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.).	15,000	June 1958 to June 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
26. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH						
American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Long Lines Department.	Communications.	25,000	Feb. 1958 to June 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. (Washington, D. C., metropolitan area).	.....do.....	6,500	Nov. 1957 to Feb. 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland.	.....do.....	5,400	Oct. 1957 to Feb. 1959.	.....do.....	.....do.....	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1958*¹—Continued

Company or association ¹	Union ²	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ³	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁴	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
26. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—Continued						
General Telephone Co. of California.	Communications.	8,100	Dec. 1957 to Mar. 1959.			
Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Plant and Traffic Departments.	do.	18,500	Nov. 1957 to Feb. 1959.			
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co., Plant and Traffic Departments.	do.	15,400	Dec. 1957 to Apr. 1959.			
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Traffic Department.	New England Federation of Telephone Traffic Workers (Ind.).	18,000	June 1958 to May 1959.			
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., Traffic Department.	Communications.	9,200	Nov. 1957 to Feb. 1959.			
New York Telephone Co., Traffic Department (upstate area).	Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).	8,500	July 1958 to July 1959.			
New York Telephone Co., Commercial Department and Headquarters (downstate area).	Union of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	8,800	July 1958 to July 1959. ⁴			
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	Communications.	20,300	Oct. 1957 to Jan. 1959.			
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.	do.	18,600	Dec. 1957 to Feb. 1959.			
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. (northern California) and Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada, Plant and Traffic Departments.	do.	19,700	Oct. 1957 to Feb. 1959.			
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., All Departments (Oregon).	do.	5,300	Jan. 1958 to May 1959.			
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., Plant Department (southern California).	do.	10,900	Nov. 1957 to Mar. 1959.			
Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.	do.	55,300	May 1958 to May 1959.			
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Plant and Traffic Departments.	do.	42,300	Nov. 1957 to Feb. 1959.			
27. ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITIES						
Commonwealth Edison Co. and Subsidiary Public Service Co. (Illinois).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	11,000	Apr. 1956 to Mar. 1959.			
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.	Utility.	23,000	Mar. 1958 to Nov. 1959.			
Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (California).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	14,300	July 1957 to June 1959.			
Public Service Electric and Gas Co., Electric Operating Department (New Jersey).	do.	5,100	May 1958 to May 1959.			
28. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
Meat Markets (Chicago, Ill.).	Meat Cutters.	8,080	Oct. 1957 to Oct. 1959. ⁴			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. *Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1959*¹—Continued

Company or association ²	Union ³	Approximate number of employees covered	Contract term ⁴	Provisions effective January-December 1959, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living review ⁵	Deferred wage increase (hourly rate unless otherwise specified)
28. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued						
Associated Food Retailers of Greater Chicago.	Retail Clerks.....	12,000	Nov. 1957 to Nov. 1959.			
First National Stores, Inc.	Meat Cutters.....	9,000	Feb. 1958 to Feb. 1960.	Feb. 7, 1959.....		
Food Industry Committee (Greater Cleveland and adjoining counties, Ohio).	Retail Clerks.....	6,000	Aug. 1957 to Aug. 1959.			Feb. 1, 1959; 3-7.5 cents.
R. H. Macy and Co. (New York).	Retail and Wholesale.	8,000	Apr. 1956 to Jan. 1959.			
29. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE						
Building Managers Association of Chicago.	Building Service.	6,000	Sept. 1957 to Sept. 1959.			Jan. 19, 1959; 3 cents for jan-tresses only.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Insurance Workers.	5,300	Oct. 1956 to Mar. 1959.			
Prudential Insurance Co.	Insurance Agents.	15,000	July 1956 to July 1959.			
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc., Commercial Buildings (New York, N. Y.).	Building Service.	12,000	Jan. 1957 to Dec. 1959.			
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc., Apartment Buildings (New York, N. Y.).	do.....	11,000	Apr. 1958 to Apr. 1961.			Oct. 20, 1959; \$2.00 per week.
30. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS						
Associated Restaurants of Oregon, Inc., and the Portland Independent Hotel Association.	Hotel.....	5,500	July 1957 to May 1962.	June 1, 1959.....		
Chicago Residential Hotel Association.	Building Service.	5,000	May 1957 to Apr. 1960.	May 1, 1959.....		
Chicago Restaurant Employers.	Hotel.....	12,000	June 1957 to May 1959.			
East Bay Restaurant Association, Inc., and United Tavern Owners Association, Inc. (Alameda County, Calif.).	do.....	8,500	July 1954 to July 1959.			
Golden Gate Restaurant Association (San Francisco, Calif.).	do.....	15,000	Jun 1954 to Aug. 1960.	Sept. 1, 1959.....		
Hotel Employers Association of San Francisco.	Hotel and Building Service.	5,000	July 1954 to June 1959.			
Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council of Southern California, Inc.	Hotel.....	15,000	Jan. 1955 to Jan. 1960.	Jan. 15, 1959.....		
Washington State Restaurant Association and Seattle Hotel Association.	do.....	9,100	June 1957 to May 1959.			

¹ Contracts on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 1, 1958, except where footnote indicates that information is from newspaper source.

² Interstate unless otherwise specified.

³ Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as independent.

⁴ Refers to the date the contract is to go into effect, not the date of signing.

Where a contract has been amended or modified and the original termination date extended, the effective date of the changes becomes the new effective date of the agreement.

For purposes of this listing, the expiration is the formal termination date established by the agreement. In general, it is the earliest date on which

termination of the contract could be effective, except for special provisions for termination, as in the case of disagreement arising out of a wage reopening. Many agreements provide for automatic renewal at the expiration date unless notice of termination is given. The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947, requires that a party to an agreement desiring to terminate or modify it shall serve written notice upon the other party 60 days prior to the expiration date.

⁵ Date shown indicates the month in which adjustment is to be made, not the month of the Consumer Price Index on which adjustment is based.

⁶ Information is from newspaper account of settlement.

Deferred Increases and Escalator Clauses

LILY MARY DAVID AND DONALD L. HELM*

DEFERRED WAGE INCREASES will play less of a role in the 1959 wage picture than they have for the past several years. Because many of the major long-term collective agreements will be renegotiated during the year, the number of workers whose rates of pay will be determined by bargaining in 1959 rather than by earlier agreements will be higher than it has been in recent years.¹ Nevertheless, a substantial number of workers (2.9 million) will receive deferred increases in 1959.² Despite the economic uncertainty during the early part of 1958, the vast majority of long-term agreements that expired or were subject to renegotiation were renewed with new provisions for deferred increases.

While cost-of-living escalator provisions of long-term agreements expiring during the year will also be subject to renegotiation, at least one cost-of-living review is scheduled in 1959 under provisions of almost all existing long-term contracts before they expire. Consequently, the total number of workers (about 4 million) under cost-of-living escalator contracts remains at about the same level at the beginning of 1959 as at the beginning of 1958.³

Deferred Increases

During 1959 about 2.9 million workers in major collective bargaining situations are scheduled to receive wage-rate increases that were specified in agreements concluded in earlier years. Of these, approximately 1.7 million are employed in manufacturing, 400,000 each in construction and the transportation industries, and more than 350,000 in the other nonmanufacturing industries surveyed. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Construction. The 400,000 workers scheduled to receive deferred increases during the coming year in major construction situations represent a decline from approximately 584,000 workers who were to receive such increases in 1958. This reduction reflects the fact that more long-term

TABLE 1. *Deferred increases in union scales scheduled to go into effect in 1959 in major situations in construction*

Hourly increases effective during period	Approximate number of workers affected		
	Total for 1959 ¹	January 1 to June 30	July 1 to December 31
Total.....	397,000	378,000	122,500
5 but less than 7 cents.....	25,500	25,500	12,000
7 but less than 9 cents.....	22,000	12,000	10,000
9 but less than 11 cents.....	61,500	165,000	11,000
11 but less than 13 cents.....	16,000	16,000	.....
13 but less than 15 cents.....	12,000	12,000	.....
15 but less than 17 cents.....	105,500	95,500	.....
17 but less than 19 cents.....	39,500	39,500	.....
20 cents.....	20,000	.....	80,500
25 cents.....	5,500	5,500	.....
30 cents.....	80,500	.....	.....
35 cents.....	9,000	9,000	.....

¹ Some of the totals shown differ from those obtained by a simple addition of the January-June and July-December data because about 103,500 workers are scheduled to receive wage increases in both halves of the year, and these increases are not necessarily for the same amount for both periods. For example, out of the 165,000 workers scheduled to receive scale increases of 9 but less than 11 cents in the first half of the year, 80,500 will also receive a 30-cent increase during the second half of the year—a total of 30 cents for the year.

agreements with deferred wage increases were to reach their expiration dates in 1959 than in 1958, rather than any shift away from the practice of negotiating wage increases for periods of 2 years or more in the industry.

The cents-per-hour increases scheduled for 1959 in major construction situations are distinctly higher than those scheduled for manufacturing and other nonmanufacturing industries. In evaluating this difference, it should be remembered that cost-of-living escalator clauses are typically not found in construction agreements and that, for the most part, hourly scales in the construction trades exceed those in other industries. The most common increases scheduled for 1959 in the industry, affecting over 1 out of 4 workers who will

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¹ For a description of provisions for deferred wage increases in 1957 and 1958, see Monthly Labor Review, January and December 1957, pp. 50-52 and 1464-1467, respectively.

² The estimates are based on settlements negotiated in 1958 and earlier years and coming to the attention of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics by the beginning of December 1958. They cover major collective bargaining contracts (defined as those involving 1,000 or more workers) in all industries except the service trades, finance, and government and are based on settlements summarized in the Bureau's monthly report on Current Wage Developments, supplemented by information on some major construction agreements. The information used in compiling the current wage report, as well as that on the construction settlements, is based primarily on secondary sources.

Estimates for construction are included in the totals in the text, but are not incorporated in any table except table 1, because data are less complete for construction than for the other industries.

³ Some rise in the number of major situations with cost-of-living escalator provisions during 1958 was offset by the decline in employment in some of the major industries with such provisions.

receive already determined scale advancements, will be 15 cents, while 10-cent increase will affect about 15 percent of the total. About 2 out of 3 workers due deferred increases will have their scales advanced at least 15 cents.

In contrast with other industries, about 1 out of 4 of the workers (103,500) covered by provisions for deferred increases in construction will receive their 1959 adjustments in 2 steps; most of these (about 81,000) will receive pay advances during the year totaling 30 cents, of which 10 cents will be effective during the first 6 months and 20 cents during the remainder of the year. Except for the second part of these 2-step adjustments, practically all of the changes in union scales already determined for the construction trades will occur during the first half of 1959, normally the period in which most construction scale increases take place. Only about 19,000 workers will obtain their only deferred increase after midyear.

Other Industries. About 2.5 million workers covered by major collective bargaining agreements in manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries other than construction are scheduled to receive wage-rate increases in 1959 as a result of agreements already concluded.⁴ Almost 6 out of every 10 of these workers will have their basic

⁴ Excludes about 200,000 workers, primarily in the farm equipment and automotive parts industries, whose agreements had expired and were still being renegotiated at the beginning of December 1958. Previously, these contracts had contained deferred and cost-of-living escalator wage provisions.

pay scales advanced an average of 6 but less than 8 cents an hour; 1 out of 6 are scheduled for 5- but less than 6-cent raises; and 2 out of 10 are in line for increases averaging 8 cents or more. These pay increases do not include any cost-of-living escalator adjustments that may be effective in 1959; almost 2 out of 3 of the workers due to receive deferred increases are also covered by cost-of-living escalation (table 3).

The deferred increases scheduled for 1959 are concentrated in metalworking and transportation. The raises in transportation are in turn concentrated in trucking, where most of the 1958 negotiations provided for 1959 rate advances of about 7 cents an hour; some local transit agreements also provide for deferred wage increases. Most of the metalworking employees are found primarily in the manufacture of automobiles, automobile parts, farm equipment, aircraft, and electrical products. Approximately 700,000 automobile, automobile parts, and farm equipment workers will receive deferred increases averaging 6 but less than 7 cents an hour, while most aircraft contracts (affecting about 225,000 workers) will increase pay by 3 percent (averaging 7 but less than 8 cents) during the coming year. In the electrical products industry (about 300,000 workers), the only major metalworking industry in which the 1959 deferred wage increases were negotiated prior to 1958, pay advances will amount to 5 cents an hour or more.

TABLE 2.—Deferred wage increases scheduled to go into effect in 1959 in situations affecting 1,000 or more workers in manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries¹

Average deferred wage increase (cents per hour)	Number of situations	Approximate number of workers affected (in thousands)											
		All industries studied ¹	Total manufacturing ²	Food and kindred products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Metalworking ³	Total non-manufacturing	Mining	Warehousing, wholesale and retail trade	Transportation	Public utilities
Total.....	348	2,472	1,080	65	28	10	40	1,450	792	181	136	423	52
Under 5 cents.....	27	129	46	1	3	—	1	14	83	—	40	13	30
5 but less than 6 cents.....	61	412	381	8	—	—	2	352	31	—	13	18	—
6 but less than 7 cents.....	71	819	796	2	—	2	26	752	23	—	12	11	—
7 but less than 8 cents.....	74	583	287	9	3	—	2	264	296	—	33	262	—
8 but less than 9 cents.....	31	61	36	—	10	7	—	13	25	1	4	16	4
9 but less than 10 cents.....	7	10	5	3	—	—	—	2	6	—	4	2	—
10 but less than 11 cents.....	33	157	62	15	2	—	—	40	95	—	15	77	3
11 but less than 12 cents.....	10	25	15	15	—	—	—	10	10	—	3	—	7
12 but less than 13 cents.....	7	25	13	3	—	—	10	—	12	—	3	2	8
13 cents and over.....	16	222	28	9	10	—	—	6	194	180	4	10	—
Amount not specified or not computed ⁴	11	27	11	—	—	2	—	8	17	—	5	12	—

¹ Excludes certain industries, notably construction, the service trades, finance, and government.

² Includes a few settlements in the following industry groups for which separate data are not provided: Tobacco (4,000 workers), textiles (1,000), apparel (7,000), paper (5,000), rubber (5,000), footwear (26,000), and miscellaneous manufacturing (11,000).

³ Metalworking employees are found primarily in the manufacture of automobiles, automobile parts, farm equipment, aircraft, and electrical products.

⁴ Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 3. *Cost-of-living escalator provisions in major contracts in manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing¹ industries providing deferred increases in 1959*

Item	Approximate number of workers due to receive deferred increases (in thousands)	Percentage of workers covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses
All situations with deferred increases.....	2,472	64
AVERAGE DEFERRED WAGE INCREASE		
Under 5 cents.....	129	34
5 cents but less than 6 cents.....	412	87
6 cents but less than 7 cents.....	319	87
7 cents but less than 8 cents.....	383	69
8 cents but less than 9 cents.....	61	28
9 cents but less than 10 cents.....	10	20
10 cents but less than 11 cents.....	187	14
11 cents but less than 12 cents.....	25	
12 cents but less than 13 cents.....	25	
13 cents and over.....	222	4
Amount not specified or not computed ²	27	71
INDUSTRY GROUP (SELECTED)		
Manufacturing ³	1,680	75
Food and kindred products.....	65	3
Printing and publishing.....	28	25
Chemicals and allied products.....	19	10
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	40	4
Metalworking.....	1,450	85
Nonmanufacturing ⁴	792	42
Mining.....	181	
Warehousing, wholesale, and retail trade.....	136	22
Transportation.....	423	69
Public utilities.....	52	

¹ Excludes certain industries, notably construction, the service trades, finance, and government.

² Insufficient information to compute cents-per-hour increases.

³ See footnote 2, table 2.

⁴ See footnote 3, table 2.

Altogether the metalworking and transportation industries account for 3 out of 4 workers scheduled to receive deferred adjustments during the coming year. A large majority of these workers are also covered by cost-of-living escalator provisions; in other industries with deferred wage provisions, however, such escalation is less common.

Deferred increases will become effective for some groups of workers in every month of 1959 (table 4). About 180,000 trucking employees will receive raises in February; pay for many West Coast aircraft workers will go up in May; and wage-rate advances in the automobile and farm equipment industries are scheduled for August and September, respectively. Increases in rates of pay for workers in the electrical products industry are to go into effect in September and October. Rates in bituminous coal mines will advance in January and again in April.

In a majority of the major collective bargaining situations in which deferred adjustments are scheduled for 1959, skilled workers are due to

receive larger cents-per-hour increases than unskilled workers. In automobiles, farm equipment, electrical products, and aircraft, the adjustments generally consist of percentage increases with a guarantee of a minimum cents-per-hour advance.

The deferred increases due during 1959 in industries other than construction will apparently be smaller than those scheduled in 1958 on the average. This difference is due, however, to the fact that different industries are affected in each of the 2 years rather than to any reduction in the size of the deferred increases negotiated within the same industry. Thus, the deferred increases negotiated in the auto industry in 1958 (and scheduled to go into effect during 1959 and again in 1960) amounted to 2½ percent with a minimum of 6 cents an hour—the same as the formula provided for 1956 and 1957 by the 1955 auto contracts.

Cost-of-Living Escalators

As of the beginning of 1959, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that approximately 4 million workers will be covered by major collective bargaining agreements with automatic cost-of-living provisions. In addition, at least 400,000 unorganized workers (mainly office and other

TABLE 4. *Deferred wage increases due in 1959 in major contracts in manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries, by effective month*

Month	Approximate number of workers affected (in thousands)	Principal industries affected ¹
Total.....	2,472	
January.....	378	Trucking, utilities, coal mining, ² and various metalworking.
February.....	211	Trucking.
March.....	60	None.
April.....	255	Coal mining. ³
May.....	263	Aircraft.
June.....	139	Retail trade and aircraft.
July.....	60	Various metalworking.
August.....	721	Automobile and related industries.
September.....	275	Electrical products and farm equipment.
October.....	204	Electrical products, footwear, and, flat glass.
November.....	54	None.
December.....	43	None.
Month not known.....	65	

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

² The total is smaller than the sum of the individual months since 218,000 employees will receive 2 deferred increases in 1959.

³ The two-step wage increase provided for 1959 by the bituminous coal agreement concluded early in December 1958 is not strictly comparable to most of the other agreements summarized here, since both steps go into effect within a year, whereas the other agreements typically specify wage increases for a longer period. The increases consisting of \$1.20 a day (15 cents an hour) effective in January 1959 and an additional 80 cents a day (10 cents an hour effective in April) are included since they are part of the 1959 wage picture.

⁴ Based on settlements concluded prior to December 1958. Presumably some settlements concluded in that month would provide deferred increases due in December 1959.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items does not necessarily equal total.

TABLE 5. *Consumer Price Index months used in cost-of-living escalator clauses in effect on January 1, 1959*

CPI month	Approximate number of workers affected (in thousands) ¹	Principal industries affected
Total	14,000	
January	1,191	Automobiles, farm equipment, electrical products, and aircraft.
February	133	Aircraft.
March	1,352	Railroads, electrical products, and aircraft.
April	1,174	Automobiles, farm equipment, electrical products, and aircraft.
May	1,074	Steel, aluminum, meatpacking, and aircraft.
June	502	Trucking, electrical products, and aircraft.
July	1,191	Automobiles, farm equipment, electrical products, and aircraft.
August	133	Aircraft.
September	1,352	Railroads, electrical products, and aircraft.
October	1,173	Automobiles, farm equipment, electrical products, and aircraft.
November	1,046	Steel, aluminum, meatpacking, and aircraft.
December	501	Trucking, electrical products, and aircraft.
Month not known	41	

¹ Excludes an estimated 400,000 unorganized workers also covered by cost-of-living escalator provisions.

² The total is smaller than the sum of the individual months since most cost-of-living escalator provisions are quarterly or semiannual.

employees in companies where the organized plant workers are subject to escalator adjustments) also will receive automatic adjustments geared to changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index.

Practically every provision for cost-of-living escalation is in a long-term contract, usually specifying quarterly or semiannual reviews. However, the majority of workers (more than 2 million) whose contracts contain cost-of-living escalator clauses are covered by long-term agreements that expire during 1959. Practically all of these, including those in the basic steel, steel fabricating, aluminum, meatpacking, and railroad industries, provide for at least one cost-of-living review in 1959 before they are subject to renegotiation.

About 1.6 million workers are employed under long-term agreements that provide not only for cost-of-living escalator adjustments but also for deferred wage increases in 1959. Three out of four of these workers are employed in metalworking

(principally the production of automobiles, automobile parts, farm equipment, aircraft, and electrical products), and most of the rest in transportation (trucking and local transit).

In automobiles, automobile parts, and farm equipment, adjustments are quarterly, with pay tied to the January, April, July, and October CPI (table 5). Aircraft cost-of-living reviews are also quarterly, but the review months vary among contracts. Semiannual clauses are concentrated in basic steel, aluminum, meatpacking, railroads, and trucking, with steel, aluminum, and meatpacking using the May and November indexes, railroads March and September, and trucking December and June. The exact formulas used in relating wage changes to changes in the CPI vary from industry to industry. The most common current adjustments are, however, a 1-cent change in wage levels for a 0.5-point change in the Consumer Price Index, or 2 cents for a 0.9-point change.

During 1958, cost-of-living increases were a significant supplement to regular pay rates, and in several cases just about equaled increases in basic rates. Workers in the steel industry received 8 or 9 cents in deferred increases and 9 cents in cost-of-living adjustments. Most meatpacking workers actually received a greater increase from these adjustments than from deferred increases—8 and 7.5 cents, respectively. The size of the cost-of-living increases raised total pay advances in 1958 in these industries above those received in 1956 or 1957. In automobiles, negotiated wage increases averaged around 7 to 8 cents and escalator adjustments, 6 cents in 1958; in 1957, the deferred increase in automobiles averaged about 6 cents and the cost-of-living escalator increase was 6 cents. In the case of railroads, deferred increases amounted to 7 cents per hour compared with cost-of-living increases of 5 cents—a decline of 3 cents below the 1957 total.

Length of Work Life of Japanese Men, 1930 and 1955

KOYA AZUMI*

THE PATTERN of labor force participation for Japanese men has undergone considerable change between 1930 and 1955. Some facets of this change are indicated by the tables presented here on death rates in Japan and the labor force participation of the population at a given time. In Japan, as in many other countries, the demographic change that has most profoundly affected the length of working life has been a decline in the death rate. Life expectancy at birth in 1930 and 1955 for Japanese boy babies was 44.8 and 63.6 years, respectively. A 15-year-old boy had on the average 43.6 more years to live in 1930, compared with 53.2 more years in 1955. This 10-year increase was due primarily to the decline in the death rate. Correspondingly, the average length of working life had also been extended but not as much as life expectancy itself. In 1930, a 20-year-old worker could expect to live 40.2 more years and to work about 37.9 years, leaving about 2 years for retirement (table 1). By 1955, his life expectancy had increased 8.3 years and his working life, 6.4 years, leaving a little more than 4 years for retirement. The methods used in developing these data are discussed in the last section of this article.

Pattern of Working Life

One conspicuous change in the pattern of work life of Japanese men during the 25 years between

1930 and 1955 occurred in the rate at which men join and separate from the labor force. In 1955, young men were entering at a slower rate and older men were retiring at a younger age than they were in 1930. More than one-half of the Japanese boys still entered the labor force before reaching the age of 20 in 1955, but a comparison of the two periods indicates that the trend is for a delayed entry into the labor force (table 2). In 1930, about 630 boys out of 1,000 in the age group 10 to 14 joined the labor force, while the corresponding figure for 1955 was down to 540 per 1,000. In the older groups, on the other hand, 63.0 percent of men 65 years and older were in the labor force in 1930 compared with 56.4 percent in 1955.

In terms of the whole life span, Japanese men in 1955, on the average, lived longer and worked more years than they did in 1930. However, the proportion of the life span spent in the working force decreased slightly from an average of 67.6 percent to 66.0 percent and the trend was toward a lengthened period of retirement. In 1930, about 14 percent of nonworking years was spent in retirement as compared with about 19 percent in 1955.

Improvements in health conditions, which have reduced the death rates for all ages, and a shift in the Nation's social and economic structures have been responsible for these changes. The Japanese economy experienced expansion, destruction, and rehabilitation during the 25-year period under comparison. Studies on this topic have indicated that economic growth has been more rapid than population increase.¹ Even during the difficult years of the early 1930's, there was an increase in production. The index of industrial production (1934-36=100) grew in 1940 to 149 and after a decrease to 31 in 1946, it reached 181 in 1955.²

In the process of industrialization, the composition of the Japanese labor force has changed greatly. The proportion of men in the primary industries—agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—in which there is little retirement in Japan, has been decreasing rapidly. (See chart.) Of the many

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¹ See *Nippon no Jinko to sono Keizai-ryoku* [Japanese Population and Its Economic Strength], *Mainichi Shinbun Jinko Mondai Chosa-kai*, Nippon no Jinko [Population of Japan] (Tokyo, Mainichi Shinbun, 1954), Ch. 3, pp. 177-196; Irene B. Taeuber, *The Population of Japan* (Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1958), p. 61; G. C. Allen, *Japan's Economic Recovery* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1958), Ch. I.

² Allen, *op. cit.*, p. 193.

TABLE 1. *Average life and work-life expectancy, Japanese and United States males*

Country and year	At birth			At age 20		
	Average number of years			Average number of years		
	Life expectancy	Work-life expectancy	Outside labor force	Life expectancy	Work-life expectancy	Outside labor force
JAPAN						
1930.....	44.8	30.3	14.6	40.2	37.9	2.3
1955.....	63.6	42.0	21.7	48.5	44.3	4.2
UNITED STATES						
1900.....	48.2	32.1	16.1	42.2	39.4	2.8
1940.....	61.2	38.3	22.9	46.8	41.3	5.5
1950.....	68.5	41.9	23.6	48.9	43.2	5.7
1955.....	69.5	42.0	24.5	49.5	43.0	6.5

SOURCE: For United States data for 1900, 1940, and 1950, see Stuart Garkle, *Changes in Working Life for Men, 1900 to 2000* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1955, p. 299); for 1955, see Seymour L. Wolfbein, *The Length of Working Life*, a paper presented at the Fourth International Gerontological Congress, Merano, Italy, July 1957.

factors which influence retirement—disability, pensions, social security for the aged, compulsory retirement, etc.—few directly apply to Japanese farmers, most of whom are either self-employed or family workers. To illustrate, in 1956, as many as 95 percent of the men workers in agriculture and forestry were either proprietors or family workers, whereas the corresponding figure for other industries was 28 percent.

Thus, with an increase in social welfare practices, formal education, plus a trend toward nonagricultural employment, the rate of accession into the labor force has tended to decrease in the younger age groups, and the rate of retirement to increase in the older groups. Nevertheless, the length of working life has been extended due primarily to the decline in the death rate.

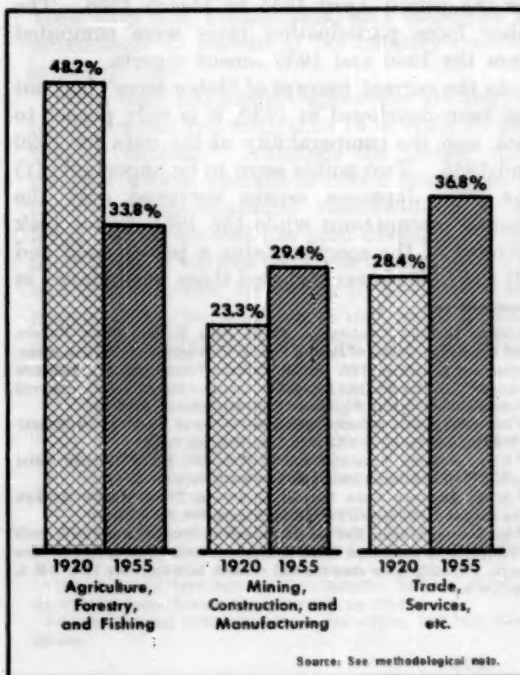
Comparison With the United States. The average life expectancy and work-life patterns of Japanese men in 1930 were comparable to that of United States men prior to 1900 (table 1). In 1955, the gap between the two countries was not nearly so great as it was in 1930. In 1955, the life expectancy at birth was about 3 years longer for United States males than for their Japanese counterparts but the work-life expectancy for both was 42 years. At age 20, however, the life expectancy of Japanese men was 48.5—just 1 year less than United States men but their work-life expectancy

(44.3 years) was 1.3 years longer; the number of years of retirement for these men was 4.2 compared with 6.5 for American men.

As for work-life patterns, there are noticeable differences. While in the United States the highest labor-force participation rate in 1955 was observed among 34-year-old men, in Japan the rate was highest among men in the 40- to 44-year group. Retirement, on the average, began later in life for Japanese men; on the other hand, the retirement rate was higher than that for United States men up through the age group 60-64, suggesting that the practice of retirement at the age of 65 is much more common in the United States.

Implications for the Future. Japan is well on its way toward having an aging population. In 1930, the proportion of boys 14 years and under was 36.7 percent of the male population, while the corresponding figure for 1955 was down to 32.5 percent. Population projections have indicated that the population of Japan will rise from 89 million in 1955 to a peak in 1990 of 108 million.³ According

Industry Composition of Japanese Male Labor Force, 1920 and 1955.



³ Minoru Tachi, *An Estimate of Future Population of Japan* (in *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, Rome, August 31-September 10, 1954*, New York, United Nations, Vol. III, pp. 243-249).

to these estimates, the proportion of those in the total population who are 14 years and under and of those 60 and over will in that year be 18.1 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively. This and other trends discussed in this article suggest certain problems related to the length of working life. For one, the retirement period will be lengthened and the responsibility of the labor force to support the nonproductive population in the form of pensions, etc. will increase.

Methodological Note

The working life tables presented in this article are based on Japanese census reports for 1930 and 1955.⁴ The methodology is the same as that used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in constructing its tables of working life for men.⁵ For 1930, the standard life table figures were taken from the table constructed by the Japanese Government based on the mortality rates for the period 1925 to 1930.⁶ The 1955 life table figures are from the 9th abridged life table constructed by the Institute of Population Problems of the Ministry of Welfare.⁷ This life table is based on the death rates for the period April 1955 to March 1956. The labor force participation rates were computed from the 1930 and 1955 census reports.

As the current concept of "labor force" had not yet been developed in 1930, it is only proper to look into the comparability of the data for 1930 and 1955. Two points seem to be important: (1) the 1930 Japanese census surveyed only the "usual" occupations while the 1955 census took account of the specific status a person held and (2) the 1930 census included those unemployed in

TABLE 2. *Abridged table of working life, Japanese men, 1930 and 1955*

Age interval	Number living of 100,000 born alive annually		Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in population)	Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force)			Average number of remaining years of—			
	In population	In labor force		Due to all causes	Due to death	Due to retirement	Life	Labor force participation		
(Within age interval)			(Between successive age intervals)					(At beginning of age interval)		
1930										
10-14	381,415	53,398	14.0	629.5	24.1	24.1			43.6	41.5
15-19	372,225	292,197	78.5	127.0	44.8	44.8				
20-24	355,557	326,401	91.8	46.9	43.1	43.1			40.2	37.9
25-29	340,240	329,012	96.7	12.5	37.4	37.4			37.0	34.5
30-34	327,514	320,964	98.0	1.9	37.9	37.9			33.4	30.9
35-39	315,109	306,437	98.2		48.7	47.5		1.2	29.6	27.0
40-44	300,684	294,370	97.9		69.3	63.6		5.7	25.7	23.1
45-49	282,437	273,964	97.0		96.8	88.3		10.3	22.0	19.3
50-54	259,061	246,885	95.3		147.6	127.6		20.0	18.5	15.9
55-59	228,990	210,442	91.9		226.1	192.2		33.9	15.2	12.7
60-64	190,937	182,869	85.3		307.6	228.5		79.1	12.2	9.9
65 and over	326,031	205,400	63.0							
1955										
10-14	466,576	4,007	(0)	540.3	5.1	5.1				
15-19	464,211	252,037	54.3	335.2	9.7	9.7			53.2	49.0
20-24	459,737	405,213	88.1	79.2	13.5	13.5			44.5	44.3
25-29	455,536	436,175	96.2	8.0	14.6	14.6			43.1	39.8
30-34	446,894	433,402	97.0	3.2	15.9	15.9			39.7	35.3
35-39	439,792	427,902	97.3	.7	20.1	20.1			35.3	30.9
40-44	430,973	419,690	97.4		29.7	28.7		1.0	30.8	26.4
45-49	418,617	406,230	97.0		59.0	43.5		15.5	26.5	21.9
50-54	400,264	382,260	95.5		110.9	68.9		44.0	22.4	17.9
55-59	372,802	359,874	91.1		191.0	100.6		90.4	18.6	14.3
60-64	333,616	274,956	82.4		286.2	143.6		137.6	15.0	11.2
65 and over	731,419	412,784	56.4							

¹ Those 0-11 year olds who were reported to have an occupation were assumed to be in the age interval 10-11 years.

² 14-year-olds only.

³ The 1955 census did not enumerate those 13 years or younger in the labor force. Therefore, no meaningful percentage of the population in the labor force could be computed for the age group 10-14 years.

Source: See Methodological Note.

each occupation, but excluded those who were working only temporarily at the time of the survey and those who did not have any "usual" occupations. Therefore, it is conceivable that many of those who were classified as being in the labor force in 1955 would not have been termed economically active in the pre-World War II censuses, and particularly since the census is taken at a time when a large number of workers are temporarily employed in agriculture, the large gap between the 1930 and 1955 statistics in the percentage of those in the primary industries might be conservative.⁸ It is difficult to estimate, however, how much effect these differences have.

⁴ Nihon Naikaku Tokoku-kyoku, Showa 5-nen Kokusei Chosa Hokoku [1930 Population Census of Japan], Vol. II, Shokugyo oyobi Sangyo [Occupations and Industries], 1936. Nihon Naikaku Tokoku-kyoku, Showa 30-nen Kokusei Chosa Hokoku [1955 Population Census of Japan], Vol. II, 1-pasento chushutsu shukai kekka [1 percent sample tabulations], Pt. 2, 1957.

⁵ For a description of methodology, see Tables of Working Life, Length of Working Life for Men, BLS Bull. 1001, 1950, pp. 58-74.

⁶ Nihon Naikaku Tokoku-kyoku, Dai 56-kai Dai Nihon Teikoku Tokoku Nenkan [The 56th Japan Statistical Yearbook], 1937, pp. 68-69.

⁷ Nihon Kosei-sho Jinko Mondai Kenkyu-jo, Jinko Mondai Kenkyu [The Journal of Population Problems], August 1956, No. 65, p. 39.

⁸ See Takeshi Mizuno, Kokusei Chosa ai okeru Shugyosha no Sull [Trends of Employment Population Based on National Census], Rodo Tokoku Chosa Geppo, [Monthly labor statistics and research bulletin], July 1952, Vol. 4, No. 7, p. 8.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Earnings in Men's and Boys' Suit and Coat Industry, March 1958

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS in the men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing industry in March 1958 averaged \$1.76 an hour, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and for work on holidays, weekends, and late shifts, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Of the 98,000 production workers in the industry, slightly more than half were employed in the Middle Atlantic region, where earnings averaged \$1.87 an hour—the highest among the 7 regions studied separately.²

The study on which this article is based provided wage information separately for the principal types of shop operation in the industry; for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas; and for 9 major industry production centers.³ It also included information on the distribution of straight-time hourly earnings and average earnings for workers in selected occupations, as well as data on work schedules and provisions for paid holidays and vacations and health, insurance, and pension benefits.

Industry Characteristics

Establishments in the study sometimes made both suits and overcoats, but usually produced only one or the other. During the period studied, the industry cut nearly 3 times as many suits as separate tailored coats and more than 6.5 times as many suits as overcoats.⁴

Approximately 54 percent of the 98,000 production and related workers in the industry in March 1958 were employed in the Middle Atlantic region, with the Great Lakes region accounting for nearly 18 percent of the total. The industry was largely concentrated in a relatively few metropolitan areas. Nine of these areas, for which separate

data are provided in this article, accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total industry employment—approximately the same proportion as in March 1951, the date of the Bureau's last previous study of the industry.⁵

There are three types of shops in the industry. The most important, in terms of employment, are the regular or "inside" shops which own the material and perform all or nearly all of the manufacturing processes. Cutting shops, the second type, own the material, cut the cloth, and deliver it to contract shops which make up the garments; they provided employment to less than 5 percent of the industry's work force in March 1958 and have been grouped with regular shops for purposes of this study. Contract shops, the third type, perform tailoring operations for manufacturers. Such shops were located principally in the Middle Atlantic region, particularly in and near New York City and Philadelphia, and employed approximately 25 percent of the industry's workers in March 1958.

More than 150 distinct operations are required to make a suit and more than 75 to make an overcoat or topcoat.⁶ Although the smaller shops combine several operations into a single job, the number of occupational classifications is still large. After the suit has been designed and patterns made in various sizes, garment parts are cut and then prepared for sewing by fitters who sort, match, and trim small parts and mark locations for pockets, buttons, belt loops, etc. Workers in

¹ The study, in which data were collected by BLS field representatives, covered establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's, youths', and boys' suits and coats and employing 5 or more workers at the time the establishment lists were compiled.

² See Wage Structure: Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, March 1958, BLS Report 140, for further details.

³ For definition of regions studied, see footnote 2, table 1.

⁴ For definition of centers studied, see footnote 2, table 2.

⁵ See Facts for Industry, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Series M23B-38, May 1958.

⁶ See Men's and Boys' Suit and Coat Industry: Earnings, March 1951, (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1951, pp. 573-575).

⁷ See Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1957 edition, BLS Bull. 1215, pp. 324-326.

TABLE 1. *Percent distribution of production workers in the men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing industry by average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions,² March 1958*

Average straight-time hourly earnings ¹	United States ¹			New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
	All workers	Men	Women							
Under \$1.00	0.2	(9)	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1		0.1
\$1.00 and under \$1.10	9.5	3.1	12.9	10.4	6.9	12.6	21.6	5.7	13.9	3.8
\$1.10 and under \$1.20	7.4	3.0	9.8	9.7	6.3	11.6	10.5	6.0	10.2	5.3
\$1.20 and under \$1.30	7.4	3.4	9.5	7.7	6.4	9.4	12.6	6.6	13.1	6.8
\$1.30 and under \$1.40	7.8	3.4	10.1	7.5	6.9	9.0	13.4	8.2	12.7	5.2
\$1.40 and under \$1.50	7.1	2.8	9.4	6.4	6.3	8.3	9.0	8.6	10.1	7.1
\$1.50 and under \$1.60	7.6	4.3	9.3	7.9	6.8	8.4	8.5	9.3	8.0	8.7
\$1.60 and under \$1.70	6.8	4.4	8.1	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.9	8.3	4.7	8.2
\$1.70 and under \$1.80	6.2	5.5	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3	4.9	7.0	4.8	7.8
\$1.80 and under \$1.90	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.5	7.6	3.1	6.8
\$1.90 and under \$2.00	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.6	2.8	5.0	4.3	4.5
\$2.00 and under \$2.10	4.9	6.9	3.8	3.9	5.3	3.1	1.5	6.4	3.7	6.2
\$2.10 and under \$2.20	3.8	6.0	2.6	3.0	4.3	2.9	1.2	4.2	2.6	3.8
\$2.20 and under \$2.30	3.5	6.2	2.0	4.7	4.0	2.6	.9	3.2	2.1	3.9
\$2.30 and under \$2.40	3.1	6.0	1.5	2.9	3.6	1.8	.4	3.4	1.6	3.3
\$2.40 and under \$2.50	3.1	6.8	1.1	2.5	3.9	1.5	.4	3.4	1.3	2.2
\$2.50 and under \$2.60	2.5	8.7	.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	.1	2.8	1.3	6.1
\$2.60 and under \$2.70	2.4	5.6	.6	2.2	3.2	1.5	.1	1.6	.8	2.6
\$2.70 and under \$2.80	1.7	4.0	.4	1.8	2.3	.8	.2	.8	.5	2.8
\$2.80 and under \$2.90	1.4	3.4	.3	.9	2.1	.4	(9)	.5	.2	1.5
\$2.90 and under \$3.00	.8	1.8	.2	.7	1.1	.3	(9)	.3	.2	1.4
\$3.00 and under \$3.10	.8	1.9	.2	.8	1.1	.3	.4	.4	.2	.5
\$3.10 and under \$3.20	.6	1.5	.1	.5	.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
\$3.20 and under \$3.30	.4	.9	.1	.3	.5	.2	(9)	.1	.1	.2
\$3.30 and under \$3.40	.3	.7	.1	.3	.4	.2	(9)	.1	.2	.3
\$3.40 and under \$3.50	.3	.7	(9)	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4
\$3.50 and over	.9	2.3	.1	1.2	1.4	.2		.1	.1	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	97,991	34,583	63,408	6,140	52,599	11,955	4,714	17,211	1,705	2,153
Average straight-time hourly earnings ¹	\$1.76	\$2.15	\$1.54	\$1.73	\$1.87	\$1.58	\$1.39	\$1.73	\$1.51	\$1.93

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The regions used in the study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,

Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

the sewing departments are usually assigned a specific task in the assembly process, such as sewing on buttons, sewing fronts to backs, or setting in sleeves. From time to time during the processing, the seams are pressed and inspections are made for proper workmanship. By far, the largest proportion of the workers are engaged in sewing operations—performed either by hand or by machine. The number of sewing-machine operators, however, greatly exceeds the number of hand sewers who are more frequently employed in the fabrication of higher priced garments.

Women accounted for nearly two-thirds of the production workers; occupations in which they were predominant included sewing-machine operators, hand finishers, and thread trimmers. Among the occupations in which men were in the majority were cutters and markers, pressers, and work distributors. The proportions of men employees varied substantially among the 9 areas studied separately, ranging from one-fourth in St. Louis to about three-fifths in New York City.

Individual piecework was the basis of wage payment for approximately seven-tenths of the production workers studied in March 1958. The proportion was smaller in New England and in the Middle West (about three-fifths) and slightly higher in the Southeast (four-fifths). Among the 9 areas studied separately, the proportion of workers paid on an incentive (piecework) basis ranged from about three-fifths in New York City to about four-fifths in Rochester. Workers in the cutting department and inspectors, janitors, adjusters, and work distributors were usually paid on a time-rate basis;⁷ sewing-machine operators and hand sewers were generally paid on an incentive (piecework) basis.

Approximately nine-tenths of the production workers in the industry were employed in shops having labor-management contracts. In nearly all instances, contracts covering wages and related

⁷ Most of the lining cutters in Chicago and Rochester and cloth cutters and markers in Boston and Rochester were, however, paid on an incentive basis.

wage practices were with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Regionally, the proportion of workers covered by contract ranged from about 35 percent in the Southeast to virtually all in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions.

Average Earnings

Average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' suits and coats varied by sex, region, and metropolitan area. The 63,400 women in the industry averaged \$1.54 an hour, compared with \$2.15 for the 34,600 men, who tended to dominate the higher paying jobs in each region and were relatively more numerous in the higher

paying regions (table 1). Earnings levels for both sexes combined ranged from \$1.87 an hour in the Middle Atlantic region to \$1.39 in the Southeast region. Averages of \$1.73 an hour were recorded for both the Great Lakes and New England regions; workers in the Border States averaged \$1.58, and those in the Middle West, \$1.51. Men accounted for more than two-fifths of the production workers in the Middle Atlantic region and earned, on the average, 65 cents an hour more than women. Only about a fifth of the workers in the Border States and in the Middle West and Southeast regions were men; their earnings exceeded those for women by 49, 40, and 22 cents an hour, respectively. Average earnings of workers in metropolitan areas exceeded the average for workers in nonmetropolitan areas by 41 cents an

TABLE 2. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of production workers, total and selected occupations, in the men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing industry in 9 areas,² March 1958

Item	Baltimore			Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York City			Philadelphia			Rochester	St. Louis
	All shops	Regular and cutting shops	Contract shops					All shops	Regular and cutting shops	Contract shops	All shops	Regular and cutting shops	Contract shops		
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS															
Cutting:															
Cutters, cloth	\$2.42	\$2.42		\$2.44				\$2.79	\$2.79					\$2.42	\$2.22
Cutters, lining	2.32	2.32		2.39	\$2.19	\$2.18	\$2.42	2.78	2.78		\$2.46	\$2.48		2.31	2.18
Cutters and makers, cloth	2.60	2.60		2.54	2.42	2.32	2.58	2.83	2.84		2.63	2.52		2.53	
Coat fabrication:															
Basters, armhole, hand	1.75	1.77	\$1.66	1.90		1.26	1.88	2.16	2.20	\$2.14	1.78	1.77	\$1.79	1.80	1.78
Basters, except armhole, hand	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.90		1.32	2.06	2.09	2.08	2.00	2.02	1.90	2.24	1.83	
Button sewers, hand	1.58	1.60	1.54	1.43	1.59	1.32	1.77	1.64	1.71	1.61	1.56	1.59	1.54	1.70	1.47
Buttonhole makers, hand	1.68	1.67	1.70	1.76	1.52	1.62	2.13	1.96	1.86	2.11	1.70	1.73		1.76	
Finishers, hand	1.66	1.56	1.56	1.51	1.59	1.44	1.62	1.48	1.80	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.80	1.53	1.41
Fitters (trimmers)	1.77	1.78	1.74	1.44	2.06	1.73		2.98	2.84	3.01	2.56	2.42	2.82	1.75	1.46
Inspectors, final (examiners)	1.54	1.54	1.40	1.49	1.49	1.63	2.13	1.81	1.86	1.78	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.74	
Palers and turners	1.51	1.56		1.38	1.69	1.26	1.57	2.27	1.94	2.39	1.41	1.40	1.42	1.63	1.36
Pressers, finish, hand	2.38	2.52	1.94	2.25	2.04	2.25	2.77	2.39	2.40	2.37	2.43	2.41	2.46	2.24	
Pressers, finish, machine	2.35	2.26	2.50	2.54		2.22	2.91	2.48	2.47	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.50	2.24	2.45
Sewing-machine operators	1.81	1.80	1.85	1.93	1.85	1.65	2.04	2.27	2.29	2.26	2.01	2.00	2.01	1.92	1.69
Shapers, edge and bottom, hand	1.99	1.98	2.03	2.62	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.63	2.61	2.65	2.49	2.31	2.66	2.16	1.80
Tailors, all around	1.77	1.85		2.19	2.16	1.79	2.08	1.93	2.05	1.76	1.82	1.82		1.84	1.72
Thread trimmers and basting pullers	1.38	1.42	1.31	1.25		1.27	1.47	1.26	1.34	1.22	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.31	1.33
Underpressers, long seam	1.95	1.90	1.87	2.19	1.98	1.82	2.38	2.07	2.41	1.86	2.06	1.89	2.28	2.23	
Trouser fabrication:															
Inspectors, final (examiners)	1.82	1.82			1.57	1.66		1.78	1.80	1.70	1.94	1.94		1.50	
Pressers, finish	2.70	2.70			2.13	2.06	2.37	2.65	2.97	2.62	2.24	2.24		2.18	2.02
Sewers, hand (finishers)	1.53	1.53			1.47	1.29	1.59	1.53	1.80	1.61				1.29	
Sewing-machine operators	1.74	1.74		1.79	1.79	1.48	1.90	2.18	2.30	1.92	1.74	1.74		1.71	1.46
Thread trimmers and basting pullers	1.41	1.41				1.31		1.38	1.45		1.26	1.26			1.19
Underpressers	1.89	1.89			1.86	1.77	2.04	2.12	2.24		1.84	1.84		1.96	
Miscellaneous:															
Adjusters (repairmen)	2.10	1.95		2.35				2.97	3.21		3.05	3.10	2.99	2.18	
Janitors	1.07	1.08		1.24		1.15	1.40	1.29	1.28	1.33	1.21	1.24	1.10	1.38	1.14
Work distributors (bundle carriers)	1.32	1.30		1.16		1.29		1.29	1.30	1.29	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.32	
ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS															
Number of workers:															
All workers	4,500	3,346	1,163	3,639	7,185	2,377	1,301	18,495	8,733	9,732	12,561	8,630	3,961	6,079	1,120
Men	1,457	1,144	313	1,478	3,096	788	569	10,806	6,057	4,799	5,590	4,043	1,547	2,406	281
Women	3,052	2,202	850	2,161	4,090	1,589	732	7,599	2,686	4,933	7,001	4,587	2,414	3,673	839
Average straight-time hourly earnings: ¹															
All workers	\$1.81	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.83	\$1.82	\$1.67	\$2.02	\$2.06	\$2.13	\$2.00	\$1.87	\$1.86	\$1.90	\$1.84	\$1.88
Men	2.08	2.10	2.03	2.17	2.05	2.04	2.35	2.36	2.34	2.38	2.19	2.15	2.29	2.08	1.83
Women	1.68	1.68	1.70	1.61	1.64	1.48	1.77	1.64	1.67	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.65	1.68	1.49

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² The areas used in this report conform with standard metropolitan area definitions of the Bureau of the Budget with the following exceptions: Chicago—Cook County; New York City—the 5 boroughs; and Philadelphia—

Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

hour in the Middle Atlantic region and by 37 cents an hour in the Border States—the only 2 regions in which there was sufficient employment in nonmetropolitan areas to provide separate earnings data.

Among 9 major centers of production in the industry, average hourly earnings were \$2.06 in New York City, \$2.02 in Los Angeles—Long Beach, \$1.67 in Cincinnati, and \$1.58 in St. Louis, with the remainder of the area averages grouped between \$1.81 and \$1.87 (table 2). Men accounted for three-fifths of the workers in New

York City, about a fourth in St. Louis, a third in Cincinnati and Baltimore, and approximately two-fifths in the other 5 areas.

Slightly more than half of the workers in New York City were employed in contract shops. Workers in these shops averaged 13 cents an hour less than those in regular and cutting shops. Baltimore and Philadelphia were the only other areas of the 9 studied separately in which substantial proportions of workers were employed in contract shops. In Baltimore, average hourly earnings in regular and cutting shops were 3 cents higher

TABLE 3. Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in the men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing industry, United States and selected regions,² March 1958

Occupation	Total number of workers	Average straight-time hourly earnings ¹									
		United States ³			New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
		All workers	Men	Women							
PRODUCTION OCCUPATIONS											
Cutting:											
Cutters, cloth	992	\$2.34	\$2.46		\$2.44	\$2.73	\$2.60	\$1.73	\$2.33	\$1.98	
Cutters, lining	950	2.31	2.39	\$1.46	2.26	2.58	2.08	1.62	2.19	1.82	\$2.38
Cutters and markers, cloth	2,882	2.55	2.57		2.45	2.68	2.32	1.77	2.39	2.37	2.60
Coat fabrication:											
Basters, armhole, hand	1,338	1.80	2.23	1.69	1.65	1.89	1.63	1.34	1.62	1.61	1.88
Basters, except armhole, hand	2,645	1.88	2.06	1.68	1.85	1.96	1.78	1.32	1.74	1.49	2.06
Button sewers, hand	1,189	1.54		1.54	1.48	1.63	1.40	1.31	1.51	1.42	1.55
Buttonhole makers, hand	1,280	1.69	2.64	1.68	1.73	1.76	1.55		1.57		2.10
Finishers, hand	9,568	1.47	1.99	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.42	1.26	1.51	1.40	1.58
Fitters (trimmers)	922	1.96	2.59	1.44	1.43	2.52	1.41	1.28	1.71	1.41	
Inspectors, final (examiners)	1,290	1.51	1.91	1.35	1.37	1.60	1.36	1.22	1.59	1.31	1.54
Pairers and turners	902	1.61	2.34	1.42	1.35	1.70	1.40	1.30	1.43	1.34	1.57
Pressers, finish, hand	1,942	2.28	2.36	1.69	1.94	2.35	2.18	1.52	2.06		2.70
Pressers, finish, machine	4,321	2.27	2.35	1.76	2.38	2.37	2.10	1.85	2.19	2.29	2.28
Sewing-machine operators ⁴	29,523	1.80	2.35	1.65	1.78	1.96	1.58	1.40	1.71	1.60	1.88
Baste edges	819	1.89	2.42	1.66	2.04	2.04	1.63	1.37	1.77	1.63	1.83
Baste, jump stitch machine (can-											
vas)	941	1.74	2.13	1.69	1.74	1.91	1.52	1.37	1.66	1.54	2.15
Fell body lining, bottom and side	549	1.80	2.40	1.69	1.97	2.04	1.52	1.35	1.86	1.51	1.91
Join undercollar, join sleeve lining											
or piece pockets	1,917	1.66	2.29	1.59	1.81	1.75	1.51	1.42	1.74	1.58	1.72
Pad collar and lapels	713	1.92	2.72	1.75	1.72	2.08	1.65	1.44	1.82	1.58	1.99
Sew darts, cloth	670	1.68	2.25	1.64	1.68	1.77	1.59	1.45	1.64	1.65	1.78
Sew edge tape	737	2.03	2.53	1.71	2.34	2.25	1.68	1.43	1.76	1.73	1.81
Sew in sleeve	1,356	2.15	2.57	1.83	2.15	2.42	1.82	1.62	1.84	1.75	2.27
Shapers, edge and bottom, hand	694	2.02	2.31	1.50	2.01	2.28	1.64	1.48	1.91		2.28
Tailors, all around	539	1.96	2.03	1.65	1.18	1.94	1.78		1.99	1.76	2.12
Thread trimmers and basting pullers	2,817	1.33	1.85	1.33	1.29	1.31	1.39	1.25	1.41	1.27	1.48
Underpressers, long seam	938	1.85	1.97	1.44	2.06	1.88	1.73	1.61	2.04	1.75	2.13
Trouser fabrication:											
Inspectors, final (examiners)	434	1.50	1.78	1.42	1.43	1.54	1.29	1.39	1.59		
Pressers, finish	690	2.09	2.22	1.37	1.94	2.33	2.04	1.78	1.98	1.98	2.08
Sewers, hand (finishers)	785	1.41	1.41	1.41		1.42	1.38	1.35	1.43		1.59
Sewing-machine operators ⁴	8,463	1.60	2.09	1.53	1.66	1.74	1.34	1.30	1.64	1.41	1.75
Attach waistband	353	1.51	2.00	1.45	1.54	1.72	1.29	1.21	1.66	1.40	
Bartacking	354	1.57	1.89	1.53	1.72	1.66	1.34	1.33	1.61	1.53	1.69
Join outseam	307	1.50	1.96	1.43	1.84	1.65	1.24	1.20	1.38	1.43	
Make pockets	1,233	1.60	2.18	1.49	1.60	1.78	1.28	1.30	1.65	1.43	1.82
Piecing pockets	315	1.46	1.76	1.44	1.66	1.48	1.32	1.28	1.75	1.36	
Serging	461	1.48	1.99	1.44	1.57	1.63	1.26	1.31	1.47	1.35	
Sew on waistband lining	267	1.64	2.19	1.55	1.79	1.60	1.22	1.41	1.97		2.00
Stitch pockets	421	1.57	2.55	1.61	1.57	1.75	1.29	1.29	1.57	1.49	
Thread trimmers and basting pullers	471	1.35	1.91	1.34	1.59	1.37	1.22	1.25	1.44	1.16	
Underpressers	703	1.59	1.85	1.53	2.06	1.88	1.57	1.44	1.84	1.47	1.71
Miscellaneous:											
Adjusters (repairmen)	305	2.23	2.25	1.88	2.37	2.50	1.83	1.78	2.37	2.21	
Janitors	791	1.29	1.32	1.11	1.22	1.28	1.08	1.09	1.57	1.16	1.40
Work distributors (bundle carriers)	1,324	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.26	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.20	1.31
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS											
Clerks, payroll	471	1.47	1.68	1.46	1.48	1.51	1.34	1.37	1.61	1.38	1.70
Stenographers, general	223	1.61		1.61		1.80	1.42	1.45	1.67	1.45	1.85

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² For definitions of regions, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ Includes data for regions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Includes sewing-machine operators in addition to those shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

than in contract shops, whereas in Philadelphia they were 4 cents higher in contract shops.

In the industry as a whole, earnings of individual workers were widely dispersed, with the largest concentration (9.5 percent) in any 10-cent wage interval recorded at \$1 to \$1.10. In the earnings array, the middle half of the workers were found between \$1.30 and \$2.10 an hour. Contributing to this dispersion of earnings were such factors as differences in shop pay levels among and within regions and areas, the wide range of skill requirements, and the relatively high incidence of incentive wage systems.

Regionally, the proportion of workers earning less than \$1.30 an hour ranged from 45 percent in the Southeast to 16 percent in the Pacific region, and amounted to about 20 percent in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions; the proportion earning \$2.10 or more ranged from 32 percent in the Middle Atlantic region to about 4 percent in the Southeast.

Occupational Earnings

Among the sewing-machine operators—the largest occupational group in the industry, accounting for two-fifths of the production workers—operators engaged in coat fabrication outnumbered those sewing trousers by a ratio of almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in March 1958 and averaged 20 cents an hour more—\$1.80 compared with \$1.60. As indicated in table 3, average hourly earnings of sewing-machine operators were dependent to some extent on the specific operation assigned. Thus, in all regions and areas, operators sewing in coat sleeves averaged more than operators joining undercollars and sleeve linings or piecing coat pockets. About four-fifths of the sewing-machine operators in the industry were women; however, the proportion varied considerably among the 9 areas, ranging from about 40 percent in New York City to virtually all in St. Louis.

Workers in the cloth cutter and marker occupation had the highest nationwide average hourly earnings, \$2.55. Average earnings of more than \$2.25 were also recorded for the other cutting occupations as well as for both hand and machine finish pressers in the coat fabrication department. Work distributors and janitors had the lowest average earnings, \$1.27 and \$1.29, respectively. Other occupational groups averaging less than

\$1.50 included hand finishers and thread trimmers and basting pullers in both coat and trouser fabrication departments.

Earnings of individual workers varied greatly within the same job and area. Particularly among piecework jobs, hourly earnings of the highest paid worker commonly exceeded those of the lowest paid in the same job and area by \$1 or more, even when workers at the extremes were excluded from the measure. For example, the range separating the highest and lowest tenths of the earnings distribution for women sewing-machine operators engaged in felling body linings exceeded \$1.30 in Boston and New York City, amounted to \$1.22 in Philadelphia, and to about 90 cents in 4 of the other 6 areas studied separately.

Earnings of workers assigned to the same job were also widely dispersed within individual establishments. For example, among 5 shops in 1 area that employed women in felling body linings, the highest individual earnings exceeded the lowest by 75 cents an hour in 1 shop and by \$1 or more in the other 4.

Establishment Practices

Data were also obtained on work schedules and selected supplementary benefits including paid holidays, paid vacations, retirement pensions, life insurance, and hospital and surgical benefits.

Scheduled Hours. A work schedule of 40 hours a week was in effect in March 1958 in shops employing more than four-fifths of the industry's production workers. Shorter workweeks—often 32 or 36 hours—were reported by the remaining shops.

Paid Holidays. Almost three-fifths of the production workers in the Southeast and virtually all workers in the other 6 regions received paid holidays. The most common provision was 7 days a year except in the Middle West, where 6 days a year were usually provided. Pay for each holiday for time-rated workers generally amounted to 8 hours at the regular rate; for incentive-paid workers, 8 times their average straight-time hourly earnings.

Paid Vacations. Vacation provisions for nine-tenths of the workers were determined by contractual agreements with the Amalgamated Cloth-

ing Workers union. These agreements usually provided the following: One-half week's pay after 6 but less than 9 months' service; three-fourths week's pay after 9 months but less than 1 year of service; and 2 weeks' pay for those with 1 year or more of service. For the first of these 2 weeks, workers received 40 hours' pay—computed for time-rated workers at their regular hourly rates and for piece-rated workers usually on the basis of their average straight-time hourly earnings for the 4 consecutive busiest weeks of the vacation year. The second week's vacation pay amounted to 2½ percent of the employee's straight-time earnings during the previous year. These provisions were in effect in each of the 9 areas studied separately except Philadelphia, where most employees with less than 1 year of service received vacation pay amounting to 2 percent of cumulative earnings and workers with 1 year or more of service received 4 percent of annual earnings.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans. Health, insurance, and retirement benefits were in most instances provided from the Amalgamated Insurance Fund, to which employers having contracts with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers contributed 6½ percent of gross wages payable for each pay period. In March 1958, employee benefits provided by this fund included life insurance (\$500 except in Chicago, \$1,000); sickness and accident insurance; and hospitalization and surgical benefits (including a flat-sum maternity payment). Families of the employees also were entitled to hospitalization and surgical benefits. In addition, the fund provided retirement benefits of \$50 a month to qualified workers beginning at age 65; women may retire at age 62 at reduced benefits.

In March 1958, the union also maintained health centers, which provided complete ambulatory medical care, including diagnosis and therapy, in 3 areas—New York City, Philadelphia, and Chicago. In New York City, employers contributed 0.25 percent of gross wages, and employees gave \$10 annually to this center; in Philadelphia, employers contributed 1¼ percent of gross wages, and employees an initial contribution of \$20; in Chicago, employers contributed 1¼ percent of gross wages.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Workweeks, Overtime, and Shift Pay in 17 Labor Markets, 1957–58

OFFICE AND PLANT WORKERS in 17 major labor markets were employed, for the most part, on scheduled workweeks of 40 hours in 1957–58, according to communitywide studies of occupational earnings and related wage provisions conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics during late 1957 and early 1958.¹ Only in the 4 southern areas studied and Denver were there more than 10 percent of the plant workers employed on workweeks of over 40 hours; in New Orleans, 12 percent of the office workers and 33 percent of the plant workers were on such work schedules. Relatively fewer office and plant workers were employed at workweeks of more than 40 hours than had been 5 years earlier and relatively more had workweeks of less than 40 hours.

Premium rates of pay were available, typically at time and one-half, to the great majority of office and plant workers after 40 or fewer hours of work per week, and to a somewhat smaller proportion of office and plant workers in most areas after 8 or fewer hours of work per day. Stemming chiefly from the 5-year decline in workweeks of more than 40 hours and the increased prevalence of workweeks of less than 40 hours, premium rates were available to more workers after fewer required straight-time hours per day or week than 5 years earlier. Provisions for premium pay for workers on late shifts, chiefly in the form of a cents-per-hour or percentage addition to day rates, applied to 80 percent or more of the manu-

¹ This article completes a series of analyses of wages, supplementary wage provisions, and establishment practices in major labor markets. Earlier articles, *Job Pay Levels and Trends in 19 Labor Markets, 1957–58* and *Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1957–58*, appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1958, pp. 1249–1256 and 1256–1263, respectively. The latter article covered paid holidays, paid vacations, and health, insurance, and pension plans. The detailed findings for the subjects covered in the 3 articles, as well as for coverage of labor-management agreements, minimum entrance rates for women office workers, and types of wage-payment plans, will be published in *Wages and Related Benefits, 19 Labor Markets, 1957–58* (BLS Bull. 1224–20).

Information on wages only was collected in 2 of the 19 areas surveyed between August 1957 and June 1958. Six broad industry divisions were covered: Manufacturing; transportation (excluding railroads); communications, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services (selected industries). Coverage was limited to establishments with 51 or more workers, except in 10 of the largest areas, where the minimum size of establishments was 101 employees in manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade.

facturing plant workers in all but 5 of the 17 areas. Cents differentials of less than 10 cents an hour applied to relatively fewer workers than 5 years ago.

Length of Scheduled Workweek

Three-fifths or more of the office workers in the 17 areas studied in 1957-58 were on a 40-hour workweek in each labor market studied except in the Northeast where more than one-half were on a schedule of less than 40 hours. The proportion of plant workers with 40-hour schedules exceeded that for office workers in all areas except New Orleans, Cleveland, and Denver. A 40-hour workweek applied to about two-thirds of the plant workers in New Orleans, seven-tenths in Atlanta, and to about three-fourths or more in the other areas (table 1).

In a majority of the areas, a fourth or more of the office workers had workweeks of fewer than 40 hours in 1957-58; the highest proportions were found in the Northeast—ranging between 59 and 66 percent in 3 areas to 90 percent in New York City. Such workers typically worked 37½ hours per week except in New York City (35 hours) and Atlanta (38½ hours).

In manufacturing industries, the proportions of office workers with work schedules of fewer

than 40 hours ranged from less than a tenth in 6 areas to nine-tenths in New York City. In two nonmanufacturing industries—finance, insurance, and real estate and services—the proportion of office employees who worked fewer than 40 hours generally was higher than in manufacturing, ranging from about 40 to 95 percent of the workers in the areas affording comparison.³ The proportions of office workers in retail trade with workweeks of less than 40 hours were generally the lowest of any industry division.

Proportions of plant workers with workweeks of fewer than 40 hours in the 1957-58 survey were highest (10 to 20 percent) in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco-Oakland. In manufacturing industries, they were higher than in nonmanufacturing in each area except Boston. Schedules of fewer than 40 hours for plant workers in public utilities were recorded in only 4 areas. The highest proportions in nonmanufacturing industries were recorded in New York City, where such shorter workweeks applied to a fourth of the nonoffice workers in retail trade and to a fifth in wholesale trade; and in Boston, to three-tenths in retail trade.

³ Although each of the 6 industry divisions is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries" in each area, separate data are available in only 12 areas for wholesale trade, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate and in only 5 areas for services.

TABLE 1. Percent of office and plant workers employed in all establishments by scheduled weekly hours of work, 17 areas, winter 1957-58

Area	Office workers ¹							Plant workers ²										
	Under 40 hours					40 hours	Over 40 hours	Under 40 hours				40 hours	Over 40 hours					
	35	36¼	37½	38¾	Total ³			Under 37½	37½	Total ³	Total ³		42	44	45	46	Over 46 hours	
Northeast:																		
Boston	8	10	25	8	66	34	1	2	8	12	79	9	2	1	1	4		
Newark-Jersey City	16	3	29	10	63	37	(⁵)	6	2	8	87	5	1	(⁵)		2		2
New York City	56	10	16	1	90	10	1	13	5	19	76	5	1	1	2	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Philadelphia	10	3	26	11	59	41	(⁵)	2	8	10	85	5	1	1	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	
South:																		
Atlanta	2		15	16	34	63	3	3	4	8	69	23	1	6	3	7		2
Baltimore	8	1	10	4	29	70	1	2	2	5	82	12		2	2	5		2
Memphis	3		6	1	11	81	8		1	2	75	23	1	1	4	10		3
New Orleans	2	1	11	1	21	67	12	2	1	2	65	33	2	2	8	15		3
North Central:																		
Chicago	3	5	16	9	39	61	1	9	4	12	80	8	1	1	2	3		1
Cleveland	2		14	3	25	74	1	14	5	20	73	7	2	2	(⁵)	2		1
Milwaukee	(⁵)		10	4	16	84	(⁵)	3	2	7	88	5	(⁵)	1	2	(⁵)		1
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1	(⁵)	17	8	31	68	1	5	4	9	86	5	(⁵)	2	1	(⁵)		1
St. Louis	4	1	9	4	19	80	1	2	4	6	88	6	3	1		2		
West:																		
Denver	1	3	5	(⁵)	11	86	4	2	3	5	76	18	2	4	1	9		2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	1	2	6	4	15	85	(⁵)	4	1	4	91	4	1	(⁵)	1	2		
Portland	(⁵)		7	4	17	82	1	3	1	4	94	3	2			1		
San Francisco-Oakland	2	1	15	10	32	68		3	10	13	86	1			(⁵)	(⁵)		

¹ Estimates for office workers are not comparable with earlier studies which relate to the hours of women office workers only.

² Excludes data for finance and insurance establishments.

³ Includes weekly schedules other than those presented separately.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, the data presented in boldface type do not necessarily add to 100 percent.

Not more than 1 percent of the office workers had workweeks of more than 40 hours, except in 3 southern areas and Denver. On the other hand, such schedules applied to 5 percent or more of the plant workers in all but the 3 Pacific Coast areas; they applied to 18 percent of such workers in Denver and to from 23 to 33 percent in 3 of the southern areas.

Among the industry divisions, the proportions of office and plant workers on the longer workweeks were highest in retail and wholesale trade.

Overtime Pay Provisions

Time worked beyond the regular hours of employment established by union agreement, by employer or industry practice, or by law is commonly called "overtime."³ The great majority of the workers in industry are paid overtime rates for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, except in industries or areas where schedules of less than 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week are prevalent.

Overtime work is typically, but not universally, compensated at premium rates. The worker may have the option of taking time off at equal (or extra) time or he may be required to take equal time off in order to spread the work. In some industries, the Fair Labor Standards Act permits seasonal overtime work at straight-time rates, and in others, not covered by the act, premium overtime may not be legally required. Lost time made up on regular days off may be permitted at regular rates, or may be prohibited except at premium rates, depending, in some establishments, on the reason for the lost time. In some firms with work schedules of less than 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, the hours at premium pay may be preceded by a stipulated amount of "overtime" either without any additional compensation or pro rata based on the regular rate of pay.⁴

Weekly Overtime. Provisions for premium rates were much more prevalent for weekly overtime than for daily overtime in the 17 areas surveyed in 1957-58. At least 79 percent of the plant workers and 93 percent of the office workers in these areas were in establishments that provided premium pay for weekly overtime (table 2). Although proportionately more office than plant workers in most areas were covered by the weekly

provisions, proportionately more plant workers were covered by the daily provisions.

Upward of two-thirds of the office workers and three-fourths of the plant workers in each of the areas studied in 1957-58 were employed in firms which provided pay at time and one-half the regular rate for work beyond 40 hours in the workweek. In some areas, where sizable numbers of workers were employed on workweeks of less than 40 hours, proportions ranging up to 23 percent of the office, and up to 14 percent of the plant workers were provided premium pay for overtime. However, in 14 areas, two-thirds of the office workers on shorter workweeks either received no additional pay or were paid at regular rates for work during the hours between the scheduled workweek and 40 hours. In contrast, except in Cleveland and Milwaukee, at least half of the plant workers whose work schedule was less than 40 hours received pay at premium rates for time worked in excess of their regular workweek.

Variations from the usual overtime pay provision of time and one-half after 40 hours were less frequent for plant than for office workers. From 7 to 14 percent of the plant workers in the 4 Northeast areas, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland received premium overtime pay after fewer than 40 hours; the proportions ranged from 1 to 4 percent of these workers in all other areas except Chicago (6 percent) and St. Louis (5 percent). Premium rates for fewer than 40 hours' work were provided to the greatest extent in manufacturing and trade.

Only a token number of plant workers in most areas had to work more than 40 hours before receiving premium pay. This practice applied to 8 percent of the plant workers in New Orleans and 10 percent in Denver. Overtime pay on this basis was provided chiefly in retail trade and the selected service industries studied and covered as many as 7 to 18 percent of the plant workers in retail trade in 7 of the 12 areas for which separate estimates were available for this industry division.

³ In the 1957-58 survey, penalty pay for work before or after specified hours was considered as "overtime pay"; for example, time and one-half before 8 a. m. and after 4:30 p. m. was considered daily overtime.

⁴ Such practices were classified in earlier BLS studies as "other premium pay." In the current studies, they are classified by the first premium rate, if any. Thus, substantial increases occur in the proportions of workers reported at time and one-half in the 17 areas, when compared with earlier studies.

New Orleans, Portland, and San Francisco-Oakland were the only areas where double time was applicable to an appreciable proportion of plant workers (chiefly in manufacturing in each of the three areas, and also in public utilities in Portland). Graduated scales of overtime, whereby the workers received time and one-half for a specified number of hours of overtime and double time thereafter, were also found in scattered instances.

Daily Overtime. Provisions for daily overtime were applicable to higher proportions of plant workers than office employees in each area. The proportion of plant workers ranged from 20 to 50 percentage points higher than the office-worker proportion in all but 6 areas. In 7 of the areas, fewer than half of the office workers were covered by provisions for premium rates for daily overtime but in the areas of highest incidence of such provisions—the three West Coast areas—from 83 to 92 percent were covered. From 45 to 50 percent of the plant workers in Atlanta, Memphis, and New Orleans, and 79 percent or more in the remaining areas were covered by premium-pay provisions for daily overtime. Among the major

industry divisions, the proportionate coverage of both office and plant workers was highest in public utilities and manufacturing ranked second.

By far the greatest proportion of office and plant workers covered by provisions for daily overtime were provided pay at time and one-half for work beyond 8 hours. Premium overtime rates effective after fewer than 8 hours applied, however, to as many as 14 to 23 percent of the office workers in the 4 northeastern areas, and 9 percent in Atlanta; and to as many as 8 to 12 percent of the plant workers in the 4 northeastern areas and San Francisco-Oakland.

Premium rates that began after more than 8 hours, and rates in excess of time and one-half were not applicable to significant proportions of workers in the combined total of the 6 industry divisions in any area. The former policy applied almost exclusively to plant workers and applied to significant proportions of those workers only in public utilities in New Orleans, in wholesale trade in Baltimore, and to both office and plant workers in retail trade in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Where provided in the 17 areas, the premium rate typically became effective after 8½ or 9 hours of work or after 10 hours for some plant workers.

TABLE 2. *Percent of office and plant workers in all establishments with provisions for premium pay for daily or weekly overtime by rate of pay and hours after which effective,¹ 17 areas, winter 1957-58*

Area	Office workers						Plant workers					
	Daily			Weekly			Daily			Weekly		
	Total ²	Time and one-half effective after—		Total ²	Time and one-half effective after—		Total ²	Time and one-half effective after—		Total ²	Time and one-half effective after—	
		Less than 8 hours	8 hours		Less than 40 hours	40 hours		Less than 8 hours	8 hours		Less than 40 hours	40 hours
Northeast:												
Boston.....	48	14	32	97	21	75	80	8	72	97	7	86
Newark-Jersey City.....	72	23	49	98	15	82	90	8	81	96	8	89
New York City.....	34	13	21	93	23	70	81	12	67	97	14	81
Philadelphia.....	56	19	37	96	23	73	86	8	77	94	8	84
South:												
Atlanta.....	35	9	26	94	10	83	50	4	46	89	4	80
Baltimore.....	46	2	46	96	5	90	84	5	81	95	3	89
Memphis.....	24	5	19	93	6	87	45	2	43	79	2	78
New Orleans.....	19	6	13	93	9	68	49	(³)	44	82	1	69
North Central:												
Chicago.....	50	5	45	96	8	88	79	6	73	97	6	88
Cleveland.....	58	(³)	58	97	3	94	87	1	85	96	5	88
Milwaukee.....	62	3	59	99	4	94	89	3	84	96	3	90
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	33	6	27	98	6	92	85	6	78	96	7	89
St. Louis.....	57	5	51	98	5	92	93	6	87	99	5	92
West:												
Denver.....	58	(³)	58	96	(³)	95	85	4	80	93	4	79
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	83	3	80	96	4	92	96	3	93	98	3	94
Portland.....	90	(³)	86	95	(³)	91	96	3	92	97	3	83
San Francisco-Oakland.....	92	5	86	99	6	93	99	12	79	99	12	75

¹ Graduated provisions are classified by the first effective premium rate. For example, a plan calling for time and one-half after 8 and double time after 10 hours a day would be considered as time and one-half after 8 hours. Similarly, a plan calling for no pay or pay at regular rate after 37½ and time and one-half after 40 hours would be considered as time and one-half after 40 hours.

² Includes, in addition to the proportions provided time and one-half, other proportions not shown separately who receive either "time and one-half after more than 8 (or 40) hours," or "double time."

³ Difference between total and the sum of items is attributable to the proportions who receive "double time."

⁴ Includes 15 percent who are finance workers on a fluctuating workweek.

⁵ Less than 0.5 percent.

Provisions for double time (typically after 8 hours) covered 23 percent of the office workers in public utilities in Portland; and as many as 16 percent of the plant workers in manufacturing in San Francisco-Oakland, about 15 percent in manufacturing and public utilities in Portland, and 10 percent in wholesale trade in Milwaukee.

Late-Shift Pay Provisions in Manufacturing

From 63 percent (New York City) to 95 percent (Cleveland) of the plant workers in manufacturing industries in the 17 areas studied in 1957-58 were employed in establishments that had specific provisions for second-shift work, either through a

TABLE 3. *Percent of plant workers in manufacturing establishments having formal provisions for second- or third-shift operations, by type and amount of pay differential, 17 areas, winter 1957-58*

Shift operation and differential	Percent of plant workers in manufacturing establishments															
	Northeast				South				North Central				West			
	Boston	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Atlanta	Baltimore	Memphis	New Orleans	Chicago	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach	San Francisco-Oakland
Total plant workers in manufacturing establishments.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Second shift.....	81.6	88.8	62.8	83.0	83.4	89.4	72.2	71.8	91.6	95.5	95.4	87.2	90.9	86.8	94.2	92.9
With shift-pay differential.....	81.6	87.8	61.3	79.0	66.8	88.0	61.7	54.8	90.4	94.1	94.6	86.5	90.9	86.8	94.2	92.9
Uniform cents (per hour).....	41.8	40.0	36.1	36.8	49.1	47.8	43.2	51.1	44.8	58.9	79.5	66.8	51.2	74.4	69.2	49.5
Under 5 cents.....	2.4	3	2	6.9	3.6	1.9	4.4	4	4	6	6	3.6	9	6.3	2.5	2.5
5 and under 6 cents.....	8.1	6.2	5.2	11.6	7.4	4.0	12.4	8.3	4.1	9.9	11.7	11.0	17.0	9.1	7.1	8.0
6 and under 7 cents.....	1.7	2.4	3.3	2.1	31.8	9.7	20.1	6.4	9.7	4	4	1.0	6.6	15.3	5.1	4.3
7 and under 8 cents.....	6.9	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.9	2.6	3.4	7.8	7.2	3.8	5	5	8.2	6	20.7	1.0
8 and under 9 cents.....	3.0	3.1	4	6.3	3.8	1.6	3.4	8.2	1.7	8.2	9.7	3.3	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.5
9 and under 10 cents.....	2.3	1.0	1	1	1.7	1.7	7	6.1	6.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	11.5	13.4
10 and under 11 cents.....	9.6	14.4	10.8	7.4	9.2	4.0	9.3	8.4	20.5	15.4	17.1	32.0	13.8	21.9	18.4	2.3
11 and under 12 cents.....	4.8	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 and under 13 cents.....	1.1	1.3	1.2	7	14.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.4	16.2	3.4	3.4	6	10.8	2.7	1.2
13 and under 14 cents.....	1.5	4.6	2.4	1	1.1	2.2	1	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.7	1	2.1
14 and under 15 cents.....	5.1	2.3	5.3	7	7	1.2	2.4	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.6	4.4	2.3
15 and under 16 cents.....	3.2	1.6	1.0	7	1.7	4.0	32.6	14.0	19.7	38.9	4.4	13.8	7.6	4.6	1.7	1.7
16 cents and over.....	36.8	45.5	23.4	36.4	18.8	28.4	13.1	41.4	32.6	14.0	19.7	38.9	4.4	13.8	7.6	4.6
Uniform percentage.....	2.1	3.5	2.1	1.8	14.1	2.9	4.1	8.5	19.3	7.6	2.0	8.1	2.3	3.8	1.7	1.7
Under 5 percent.....	4.1	3.5	2.1	1.8	14.1	2.9	4.1	8.5	19.3	7.6	2.0	8.1	2.3	3.8	1.7	1.7
Over 5 and under 10 percent.....	2.3	3.5	4.0	8.0	1.7	9.3	1.4	6	1.7	5.7	13.1	15.8	2.1	3.6	5.9	2.9
10 percent.....	28.6	38.5	11.8	29.6	13.8	7.6	13.8	7.6	30.4	11.6	7	4.6	9.4	2.1	6.5	2.9
12, 12½, or 15 percent.....	1.3	5.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other ¹	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.9	11.7	5.4	1.6	4.3	2.7	1.1	5.8	8.0	11.0	19.9	38.7
No shift-pay differential.....	1.0	1.0	1.5	4.0	16.6	1.4	10.5	17.0	1.2	1.3	1.8	8	8	8	8	8
Third shift.....	69.0	80.6	52.6	77.4	73.0	84.7	66.3	58.0	80.4	83.8	88.3	78.0	89.1	78.8	82.4	83.9
With shift-pay differential.....	69.0	80.4	51.5	74.7	65.8	83.1	55.8	46.8	79.3	82.2	87.7	78.0	89.1	78.8	82.4	83.9
Uniform cents (per hour).....	29.2	36.8	24.1	31.6	33.1	45.7	37.3	41.5	34.2	49.4	63.0	59.2	48.7	62.9	27.1	47.3
Under 5 cents.....	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 and under 6 cents.....	8	3	1.0	1.9	8.7	2.5	12.0	2.4	8	8	8	3.5	3.6	13.0	3.0	2.5
6 and under 7 cents.....	5.7	8	8	2.0	3.2	7	7.0	7	8	5	4	2.1	2.3	1.2	22.9	1.0
7 and under 8 cents.....	3.0	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.1	32.5	8.2	6.2	10.0	6	6	4.3	4.3	2.3	4.3	4.8
8 and under 9 cents.....	1.3	10.0	10.9	14.2	9.3	2.9	9.7	1.0	11.4	21.1	20.7	23.6	22.9	21.8	9.1	3.1
9 and under 10 cents.....	8.4	1.0	2	2	2	2	3.2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10 and under 11 cents.....	2.1	1.9	1	2.7	2.9	9	1.2	7.8	3.5	12.6	7.6	6.9	4.3	5	8	8
11 and under 12 cents.....	3.4	1.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12½ and under 13 cents.....	4	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 and under 14 cents.....	2.4	7.6	2.6	1.8	8	2.6	5.6	7.9	7.2	10.5	10.8	5.3	9.2	5.8	12.5	6.1
14 and under 15 cents.....	8	4.0	4	4.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.7	7	7.4
15 and under 16 cents.....	2.3	4.8	2.7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 and under 17 cents.....	4	2.1	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 and under 18 cents.....	38.1	40.2	19.4	35.4	14.1	25.6	13.1	36.8	29.0	14.0	18.8	19.5	1.5	7.3	5.9	3.8
20 cents and over.....	1.0	2	5	5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Uniform percentage.....	4.5	2.5	4.1	6.7	2.4	7.8	4.1	2.7	8.2	2.0	1.2	6	6	6	6	6
Under 7 percent.....	23.1	33.6	8.7	25.1	11.2	16.2	7.6	27.5	20.1	5.7	1.1	3	3	3	3	3
7 and under 8 percent.....	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 and under 10 percent.....	9.5	2.5	6.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.1	7	13.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
10 percent.....	1.7	3.4	8.0	7.7	18.7	11.7	5.4	8.3	3.8	10.7	10.7	20.9	14.4	48.1	32.6	51.8
12, 12½, or 15 percent.....	2	1.1	1	2.7	7.2	1.6	10.5	11.2	1.2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other ¹	1.7	3.4	8.0	7.7	18.7	11.7	5.4	8.3	3.8	10.7	10.7	20.9	14.4	48.1	32.6	51.8
No shift-pay differential.....	2	1.1	1	2.7	7.2	1.6	10.5	11.2	1.2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

¹ Pay at regular rate for more hours than worked, a paid lunch period not given first-shift workers, a flat sum per shift, and other provisions. Most workers to whom this category applied were in establishments which provided 1 such provision in combination with a cents or percentage differential for hours actually worked.

² Includes 0.6 percent with differential of more than 15 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

labor-management agreement or by other formal means. A great majority of the workers who were covered by second-shift provisions were also covered by third-shift provisions (table 3).

Pay differentials for late-shift work were almost universally specified in all areas except Atlanta, Memphis, and New Orleans. In these areas, the shift provisions covering 10 to 17 percent of the workers specified no pay differential.

A uniform cents-per-hour addition to first-shift rates was the common form of differential in most areas for both second and third shifts. However, percentage differentials were the most common provisions for both second- and third-shift work in Newark-Jersey City and Philadelphia, and for third-shift work in Boston and Chicago.

For second-shift work, other types of pay differentials covered as many as 11 to 39 percent of the manufacturing plant workers in Baltimore and the 3 West Coast areas. For third-shift work, the other provisions applied to from 12 to 21 percent of the workers in 5 areas and from 33 to 74 percent in the West Coast areas. The differential pay provision for these workers generally consisted of pay for more hours than worked, in combination with either a cents- or percentage-type differential or, less commonly, a flat-sum amount per shift.

The amount of the shift differential, whether stated in terms of cents per hour or a percentage, varied widely within each area. No single cents or percentage differential applied to a majority of the workers in establishments having shift provisions in any area. However, as few as 2 or 3 denominations taken together typically covered a majority of the manufacturing plant workers who were subject to shift provisions.

Cents-per-hour differentials for second-shift work for a majority of the workers were less than 10 cents an hour in 9 of the 17 areas.⁵ For the third shift, they were commonly 10 to 15 cents; the only area in which they were higher (16 cents) was San Francisco-Oakland. They were typically

under 10 cents an hour in Atlanta, Memphis, and Portland.

Percentage differentials for both shifts were most frequently provided in the Northeast and North Central areas except Milwaukee, and in Baltimore. In most areas, the common amount was 10 percent for each shift. However, 5 percent was the predominant percentage differential for second-shift work in Atlanta, Cleveland, and Milwaukee; 7½ percent, in Minneapolis-St. Paul; and 7 percent, in St. Louis.

At the time of the survey, the proportion of manufacturing plant workers working on late shifts ranged from about 10 percent in Boston and 15 percent in New York City and Minneapolis-St. Paul to 27 percent in Baltimore and St. Louis. Generally, 2 to 3½ times as many workers were employed on second-shift (evening) work as on third-shift (night) work.

Trends, 1952-53 to 1957-58

Scheduled Hours and Overtime Premium Pay. Fewer office and plant workers had work schedules of more than 40 hours in the 1957-58 survey than was the case 5 years ago, as measured in 18 identical areas.⁶ The extent of the decline and the changes in the proportions of workers at 40 hours and less than 40 hours are indicated in the following tabulation:

	Scheduled hours		Weekly hours beyond which premium overtime is paid	
	1952-53	1957-58	1952-53	1957-58
	[Percent of workers]			
Office workers:				
Less than 40 hours	44	48	10	12
40 hours	53	51	84	83
Over 40 hours	3	1	(1)	(1)
Plant workers:				
Less than 40 hours	6	10	4	6
40 hours	74	82	86	87
Over 40 hours	20	8	5	2

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

What part of these changes was attributable to economic conditions or trends in the 5-year period is open to question. That at least some of the reductions in the workweek may be permanent is suggested by the increased proportions of workers who are covered by provisions for the payment of weekly overtime at premium rates of pay after fewer than 40 hours of work.

⁵ The comparisons in this paragraph exclude the cents- or percentage-type differentials that are included in combination-type differentials.

⁶ The larger labor markets have generally been surveyed each year whereas others have been covered biennially or less often. In order to present measures of change in supplementary wage provisions, comparisons were based on data from a constant set of 18 areas. Since some of the 18 areas were not surveyed in the years of reference, data from the previous or following year were used. The 16 areas for which information was available for both periods of comparison accounted for 80 percent or more of the employment covered.

Shift Differentials. Since the winter of 1952-53, the proportion of workers in establishments having provisions for a pay differential for work on the second shift increased from 84 to 87 percent; for third-shift work, the proportion increased from 75 to 80 percent, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Percent of plant workers ¹ covered by provisions for—			
	Second shift 1952-53 1957-58		Third shift 1952-53 1957-58	
Shift operation.....	87	89	76	81
Shift differential.....	84	87	75	80
Uniform cents-per-hour.....	46	48	36	35
Under 7 cents.....	22	14	6	2
7 and under 10 cents.....	13	9	11	7
10 cents and over.....	11	25	20	25
Uniform percentage.....	34	35	30	31
Under 10 percent.....	17	19	14	7
10 percent.....	16	15	13	20
Over 10 percent.....	1	1	3	3
Other (chiefly combination type).....	3	5	9	14

¹ Based on employment in establishments studied in 15 major labor markets. See text footnote 6, p. 1379.

In both periods, shift differentials applied to nearly all workers covered by provisions for shift operation. The proportions covered by the several types of differential were essentially unchanged from 5 years earlier, except for a tendency toward combination-type differentials for both second- and third-shift work.

The level of the cents differential provided was generally higher in the 1957-58 period for workers on both shifts. For example, the proportion of workers in firms whose second-shift differential was less than 7 cents an hour decreased from 22 to 14 percent; the proportion with differentials of 7 and under 10 cents decreased from 13 to 9 percent; in contrast, the proportion of workers with differentials of 10 cents or more increased from 11 to 25 percent of the plant workers in the combined 18 areas. A similar but less extensive shift to higher than 10-cent differentials was noted in the provisions for third-shift operations.

For third-shift work with a percentage differential, the proportion of workers who were provided a differential of under 10 percent decreased from 14 to 7 percent; a corresponding increase from 13 to 20 percent was recorded in the proportion who were provided a differential of 10 percent of the day rate.

—OTTO HOLLBERG

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

State Right-to-Work Legislative Action in 1958

ON NOVEMBER 4, voters in 6 States—California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington—balloted to adopt or to reject so-called “right to work” proposals. “Right to work” is the term used for State laws that prohibit labor-management agreements requiring membership in a labor union as a condition of hiring or of continued employment.

In 5 of the 6 States—California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, and Washington—the proposal was rejected. The margin of defeat ran as high as almost 2 to 1 in Washington and Ohio, but was very small in Idaho. In Kansas, the measure was adopted by a ratio of approximately 4 to 3.

	Vote for right-to-work		Vote against right-to-work	
	Number of votes ¹	Percent of total	Number of votes ¹	Percent of total
California.....	1,934,911	40	2,903,309	60
Colorado.....	200,027	39	315,683	61
Idaho.....	116,770	49	120,673	51
Kansas.....	369,511	57	280,325	43
Ohio.....	1,160,324	37	2,001,512	63
Washington.....	321,655	36	577,377	64

¹ Latest available figures at time of going to press.

In all of these States except Kansas, the proposal had been placed on the ballot as a result of initiative petition. In Kansas, its appearance on the ballot was the result of an act of the 1957 State legislature.

During 1958, right-to-work measures were before the legislatures of four other States—Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Rhode Island.¹ Some of these measures proposed right-to-work laws and others, the submission of such proposals to the electorate. All failed to pass. In Massachusetts, a joint resolution was passed memorializing Congress against right-to-work legislation.

The Kansas right-to-work law is in the form of a constitutional amendment. It brings to six² the number of States that have adopted such constitutional amendments. In 4 of these 6—Arizona, Arkansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota—the States have enacted laws to implement

¹ Delaware, whose 1957 legislature was still in session, tabled a proposed right-to-work bill in January 1958.

² Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

these amendments. In Florida, the State courts have held that the constitutional amendment passed in 1944 and a law enacted in 1943, together, set forth the public policy of the State on this point.

Kansas had attempted to enact a right-to-work law in every legislature since 1947. In 1955, such a bill was passed by both houses of the legislature, but it was vetoed by the Governor. In that same year, however, a law was enacted that prohibited the closed shop but permitted the union shop upon majority vote of the bargaining unit.

Each of the five States that rejected right-to-work measures in the 1958 election had previously rejected like proposals, either in the legislature or by referendum. In California, bills were defeated in the 1949, 1951, and 1953 legislatures, and a proposed constitutional amendment was defeated in the 1944 general election. In Colorado, Idaho, and Ohio, bills were introduced in a number of previous legislative sessions, but failed to pass; while in Washington, a bill was defeated in the legislature in 1947 and an initiative petition was rejected in the 1956 general election.

The passage of the constitutional amendment in Kansas brings to 19 the number of States that now have right-to-work laws of general application. These States are:

	<i>Date constitutional amendment adopted</i>	<i>Date statute enacted</i>
Alabama.....		1953
Arizona.....	1946	1947
Arkansas.....	1944	1947
Florida.....	1944	1943
Georgia.....		1947
Indiana.....		1957
Iowa.....		1947
Kansas.....	1958	
Mississippi.....		1954
Nebraska.....	1946	1947
Nevada.....		1951
North Carolina.....		1947
North Dakota.....		1947
South Carolina.....		1954
South Dakota.....	1946	1947
Tennessee.....		1947

Tabulation—Continued

	<i>Date constitutional amendment adopted</i>	<i>Date statute enacted</i>
Texas.....		1947
Utah.....		1955
Virginia.....		1947

A 20th State, Louisiana, has a right-to-work law limited in application to agricultural and certain processing workers.

Right-to-work laws ban union-security agreements—not only the closed shop, where employers may hire only members of the contracting union, but also the union shop, where the employee not a member of the union is required to join after a certain period of employment.³ They also prohibit "maintenance of membership" which requires that those persons who are union members at the beginning of a contract period must remain members during the period of the contract.

There are some scattered indications that the right-to-work laws have broader implications. A South Dakota Attorney General's Opinion of September 3, 1958, interpreting that State's right-to-work law holds that the law bars a union from acting as the sole bargaining agent for nonunion and nonconsenting employees.⁴ The opinion reasons that to allow exclusive recognition would interfere with "the free exercise of the right to work by nonunion employees." This opinion follows a 1955 Louisiana Supreme Court decision⁵ in which a union was enjoined from picketing for the purpose of being recognized as the sole bargaining agent in a bargaining unit. There the court held that such exclusive recognition would "abridge" the right of a nonunion person to contract for employment, and would therefore violate the right-to-work statute. (At the time of this decision, Louisiana had a right-to-work law of general application.)

—DAVID A. SWANKIN
Bureau of Labor Standards

³ The Federal Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act prohibits the closed shop. However, it permits union-shop agreements except in States where such agreements are forbidden by State law. The Railway Labor Act was amended in 1951 to specifically permit union-shop agreements, notwithstanding any State law prohibiting them.

⁴ For a discussion of the opinion, see p. 1403 of this issue.

⁵ *Piegle v. Amalgamated Meat Cutters* (1955) 81 So.2d 835.

Wage Chronology No. 13: Federal Classification Act Employees

Supplement No. 2, 1952-58¹

FROM 1952 to 1958, pay scales and supplementary benefits of workers whose rates of pay are set by the Federal Classification Act were affected by a number of legislative measures. Salary scales for all workers under the act except those in general schedule (GS) grade 18 were advanced 7.5 percent by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955.² The pay of workers in grade GS-18 was raised in 1956 when Congress increased the maximum salary that could be paid to workers covered by the Classification Act from \$14,800 to \$16,000. In 1958, pay scales were increased an average of 10.1 percent by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958.³

The maximum number of jobs that could be classified in GS-16, 17, and 18 was also increased during this period.⁴ Longevity pay steps were added to the salary structure for grades GS-11 through GS-15 in 1954.

The same legislation provided for hiring workers at rates above the minimum for the grade in occupations in which there were recruitment problems. It also provided for the transfer of most workers under the crafts, protective, and custodial (CPC) schedule to wage-board rate determination; the remainder of these employees were transferred to the general schedule.

The major changes in supplementary benefits introduced between 1952 and 1958 consisted of

¹ For basic chronology and first supplement, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1951, pp. 296-300, and April 1952, pp. 416-417, or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 13.

² Public Law 94, 84th Cong., 1st sess.

³ Public Law 462, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

⁴ The number was raised in 1954, 1955, 1956, and again in 1958.

A—General Salary Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1954 (P.L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).		Classification Act limitation on number of positions in general schedule (GS) grades 16, 17, and 18 increased to 400 in GS-16, 115 in GS-17, and 35 in GS-18, in addition to positions previously allotted to specified agencies and functions by other statutes or reorganization plans. Crafts, protective, and custodial (CPC) schedule abolished, with employees in recognized trades or skills or in manual labor occupations to be placed under wage-board determination of prevailing rates within 12 months and the remainder (about 35,000) to be transferred to corresponding grades of the general schedule within 6 months. (See footnote 3, table B for grades.) Civil Service Commission authorized to fix minimum rates for an occupation above normal minimum for grade in one or more areas upon finding that such action might relieve recruitment difficulties. ¹
First pay period beginning after Sept. 1, 1954 (by above law).		Longevity step increases extended to employees in grades GS-11 through GS-15 with amount of each step increase for GS-15 not to exceed that for GS-14.
March 1955 (P.L. 94, 84th Cong., 1st sess., June 23, 1955).	7.5 percent general increase ²	No change in salary for GS-18. Maximum rate of GS-17 increased 5.9 percent.
June 23, 1955 (by above law)		
July 1956 (P.L. 854, 84th Cong., 2d sess., July 31, 1956).		Civil Service Commission authorized to establish and revise overall limitation on number of positions in GS-16, 17, and 18 subject to ceiling of 1,200, with 325 in GS-17, and 125 in GS-18.
Jan. 1958 (P.L. 462, 85th Cong., 2d sess., June 20, 1958).	10 percent general increase ³	Salary rate for GS-18 increased to \$16,000 and one step added to GS-17. Maximum number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 increased to 1,220, with 329 in GS-17, and 130 in GS-18. Salary rate for GS-18 increased 9.4 percent. Maximum number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 increased to 1,513, with 401 in GS-17 and 159 in GS-18. Definitions for grades GS-5 and GS-7 amended by removing restrictive language which prevented Civil Service Commission from permitting college graduates without work experience to be hired at any grade above GS-5. ⁴

¹ This provision was applied to a number of groups in subsequent years. For example, the Civil Service Commission instructed Federal agencies in April 1956 to increase the minimum salaries of engineers and certain physical scientists in grades GS-5 and GS-7 to the top regular step of the grades, and effective June 1956, the starting rates for such employees in grades GS-9 and GS-11 were increased to the top regular step and 4th step, respectively, of the progression schedules. In December 1957, the Civil Service Commission ordered Federal agencies to increase the rates of pay of all professional engineers and certain physical scientists not already at the top rate of their grades to the maximum of the appropriate rate range. When the 1958 pay act was passed, these advanced minimum rates were converted to rates of the new schedule under an existing Commission regulation which provides that a revision in the pay schedule of the Classification Act automatically changes

an advanced minimum rate to the nearest rate of the appropriate grade of the new schedule which does not result in a decrease of the special minimum rate.

² Because steps were uniform within each grade and rates were rounded to multiples of \$5, increases in such steps varied slightly from 7.5 percent. Increases in the General Schedule averaged 7.6 percent.

³ Rates were rounded to multiples of \$5 to maintain a uniform rate structure—resulting in an overall average increase of 10.1 percent.

⁴ The Civil Service Commission ruled that, in general, the GS-7 starting salary could be paid to appointees with high college standing. This affects almost all professional jobs such as engineering, physical and social sciences, accounting, etc., plus management trainees and some other jobs for which college graduates are normally hired.

provision for unemployment compensation, life insurance (to be financed by joint contributions by employees and the Government), and liberalization of the Federal retirement system accompanied by an increase in employee contributions to the retirement fund. Other legislative action during this period included a reduction in the amount of annual leave that could be accumulated, an improvement in overtime pay, introduction of call-back pay provisions, liberalization of travel allowances, provision of allowances for workers required to wear uniforms, and provision for financing of training.

The contributory life insurance system was enacted by the 83d Congress in August 1954. Insurance approximating a worker's annual salary became automatic unless he specifically elected to the contrary. It continues without further charge to employees separated for immediate

retirement after 15 years' civilian service or for disability; the amount of insurance is reduced after age 65.

Unemployment compensation was extended to Federal employees beginning January 1, 1955, also by action of the 83d Congress. Under this legislation, payments to an employee are determined under the unemployment insurance law of the State that is applicable in his case. Unemployment compensation benefits begin after the period covered by the terminal annual leave payment.

The retirement system was liberalized by the second session of the 84th Congress. The revisions, effective October 1, 1956, included a change in the method of computing annuities and an increase in the ratio of annuities to earnings, resulting in substantially greater benefits for both normal and disability retirement; reduction in the

B—Basic Federal Salary Ranges by Service and Grade, 1951–58

General schedule grade	Salary range and effective date															
	July 1951			March 1955			January 1958			Crafts, protective, and custodial schedule grade ¹	July 1951			March 1955		
	Maximum ²			Minimum	Maximum ²		Maximum				Minimum	Maximum ²		Minimum	Maximum	
	Minimum	Regular scale	Longevity scale		Regular scale	Longevity scale	Minimum	Regular scale	Longevity scale			Regular scale	Longevity scale		Regular scale	Longevity scale
1.....	\$2,500	\$2,980	\$3,220	\$2,690	\$3,200	\$3,455	\$2,960	\$3,530	\$3,815	1.....	\$1,810	\$2,170	\$2,350	\$1,945	\$2,335	\$2,530
2.....	2,750	3,230	3,470	2,960	3,470	3,725	3,255	3,825	4,110	2.....	2,420	2,840	3,050	2,600	3,050	3,275
3.....	2,950	3,430	3,670	3,175	3,685	3,940	3,495	4,065	4,350	3.....	2,552	3,032	3,272	2,745	3,255	3,510
4.....	3,175	3,655	3,895	3,415	3,925	4,180	3,755	4,325	4,610	4.....	2,750	3,230	3,470	2,955	3,465	3,720
5.....	3,410	4,100	4,535	3,670	4,480	4,885	4,040	4,940	5,390	5.....	2,974	3,454	3,694	3,200	3,710	3,965
6.....	3,795	4,545	4,920	4,060	4,890	5,295	4,490	5,390	5,940	6.....	3,200	3,680	3,920	3,440	3,900	4,205
7.....	4,205	4,955	5,330	4,525	5,335	5,740	4,980	5,880	6,330	7.....	3,435	4,035	4,335	3,665	4,355	4,685
8.....	4,620	5,370	5,745	4,970	5,780	6,185	5,470	6,370	6,820	8.....	3,740	4,490	4,865	4,020	4,830	5,235
9.....	5,060	5,810	6,185	5,440	6,250	6,655	5,985	6,885	7,335	9.....	4,150	4,900	5,275	4,400	5,270	5,675
10.....	5,500	6,250	6,625	5,915	6,725	7,130	6,305	7,405	7,855	10.....	4,565	5,315	5,690	4,905	5,715	6,120
11.....	5,940	6,940	-----	6,390	7,405	8,110	7,030	8,230	8,950							
12.....	7,040	8,040	-----	7,570	8,645	9,290	8,330	9,530	10,250							
13.....	8,360	9,360	-----	8,990	10,065	10,710	9,890	11,090	11,810							
14.....	9,600	10,600	-----	10,320	11,395	12,040	11,355	12,555	13,275							
15.....	10,800	11,800	-----	11,610	12,680	13,335	12,770	13,970	14,690							
16.....	12,000	13,000	-----	12,900	13,700	-----	14,190	15,150	-----							
17.....	13,000	13,800	-----	13,975	*14,620	-----	15,375	16,335	-----							
18.....	14,800	14,800	-----	*14,800	*14,800	-----	17,500	-----	-----							

¹ Employees in grades 1–10 who had been in same or higher grade for 10 years received an additional (longevity) step increase beyond the maximum rate for each 3 years of continuous service at or above the maximum rate without a change in grade or rate (except because of general increases in salary scales) with a limit of 3 such increases.

² Effective September 1954, under amendments to the Classification Act of 1949, longevity step increases were extended to employees in grades GS–11 through GS–15, with amount of each longevity increase for GS–15 not to exceed that for GS–14. (See table C.)

³ Under the Classification Act of 1949 as amended on September 1, 1954, the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule was to be abolished, with employees in recognized trades or skills or in manual labor occupations to be placed under wage-board determination of prevailing rates within a 12-month period

and the remainder (about 35,000), to be transferred to corresponding grade of the general schedule within 6 months as follows:

CPC grade	Corresponding GS grade
1, 2, 3.....	1
4.....	2
5.....	3
6.....	4
7.....	5
8.....	6
9.....	7
10.....	8

No loss in pay to workers currently employed was to result from such transfer.

⁴ Increased to \$14,835 in July 1956.

⁵ Increased to \$16,000 in July 1956.

number of years' service required for optional retirement on an annuity at age 62; immediate annuities upon involuntary separation at age 50 after 20 years' service; a reduction in the penalty for early retirement; and more liberal survivor benefits. Annuities of employees and survivors already on the annuity rolls had been increased by earlier enactments of 1952, 1954, and 1955. In

1958, benefits for these annuitants were again increased and pensions were provided for widows or widowers of some former employees who died prior to February 29, 1948.

Details concerning these changes, together with others introduced by legislation after January 1952, are shown in the five tables which accompany this article.

C—Provisions and Salary Ranges for Within-Grade Increases, by Grade, March 1955¹ and January 1958²

General schedule grade	Provisions for step increases within grade			Range between mini- mum and maximum salaries excluding longevity		General schedule grade	Provisions for step increases within grade			Range between mini- mum and maximum salaries excluding longevity	
	Number of weeks of satisfi- actory service between increases	Increases in annual salary ¹					Number of weeks of satisfi- actory service between increases	Increases in annual salary ¹			
		Mar. 1955	Jan. 1958	Mar. 1955	Jan. 1958			Mar. 1955	Jan. 1958	Mar. 1955	Jan. 1958
1.....	52	\$85	\$95	\$510	\$570	10.....	52	135	150	810	900
2.....	52	85	95	510	570	11.....	78	215	240	1,075	1,200
3.....	52	85	95	510	570	12.....	78	215	240	1,075	1,200
4.....	52	85	95	510	570	13.....	78	215	240	1,075	1,200
5.....	52	135	150	810	900	14.....	78	215	240	1,075	1,200
6.....	52	135	150	810	900	15.....	78	270	300	1,080	1,200
7.....	52	135	150	810	900	16.....	78	215	240	1 800	960
8.....	52	135	150	810	900	17.....	78	215	240	1 800	960
9.....	52	135	150	810	900	18.....	None	None	None	None	None

¹ Except for grades 17 and 18, these within-grade step increases and ranges were provided by legislation of June 1955 but were retroactive to March 1955.

² These within-grade step increases and salary ranges were provided by legislation of June 1958 but were retroactive to January 1958.

³ Except in grade 15 (where the longevity step was \$215 in 1955 and \$240 in 1958), the size of each longevity increase was the same as other step increases.

D—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Salary Rate Retention</i>		
July 1, 1956 (P.L. 594, 80th Cong., 2d sess., June 18, 1956).	Basic compensation rate plus any subsequent increases provided by law preserved for employee whose position was reclassified into a lower grade and who had been in position continuously for at least 2 years.	Not applicable to GS-16, 17, and 18. Provision retroactive to July 1, 1954. Not applicable if job duties were materially changed, according to Comptroller General's ruling.
Aug. 23, 1958 (P.L. 737, 85th Cong., 2d sess., Aug. 23, 1958).		Previous protection against reduction in pay upon reclassification into lower grade extended to those whose job duties changed materially. Provision made applicable to those downgraded on July 1, 1954, or later. Salary adjustments to be effective not earlier than Aug. 23, 1958. Salary retention under this provision limited to 2 years.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Overtime Pay		
Nov. 7, 1954 (P.L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).	<p>Changed to: Time and one-half to employees whose basic compensation did not exceed the GS-9 minimum rate (\$5,000, increased to \$5,440 effective Mar. 1955, and to \$5,985 effective Jan. 1958; overtime pay to employees at higher salary rates equal to time and one-half the GS-9 minimum rate).</p> <p>Additional annual pay (1) up to 25 percent of base rates authorized for standby employees in lieu of all overtime, night, and holiday pay and (2) up to 15 percent for employees whose duties require substantial amounts of unscheduled overtime, which cannot be controlled administratively, in lieu of other pay for irregular or unscheduled overtime and for night and holiday duty.</p>	<p>Maximum payment of basic salary plus premium pay in any one pay period increased to top regular GS-15 rate (\$11,800, increased to \$12,690 in Mar. 1955, and to \$13,970 in Jan. 1958). Agencies authorized to require employees above maximum regular rate of GS-9 to take compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay for irregular or occasional overtime.</p> <p>New aggregate pay not to be below employee's existing aggregate pay. Additional pay not to exceed 25 and 15 percent, respectively, of GS-9 minimum scheduled rate. Those receiving up to 15 percent could also receive premium pay for regularly scheduled overtime. Subject to Civil Service Commission approval.</p>
Holiday Pay		
Nov. 7, 1954 (P.L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).		Minimum 2 hours' pay at holiday rate for employees required to work on holiday within basic 40-hour workweek. See also provisions for increasing annual salary in lieu of holiday pay, under the section on Overtime Pay.
Jan. 11, 1957 (P.L. 1, 85th Cong., 1st sess., Jan. 11, 1957).		Presidential inauguration day made a paid holiday by statute for employees of the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia.
Premium Pay For Nightwork		
Nov. 7, 1954 (P.L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).		Night premium extended to cover periods of leave with pay of less than 8 hours during any pay period and periods when employees are excused from nightwork on a holiday. See also provisions for increasing annual salary in lieu of premium pay under the section on Overtime Pay.
Call-Back or Call-In Pay		
Nov. 7, 1954 (P.L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).	Minimum 2 hours' overtime pay for unscheduled work when called back to place of employment after regularly scheduled hours, or for work on unscheduled day (including holidays outside basic 40-hour week).	See also provision under Holiday Pay.
Vacation Pay (Annual Leave)		
Jan. 1, 1953 (P.L. 455, 82d Cong., 2d sess., July 5, 1952).		Provision for future accumulation of annual leave repealed. ¹ Leave earned in any calendar year to be used by June 30 of succeeding year.
Sept. 1, 1953 (P.L. 102, 83d Cong., 1st sess., July 2, 1953).		Permissible maximum accumulation of annual leave set at 30 days. Department and agency heads to establish rules for reductions of accumulated leave to this limit within a reasonable period. ²
Sept. 1, 1954 (P.L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).		Requirement for reduction in annual leave repealed. ³

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Travel Pay (Per Diem)</i>		
July 28, 1955 (P. L. 189, 84th Cong., 1st sess., July 28, 1955).	Increased to: \$12 a day maximum. ⁴	
<i>Mileage Allowances</i>		
July 28, 1955 (P. L. 189, 84th Cong., 1st sess., July 28, 1955).	Increased to: Automobiles and airplanes, maximum of 10 cents a mile; motorcycles, maximum of 6 cents a mile. ⁴	
<i>Moving Expenses</i>		
Feb. 12, 1958 (P. L. 326, 85th Cong., 2d sess., Feb. 12, 1958). Aug. 25, 1958 (P. L. 749, 85th Cong., 2d sess., Feb. 12, 1958).	Added: Allowance for moving house trailer or mobile dwelling within the United States or Alaska or between these two locations. Added: Payment of travel and moving expenses to first duty station in the United States or Alaska for new appointees in certain technical and scientific positions.	Not to exceed 20 cents a mile in lieu of other allowances for transportation of household goods and personal effects. President to issue regulations. Civil Service Commission to identify positions in which manpower shortage exists and which require skills critical to the national security effort. President to issue regulations. Law to be effective for 2 years.
<i>Uniform Allowances</i>		
Sept. 1, 1954 (P. L. 763, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).	Up to \$100 annual allowance established for each employee required by regulation to wear a uniform on duty.	Agencies to furnish uniform or reimburse employee. Allowance not considered as salary.
<i>Training</i>		
July 7, 1958 (P. L. 507, 85th Cong., 2d sess., July 7, 1958).	Provides training through Government or non-Government facilities as a means for increasing agency efficiency. Expense: Head of each department authorized to pay (1) all or any part of the employee's salary (excluding overtime, holiday pay, and night-shift differential) and (2) necessary expenses for (a) travel and per diem, (b) transportation of immediate family and household goods, (c) tuition, matriculation, library, and laboratory fees, and (d) other directly related services. Limitations: (1) Man-years of non-Government facility training in a department in any fiscal year not to exceed 1 percent of total number of man-years of civilian employment; and (2) employee must have at least 1 year of current, continuous service in Government unless otherwise determined by department and Civil Service Commission and must not receive more than 1 year's training for each 10-year service period. Retention in service: After expiration of training, employee must agree to continue in service of department for at least three times the length of training period unless involuntarily separated.	Within 90 days after enactment and at least once every 3 years thereafter, head of each department is to review training needs and, within 270 days after enactment, put program into effect. Non-Government facilities to be used only when adequate Government facilities not available. Training not to be given for purpose of giving employee the opportunity to earn a degree or to qualify him for position for which such degree is basic requirement. Civil Service Commission authorized to prescribe other limitations. If voluntarily separated, employee must pay training expense except when waived by department head in public interest. Employee transferring to another department not obligated to repay expenses unless notified to do so by department prior to transfer.
<i>Group Life Insurance</i>		
Aug. 29, 1954 (P. L. 598, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Aug. 17, 1954).	Contributory life insurance plan for all regular employees ⁴ established to provide benefits approximating annual salary up to \$20,000, plus equal insurance for accidental death and dismemberment. ⁴	Employee to contribute 25 cents biweekly for each \$1,000 of life insurance up to age 65 unless retired prior to that time; the Government to pay an amount determined by the Civil Service Commission, up to one-half the employee contribution.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Group Life Insurance—Continued</i>		
Aug. 29, 1954 (P. L. 508, 83d Cong., 1st sess., Aug. 17, 1954)—Con.		Life insurance (without double indemnity and dismemberment benefits) provided without cost to employee retiring on immediate annuity after at least 15 years' creditable civilian service or for disability. Employees 65 years of age and over not to contribute. Employee not allowed to elect insurance in any amount other than that provided in the schedule. After age 65, insurance reduced by 2 percent a month to a maximum 75 percent reduction. Employee not allowed to carry Government group life insurance after the earlier of (1) separation or (2) 12 months after discontinuance of salary payments; however, within the following 31 days, he could convert without a medical examination to an individual life insurance policy at standard rates. Employees with at least 5 years' civilian service could credit military service toward the 15-year requirement for insurance eligibility upon retirement.
Aug. 17, 1954 (P. L. 358, 84th Cong., 1st sess., Aug. 11, 1955).		Employees with at least 5 years' civilian service could credit military service toward the 15-year requirement for insurance eligibility upon retirement.
Aug. 29, 1954 (P. L. 541, 84th Cong., 2d sess., May 28, 1956).		Life insurance to continue for employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act for injuries incurred on the job even though salary payments had been discontinued for more than 12 months.
<i>Unemployment Compensation</i>		
Jan. 1, 1955 (P.L. 767, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).	Separated Federal employees eligible for State unemployment compensation benefit at the end of the period covered by terminal annual leave payment; compensation to be paid in the amount and under the same conditions as for any employee under the State's jurisdiction.	The Secretary of Labor was authorized to enter into agreements with any State for reimbursement of payments to Federal employees and administrative costs. Benefits to be determined by the law of the State in which employee had last official station with the following exceptions: benefits to be governed by State of employee's residence when last official station was outside the United States or service was performed in private industry covered under the State law after termination of Federal employment; District of Columbia law to apply when first claim filed while employee was a resident of Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

¹ Previously accumulated leave was not abolished.

² This act did not cancel previously accumulated leave in excess of 30 days except to the extent that leave used beyond current accrual reduced the individual allowable accumulation. After August 1, 1953, lump-sum leave payments could not exceed 30 days or the number of days of leave carried over at the beginning of the year, whichever was greater.

³ Public Law 763 (83d Cong., 2d sess.) also increased the maximum lump-sum payments for unused leave made to beneficiaries of deceased employees to leave accumulated at beginning of year in which worker died plus leave accumulated and not used during the year.

⁴ Travel pay and mileage allowance regulations vary among agencies—the August 1955 regulations governing per diem paid Department of Labor employees provide: \$12 a day for the first 30 days and a minimum of \$9 a day for additional time at the same point. For travel outside the continental United States, standardized Government regulations apply (generally \$6 a day for the first 9 days en route). For travel wholly within 1 calendar day, the Department of Labor pays \$9 a day (except that no per diem is allowable when travel is entirely between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.). As in the past, no per diem is allowed when travel is within 40 miles of official station unless advantageous to the Government. As of March 1, 1957, the Department raised the automobile mileage allowance to 9 cents.

⁵ Insurance automatic unless employee submitted written request that he not be insured.

⁶ Benefits provided as follows:

If annual compensation is—		The amount of group life insurance shall be—	The amount of additional group accidental death and dismemberment insurance shall be—
Greater than—	But not greater than—		
0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
\$1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
16,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
18,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
19,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

⁷ For loss of 1 hand or of 1 foot or loss of sight of 1 eye, one-half the amount shown in last column; for loss of 2 or more of such members, the full amount shown. Provision is made for salaries in excess of maximum for workers under the Classification Act, since life insurance applies to each appointive or elective officer or employee in or under the executive, judicial, or legislative branch of the U. S. Government.

E—Changes in Provisions Affecting

Effective date	Provisions relating to—				
	Eligibility		Annuities		
	Voluntary retirement	Involuntary retirement	Full	Reduced	Deferred
Oct. 1, 1952 (P. L. 555, 82d Cong., 2d sess., July 16, 1952).					
Aug. 31, 1954 (P. L. 747, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Aug. 31, 1954). ¹					
Sept. 1, 1954 (P. L. 769, 83d Cong., 2d sess., Sept. 1, 1954).					
Oct. 1, 1955 (P. L. 399, 84th Cong., 1st sess., Aug. 11, 1955).					
Effective date	Provisions relating to—				
	Eligibility		Annuities		
	Voluntary retirement	Involuntary retirement	Full	Reduced	Deferred
Oct. 1, 1956 (P. L. 854, 84th Cong., 2d sess., July 31, 1956).	Added: Retirement optional at 62 with 5 years' service.	Added: Employees with 29 years' service at 50 years or older, separated not for cause.	Increased to: Following percentages of average basic salary during highest 5 consecutive years of allowable service: (a) Sum of: 1 1/4 percent times 5 plus 1 3/4 times years of service over 5 and including 10 plus 2 percent times years of service over 10; or (b) formula obtained by substituting 1 percent plus \$25 in any or all parts of formula (a). Eighty percent limitation on annuity continued.	Changed to: Annuity on retirement at age 55 with 30 years' service reduced by 1 percent for each year (3/4 percent per month) under age 60. For involuntary separation, additional 2 percent (3/4 percent per month) for each year under 55. Employee electing to provide annuity to widow or widower to have annual benefits, regardless of age of survivor, reduced by (1) 2 1/4 percent of the first \$2,400 and (2) 10 percent of the amount over \$2,400. Annuity of employee electing survivor other than widow or widower with insurable interest who is 25 or more years younger changed to: 65 percent if survivor is 25 but less than 30 years younger and 60 percent if more than 30 years younger.	Changed to: Any employee separated (except for causes enumerated in P. L. 769) after 5 years' civilian service may choose to receive a deferred annuity at age 62 or a lump sum refund of contributions plus interest through Dec. 31, 1956.
Aug. 1, 1958 (P. L. 465, 85th Cong., 2d sess., June 25, 1958.)					

¹ The Federal Government, through June 1957, made annual appropriation to the retirement fund. Effective July 1957, each agency was to match employee contributions.

² Increase was to remain in effect until the earlier of (1) June 30, 1955; (2) the end of the second month following the third month the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index was less than the April 1948 index—100.9

of the 1935-39 level or the comparable index on a new base; or (3) June 30, 1954, unless appropriation was made for fiscal 1955.

³ The September 1, 1954 social security amendments liberalized benefits for Federal workers (mostly temporary) under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Retirement Benefits

Provisions relating to—Continued

Disability retirement	Survivors and beneficiaries	Refunds	Employee contributions ¹	Changes in existing annuities and other matters
				Existing annuity of employee or survivors of retiree temporarily increased by \$36 a year for each 6-month period from beginning date of annuity to Oct. 1, 1952; no annuity increased to more than \$2,160 and no increase to exceed the lesser of \$324 or 25 percent. ²
				Increase in regular annuities provided by act of July 16, 1952, made permanent and extended to annuities purchased by voluntary contributions.
				Rights to annuity forfeited if employee convicted of specified offenses including treason, subversive activity, and certain felonies in connection with official position; also for falsification or failure to testify regarding these offenses. Annuities awarded prior to Sept. 1, 1954, not revoked if conviction also before then. Contributions plus interest refunded employee denied annuity.
				Increases in annuities range from 12 percent on amounts up to \$1,500 for employees retired from Aug. 20, 1950, to June 30, 1955, to 1 percent on annuities of more than \$1,500 for employees retired in last half of 1957. No annuity, excluding that purchased by voluntary contributions, to be increased to more than \$4,104. ³

Provisions relating to—Continued

Disability retirement	Survivors and beneficiaries	Refunds	Employee contributions ¹	Changes in existing annuities and other matters
Added: Employee guaranteed the lesser of (1) 40 percent of average basic salary during highest 5 consecutive years or (2) the amount of an annuity based on years of service plus remaining years to age 60. If income from wages or self-employment before employee becomes age 60 reaches 80 percent of current salary of position from which employee retired, annuity will be discontinued 1 year after determination that earning capacity is restored.	Eliminated: Age requirement for widows. Added: Dependent disabled widower of employee. Changed: Computation of children's annuity to: (1) children with 1 surviving parent—smallest of (a) 40 percent of employee's highest 5-year average basic salary divided by number of children; (b) \$1,800 divided by number of children; or (c) \$600 each. (2) children with no surviving parent—smallest of (a) 80 percent of employee's highest 5-year average basic salary; (b) \$2,160 divided by number of children; or (c) \$720 each.	Changed to: Employees separated with less than 5 years' service receive refund of contributions (with interest if service exceeds 1 year). Employees separated with 5 years' service or over (except as provided under act of Sept. 1, 1954), may choose between deferred annuity and refund of contributions with interest not beyond Dec. 31, 1956.	Increased to 6½ percent.	
	Added: Annuity to unmarried widow or widower of employee or retiree ⁴ who died before Feb. 29, 1948; employee must have completed 10 years' creditable service and survivor must have been married to employee 5 years just prior to death; survivor to receive one-half of annuity employee received or would have received if retired for disability at time of death, but not more than \$750 a year. ⁵			Annuity based on service terminated prior to Oct. 1, 1956, increased 10 percent (maximum \$300 a year to employee and \$250 to survivor). \$4,104 limitation removed. ⁶ Employee automatically retired because of age prior to July 31, 1956, whose accumulated or current accrued leave would have carried him through July 30, 1956, may accept 10 percent increase or annuity computed under formula of act of July 31, 1956.

¹ Annuity of employee increased as follows:

If annuity began between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 increased by—
Aug. 20, 1950 and June 30, 1955...	12 Percent	8 Percent
July 1, 1955 and Dec. 31, 1955....	10 "	7 "
Jan. 1, 1956 and June 30, 1956....	8 "	6 "
July 1, 1956 and Dec. 31, 1956....	6 "	4 "
Jan. 1, 1957 and June 30, 1957....	4 "	2 "
July 1, 1957 and Dec. 31, 1957....	2 "	1 "

Increases to survivor to depend on date survivor's annuity began.

² Deceased must have been serving under or retired under a retirement law the benefits of which were then or are now (Aug. 1, 1956) paid from the Civil Service retirement and disability fund.³ To be paid from the Civil Service retirement and disability fund. To terminate for each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 1960, unless Congress appropriates necessary funds.

Extension of Trade Union Functions in the Soviet Union

THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR, by a decree of July 15, 1958, ratified a resolution of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, containing a revised, enlarged list of "rights" (functions) of the executive committee of a trade union local. The stated main purpose of the decree is to extend the powers of such committees in the management of production and in the improvement of working and living conditions. (Soviet unions do not have the right to negotiate with management for higher wage rates or fewer hours of work, as these are fixed by law or administrative orders. The Soviet trade unions, as virtual administrative organs of the State, have always had as their primary function the promotion of production; the present decree strengthens this function. According to the Soviet trade union daily, *Trud*, of July 16, 1958, the December 1957 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party had decided on the extension of the trade union functions embodied in this decree.)

The 1958 Decree

The decree states that henceforth the executive committee of the trade union local will, among other things: participate in an advisory capacity in the drafting of production and construction plans (including workers' housing), and in the determination of work quotas and wage payments (including premiums and bonuses); have the right to hear reports from the management on the fulfillment of production plans and management's collective agreement obligations;¹ supervise production conferences aimed at increasing and improving production, general meetings of all workers, and technical conferences; check on the observance of labor laws by management (managers have been criticized for violation of overtime and Sunday work laws), on the distribution of housing space among workers, and on the functioning of factory dining rooms and consumer goods stores; and continue to administer social security laws. From now on, no worker may be discharged without the consent of the trade union local's executive committee. (Before this time, a discharged worker

could only appeal his dismissal to a joint management-trade union Labor Disputes Commission, and—if no settlement was reached—to the trade union local committee.) Moreover, the committee's opinion must be considered by management in the appointment of workers to managerial positions at all levels; the committee may recommend discharge or discipline of managerial workers who are inefficient or careless of workers' rights.²

History of Executive Committees

The 1922 Labor Code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic defined the trade union local as the primary organ of a trade union.³ Throughout the years following this code, miscellaneous resolutions and decrees had imposed new specific functions on the trade union local's executive committee and gradually abolished or elaborated upon certain old ones. Moreover, special "commissions" (subcommittees) had been established under the executive committee to cover housing, wages, labor protection (health and safety), cultural activities, social insurance, inventions and improvements, and production quotas.

The present decree, however, appears to be the first published comprehensive one since 1925 on the functions of the executive committee of the trade union local.

A study of the rules and regulations of the executive committee of the trade union local published in 1925⁴ indicates that the basic functions of this committee are now more or less the same as they were in 1925, before they were gradually whittled away. The 1925 rules empowered the committee to (1) participate in the conclusion of collective agreements and the

¹ As before, collective agreements spelling out the obligations of management and the trade union to each other will be signed periodically by the trade union local and management.

² *Trud*, on August 12, 1958, reported the demotion of a section head in a coal mine after complaints made against him by the trade union committee had been investigated.

³ The code listed the local's basic functions as the promotion and protection of the interests of the workers; representation of the workers before governmental and public bodies; checking on management as to the implementation of laws relating to sanitation, labor safety, and the payment of wages; promotion of higher living and cultural conditions of workers; and promotion of production in State enterprises with participation through proper trade union bodies in the regulation and organization of the national economy.

⁴ See *The Trade Union Movement in Soviet Russia*, International Labor Office Study No. 26 (Series A), 1927, pp. 283-287.

improvement of labor conditions, housing, cultural facilities, etc.; (2) take part "in the consideration of all the more important questions relating to the productive capacity of undertakings"; (3) organize lectures by management concerning the workings of the undertaking; (4) introduce "proletarian trade union discipline among the workers"; (5) "participate in the management and dismissal of workers"; and (6) bring to the attention of higher trade union bodies all irregularities and abuses discovered in the administration of the undertaking. Thus, the new 1958 right of the committee to approve dismissals of workers corresponds to the 1925 right mentioned in item 5; and the right to recommend dismissals of unfit supervisory workers and the right to enforce workers' rights under law correspond to item 6.

The broader rights of trade union locals' executive committees provided by the 1925 rules reflected the struggle of Soviet trade union leaders to maintain some independence from total subordination to Communist Party controls. However, the struggle proved unavailing; and by 1929 the Soviet trade union movement became completely subordinated to Communist Party policies. The present broadening of the functions of the executive committee, nevertheless, cannot be considered as a loosening of the Communist Party hold on the Soviet trade unions. As previously indicated, the expanded trade union functions are almost exclusively directed toward promoting efficiency and the greater production which will be required if the ever increasing production goals are to be achieved, especially those envisaged in the new 7-year plan, 1959-65. The role played by the Soviet trade unions as administrative organs of the State is to be enlarged.

As was to be expected, propaganda uses have been made of this new decree. The chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions announced in a radio broadcast in connection with the decree that: "Such trade union rights and possibilities do not exist and cannot exist in any capitalist country . . . Only in the Soviet State have the trade unions been given wide scope for implementing their lofty aims and tasks."

—EDMUND NASH

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

Revitalization of Production Conferences in the Soviet Union

ON JULY 9, 1958, the USSR Council of Ministers decreed the establishment of "constantly active" (standing) production conferences at industrial enterprises, construction sites, State farms, and certain other places. This action was taken to reactivate and enlarge the role of the pre-1958 production conferences (meetings of trade union and management representatives to increase and improve production). Such conferences date back to the early years of the Soviet regime.¹ In recent years, however, complaints have appeared in the Soviet press that the conferences had become infrequent and were mechanically conducted, and that their decisions were not being implemented.

In the post-World War II period, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions had promulgated several resolutions containing provisions designed to strengthen the production conferences, but apparently these were not successful. A major step in reactivating the conferences was taken in December 1957 when the Central Committee of the Communist Party adopted a decision to transform them into standing ones. By February 1958, many such conferences had been set up experimentally in Moscow, and by July 1958, at the time of the decree, they had been established at nearly all enterprises and construction sites.

The new decree provides for the establishment of production conferences at industrial enterprises (with separate conferences at their subordinate workshops or subdivisions) and construction sites where 100 or more persons are employed. In other establishments, production problems will be discussed at general meetings of all employed personnel. Members of a conference (about 12 to 15 percent of the workers in an establishment) are to be elected by the trade union local, the management, the Communist Party, the Kom somol (League of Young Communists), the local society of technicians and scientists, and the local society of inventors and rationalizers (efficiency experts). Each production conference is to elect

¹ In 1925, the 14th Congress of the Communist Party declared the production conferences to be the best means of getting the workers to build the Soviet economy more efficiently, and of training new managerial and administrative personnel.

a presidium (executive committee) of 5 to 15 members, depending on the number of persons employed, to determine the conference agenda, call meetings, and follow up the decisions of the conference.

Functions of the Production Conference

The decree lists the following duties of a production conference: participation in the preparation and implementation of production plans; promotion of production competition between individual workers and between groups of workers, greater labor productivity, and increased dissemination of information on the working methods of leading production workers; discussion of questions relating to the organization and quality of the work, wages, work quotas, and the reduction of costs; preparation of measures to combat work rejects, production stoppages, the uneven flow of work, and the inefficient use of equipment; review of the enterprise's plans for the introduction of new techniques, mechanization of work, and the adoption of ideas of inventors and rationalizers; review of questions relating to improving the qualifications of workers, the proper utilization of workers according to their training, and the strengthening of labor discipline; and the review of measures to improve working conditions, safety techniques, workers' housing, and cultural facilities.

The decree states that all decisions of the production conferences must conform strictly to

existing labor legislation and to the approved production plans of the enterprise or the construction project. (This means that legally established wage rates, hours of work, and production goals are not to be tampered with by the conferences.) Members of the conference are required to explain the conference decisions to their fellow workers and to strive actively to implement these decisions. Management is obligated to supply the production conferences with all economic data necessary for a full understanding of the production questions under discussion. Management must eliminate all the production inefficiencies pointed up by the production conferences, and must implement all decisions of the conferences.

The operation of a production conference is supervised by the trade union local. Meetings must be held at least once every 3 months at industrial enterprises and at construction sites, and at least once a month in the workshops or subdivisions of enterprises. Decisions are made by majority vote of at least two-thirds of the membership. Each production conference must report on its work to a general meeting of all the workers at least once every 6 months. Higher economic administrative organs, including the ministries, are required to give all possible assistance to production conferences in their work and in the implementation of their decisions.

—EDMUND NASH

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

Technical Note

The Soviet Labor Force: Implications of New Data*

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL DATA have been published in recent years relating to the Soviet labor force, a clear conception of the meaning of these statistics is just emerging. It can now be demonstrated that the Soviets are utilizing unusual concepts in their labor force reporting and that the use of more conventional concepts would increase total employment and would yield a substantially higher volume of agricultural employment.

The publication in Moscow in 1956 of a Soviet statistical abstract,¹ after a decade and a half in which no such handbook had appeared, inaugurated what has quite appropriately been called a new era in Soviet statistics, for this volume has been followed by an avalanche of statistical abstracts, dealing for the most part with the subdivisions of the USSR. The crowning event in the new era in Soviet statistics was the scheduling of an all-union (national) census of the population for January 15, 1959.

However, the parent 1956 statistical abstract—now often referred to familiarly as the "NK"—was disappointing in certain respects; and perhaps the greatest disappointment was with the statistics which referred to the labor force.² The disappointment was especially keen because in no previous Soviet publication since the reports of the long-outdated census of 1926 had data been given which purported to refer to the country's entire working population. That such statistics were collected in the Soviet census of 1939 was evident from the schedule and scholarly discourses on the census; that such statistics were collected as an aspect of current and operational reporting was known by all students of the structure of administration and the systems of statistical reporting in the USSR. But neither series ever reached the light of the printed page, openly available in the West.

To the analyst who had spent years in deciphering selective, partial, or ambiguous Soviet reports,

it seemed that the general labor force data in the NK represented the very height in the art of deception. Soviet authorities appeared more interested in obscuring than in clarifying the size and distribution of their labor force. Components of the labor force were reported only in rounded percentages of unspecified total numbers. Also, two tables pertaining to labor force were shown, with seemingly modest differences specified in their titles as to coverage, and in each table a different system of classifying components of the labor force was utilized. Finally, the values reported were rounded to whole percentages in one table but were carried to tenths of percentages in the other.

The first of the two tables in the statistical abstract which deal with the total labor force of the USSR is entitled "The Distribution of the Population Employed in The USSR National Economy, by Branches" (excluding military and students). This tabulation presents the distribution of the Soviet labor force among the various segments of the economy, i. e., industry, agriculture, transportation, and communications, for 1940, 1950, and 1955. The second is captioned "The Distribution of the Population Employed in the USSR National Economy in Productive and Nonproductive Branches" (excluding military).³ It breaks down the labor force not only into these two basic categories but also into several socio-economic groupings, that is, workers, employees, engineering and technical personnel, collective farmers, and so forth.

*Prepared by Michael K. Roof and Allen Hetmanek of the Foreign Manpower Office, U. S. Bureau of the Census, and the Reference Department, Library of Congress, respectively.

¹ *Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR*, hereinafter referred to as NK, has appeared in English translation as *The National Economy of the USSR: Statistical Returns* (Moscow, Central Statistical Administration, 1956).

² The 1957 edition of NK presents the same type of data on the employed population as the earlier volume. The data presented there for 1956 have not been discussed here, inasmuch as they do not vary substantially from those for 1955 in the earlier edition and their inclusion would complicate the presentation.

³ The productive branch of the economy is that involved in the production of tangible goods. The nonproductive branch, on the other hand, is that which is engaged in rendering services.

Method of Estimating Total Employment

Unlike the categories utilized in the first table, the socio-economic groupings of the second table can be rather easily matched with other statistical series for which absolute data are reported. It can be assumed that 56.6 percent of the labor force from this table should be equal to 48,358,000 workers and employees (wage and salary earners) reported in the same source.⁴ Dividing the latter by the former, one derives a total employment figure of 85.4 million. Once this total is ascertained, of course, values for other categories of employment can be computed by multiplying the derived total by the reported percentages. (See table 1.)

Various analysts outside of the USSR have utilized procedures similar to the above in order to derive absolute data concerning employment in the Soviet Union, and their results differ only slightly, if at all, from the above.⁵ The derived total employment of 85.4 million is also nearly the same as reported by a Soviet scholar, academician V. S. Nemchinov. Nemchinov presented a paper on changes in the class composition of the USSR's population at the third International Congress of Sociologists, held at Amsterdam in the summer of 1956,⁶ including a table showing the "economically active" population in 1955. (See table 2.) A footnote indicates that the data are from the NK, but as described above, the NK did not report absolute data on employment, and one is left with the conjecture that Nemchinov either had access to unpublished information or

TABLE 1. *Distribution of population employed in productive and nonproductive branches of the USSR national economy*

Type of employment	Number (in millions)		
	1940	1950	1955
Total employed in State and cooperative enterprises and institutions, on collective farms and private auxiliary plots (excluding military personnel).....	76.8	78.9	85.4
In branches of material production (including freight transport and trade).....	67.5	68.0	72.8
Workers.....	14.9	20.2	27.0
Engineering and technical personnel, employees, subordinate maintenance personnel, trade workers.....	7.0	7.8	8.7
Members of industrial arts.....	1.7	1.2	1.5
Collective farm workers employed in socialized and private auxiliary economy.....	24.7	34.7	32.0
Independent peasants and handicraftsmen not in cooperatives.....	7.3	1.6	.3
Members of workers' and employees' families employed in private auxiliary economy.....	1.9	2.5	3.2
In nonproductive branches (education, public health, communal housing, passenger transport and communications, State administrative apparatus, public and cooperative organizations).....	9.3	10.9	12.6

Source: Derived from NK, op. cit., pp. 188-189, by method given in text.

himself converted the reported percentages in NK to absolute figures. In any event, Nemchinov reports a total "economically active" population of 86.3 million, or a sum quite near the independently derived figure of 85.4 million.

There are several puzzling points in the data on employment derived from the NK and directly reported by Nemchinov.⁷ Both the total volume of employment and the employment in certain types of activities on collectivized farms seem much too low.

Work by Members of Collectivized Farms

Tables 1 and 2 both imply that about 32 million members of collectivized farms were employed in collective farm work or worked on their private plots in 1955. But there is an interesting difference. Nemchinov, as shown in table 2, separates the work on collective farm work from work on private garden plots: employment on the former amounted to 26 million, on the latter to 6 million. Unfortunately, Nemchinov does not make clear the meaning of these figures. Does he have in mind millions of persons or millions of able-bodied persons?^{7a} Are the figures annual averages or man-year equivalents? In the caption of his table 3, he indicates that the figures refer to the "economically active" population, but in the case of the members of collective farms who do collective farm work (the 26 million) there is some information which suggests that this title is mis-

⁴ The percentage of 56.6 is obtained by combining the following percentages from the NK: 31.6 percent, workers; 10.2 percent, engineering and technical personnel, employees, subordinate maintenance personnel, and trade workers; and 14.8 percent, employees in nonproductive branches.

Actually there is evidence that the sum of these groups is not exactly equivalent to the number of wage and salary earners. For example, see Dostizheniya sovetskoy vlasti za 40 let v tsifrakh [Achievements of the Soviet Regime in 40 Years, in Figures], (Moscow, Tsentralnoye Statisticheskoye Upravleniye [Central Statistical Administration], 1957), pp. 250-251, concerning employment in government, health, and education. The differences seem to be very minor, however, and are disregarded in the interest of clarity of presentation.

⁵ See Naum Jasny, *The Soviet 1956 Statistical Handbook: A Commentary* (East Lansing, Mich., Michigan State University Press, 1957), p. 161; and Demetri B. Shimkin and Frederick A. Leedy, *Soviet Industrial Growth* (in *Automotive Industries*, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1958, p. 56).

⁶ An English-language summary of this paper became available a year later: V. S. Nemchinov, *Statistics of Social Change in the USSR* (in *Anglo-Soviet Journal*, London, Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, Summer 1957, pp. 30-36).

⁷ There are very minor differences between the percentages reported in the NK and those cited by Nemchinov which may mean that he was using revised percentages or that he redistributed certain small groups.

^{7a} For definition, see footnote 13.

leading and that he may have utilized a quite different concept.

Soviet economists have utilized a number of concepts in attempting to assess employment on collective farms. Often these concepts have differed in terms of the particular interest of the economist, that is, whether he was primarily interested in employment per se or in manpower utilization or productivity.⁸ Recently, however, a prominent Soviet economist, S. G. Strumilin, has utilized a method of computing collective farm employment in terms of man-year equivalents which is somewhat different from earlier methods.⁹ And it may or may not be coincidental that by the application of this method, one can derive an estimate of employment in the socialized economy of collective farms which is quite close to the estimate in Nemchinov's paper.

Strumilin's starting point is the total number of labor-days earned in 1955 by members of collective farms. A labor-day is a credit earned by an individual which depends on the assumed social value of the particular work he has performed and

is not to be confused with a man-day, or a day of work in a calendar sense. In order to convert reported data on labor-days earned to man-days, however, one must estimate the relation of a labor-day to a man-day. Strumilin assumes that one labor-day in 1955 was equivalent to about two-thirds of a man-day. Strumilin assumes, further, that an individual could be classed as fully employed during a given year if he worked 265 calendar days, allowing 100 nonworking days for holidays and weekends. Combining these components, he calculated employment of collective farmers in man-year equivalents for 1955, as follows: 10,865 million labor-days reported in 1955 $\times .66667 = 7,233$ million man-days; 7,233 million man-days $\div 265 = 27.296$ million man-year equivalents.

Strumilin's result of 27 million man-year equivalents in the socialized economy of collective farms is very near Nemchinov's figure of 26 million.¹⁰ This implies that both scholars may have utilized similar methods, and that the latter, like the former, is a man-year equivalent. Nemchinov's figure of 6 million added farm workers engaged in private auxiliary economy, on the other hand, supplements Strumilin's calculation and, seemingly, explains the essential difference between Strumilin's 27 million and the higher figure derived from NK of 32 million for workers in the socialized and private auxiliary economy of the collective farms.

Strumilin's method can also be applied to derive a comparable man-year equivalent for employment in the socialized economy of collective farms in 1940. The reported number of labor-days was 9,319 million,¹¹ and the ratio of an

⁸ For example, B. Bablin (in *Problemy ekonomiki* [Problems of Economics], Moscow, 1940, No. 2, p. 70) utilized 280 man-days as the standard for full employment of able-bodied collective farmers in the year 1937.

Two alternative methods of computing collective farm employment are discussed by I. S. Kuvshinov, M. N. Gumerov, and Y. A. Lovkov in *Ekonomika sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khozyaystva* [Economics of Socialist Agriculture], (Moscow, 1957), p. 79. One method weights members of marginal labor-force groups on an arbitrary basis (an able-bodied person is given a weight of 1.0, a youth aged 12-15, of 0.5, and an old person, 0.75). The other method takes the average number of labor-days earned during a year by the able-bodied population as a yardstick; labor-days earned by marginal groups are then expressed as equivalents of the average for the able-bodied population.

Also, this and related issues are discussed in a study by Murray Feshbach, *The Soviet Statistical System: A Case Study of Its Labor Force Record-Keeping and Reporting Aspects* (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Manpower Research Office, unpublished monograph, 1958).

⁹ In *Plannoye khozyaystvo* [Planned Economy], (Moscow, 1957, No. 2, pp. 47-48).

¹⁰ There are a number of possible explanations of the modest differences between Strumilin's 27.3 million and Nemchinov's 26 million. Strumilin admits his ratio of man-days to accredited labor-days to be an approximation, whereas Nemchinov may have used a more exact ratio. For example, the relationship between Nemchinov's 26 million and the reported total number of accredited labor-days in 1955, utilizing the method described in the text above, implies that Nemchinov may have used a man-day/labor-day ratio of 1.0/1.57, as compared with Strumilin's approximation of 1.0/1.30. The ratio utilized by Nemchinov is very near an independently reported one (see footnote 12) for 1954, of 1.0/1.56.

There are apparently slight differences in accredited labor-day totals reported for a given year, the preliminary figures sometimes being somewhat lower than the final figure, a point which leaves open the possibility that Strumilin and Nemchinov may have been working with slightly differing totals of accredited labor-days.

Strumilin and Nemchinov may have utilized different time periods. Both specify 1955, but are the figures in each case annual averages, beginning-of-year, or ending-of-year figures?

¹¹ NK. op. cit., p. 129

TABLE 2. *Economically active population of the Soviet Union, 1955*

Source of income and occupation	Number (in millions)	Percent
Public State enterprise (wage earners).....	42.4	56.1
Cooperative enterprise (cooperative members having income):		
Agricultural cooperatives.....	26.0	30.1
Industrial cooperatives.....	1.8	2.0
Private auxiliary enterprise (unpaid family workers):		
Collective farmers' families.....	6.0	7.0
Families of industrial and office workers.....	3.7	4.3
Private enterprise.....	.4	.5
Total.....	96.3	100.0

Source: V. S. Nemchinov, op. cit.

accredited labor day to a man-day was .769.¹² Thus: 9,319 million labor-days \times .769 = 7,166 million man-days; 7,166 million \div 265 = 27.041 million man-year equivalents.

If we juxtapose the resulting man-year equivalent of 27 million for employment in the socialized economy of collective farms in 1940 to the estimate of 34.7 million (from table 1) derived from the NK for employment in the socialized and private economy of collective farms in the same year, there is a difference of about 7-8 million. If the concepts for 1940 and 1955 are roughly comparable, this difference of 7-8 million would be equal to employment in the private economy of collective farms. Is there any evidence which would support a figure of this order of magnitude as the number of persons on collective farms who were engaged in private economy in 1940?

The number is not officially reported for 1940. However, for the immediately preceding years, Warren Eason has skillfully pieced together various scattered Soviet data with certain minor adjustments in terms of coverage, as shown in table 3. These data indicate that at the end of 1937, the number of persons working in the private economy of collective farms amounted to 8.3 million; at the end of 1938, 6.3 million; and at the end of 1939, 5.2 million. These data indicate a steady decline of persons working in the private economy of collective farms, and if this trend had continued, their number in 1940 could hardly have been expected to exceed 5 million, much less the 7-8 million implied in the previous comparison.

¹² I. S. Kuvshinov, M. N. Gumerov, and Y. A. Lovkov, op. cit., pp. 77-78. The ratio of man-days to accredited labor-days is reported for the following years: 1940, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955.

It is significant, however, that Strumilin did not utilize these ratios for 1940 or 1950, since he considered the available data on the man-day/labor-day relationship to be inaccurate. On the other hand, Strumilin's alternative procedure of assuming a constant relationship between man-days and labor-days (the latter representing two-thirds of the former) is contradicted by the above data, which indicate an increasing disparity between man-days and labor-days. Also, Strumilin's calculations for 1940, 1950, and 1955, showing a substantial increase in the socialized economy of collective farms is contradicted by the series derived from the NK, as presented in table 1.

¹³ At present the able-bodied population is defined in the USSR as the number of men ages 16-59 and the number of women ages 16-54 residing on collective farms, minus disabled persons in these age groups. One often encounters even in Soviet technical journals, however, less precise use of the term. For example, the term "able bodied" may be loosely used to refer to all persons ages 12 and over participating in collective farm work, as in *Kolkhozy vo vtoroi stalinskoi pyatiletke* [Collective Farms in the Stalin Second Five-Year Plan], (Moscow, Tsentralnoye upravleniye narodno-khozyaystvennogo ucheta Gosplana SSSR [Central Administration of National Economic Accounting of Gosplan of USSR], 1939), p. 37.

TABLE 3. *The labor force from the on-hand collective farm household¹ reports, as of December 31 of 1937-39*

(In thousands)			
Categories of the labor force	1937	1938	1939
Total earning labor-days or working on home- stead.....	46,112	43,125	47,115
Youths, ages 12-15.....	8,467	8,946	9,258
Able-bodied, 16 years of age and over.....	40,645	39,209	37,857
Earning 1 or more labor-days.....	40,825	41,836	41,942
Youths, ages 12-15.....	4,910	5,188	5,309
Able-bodied, 16 years of age and over.....	35,915	36,648	36,573
Not earning labor-days but working on home- stead.....	8,287	6,319	5,173
Youths, ages 12-15.....	3,557	3,758	3,889
Able-bodied, 16 years of age and over.....	4,730	2,561	1,284

¹ An on-hand collective farm household is one with some members living on the collective farm.

Source: Warren Eason, *The Agricultural Labor Force and Population of the U. S. S. R., 1929-41* (Santa Monica, Calif., The Rand Corp., 1954), p. 23. Data from Soviet sources with minor adjustments by author.

However, three points should be kept in mind: (1) The 1937-39 statistics refer to the USSR within its former boundaries, whereas in the latter part of 1939 and during 1940, territories were annexed which augmented the total population by some 14 percent and we cannot be certain of the influence such a gross change had on employment in private economy of collectivized farms, or the extent to which postwar Soviet sources have adjusted their data for boundary comparability. (2) The 7-8 million figure is a residual calculated from derived and rounded numbers and, as a result of this, it is highly approximate. (3) If in 1955 there were still as many as 6 million persons engaged in private economy of the collective farms, as stated by Nemchinov, the comparable figure for 1940 within the same boundaries as in 1955 could certainly be expected to be higher than 6 million, considering the official effort to curtail and inhibit such activities.

Groups in Collective Farm Work

In the prewar years, the figure which was given the most weight in Soviet analyses with respect to employment on collective farms was that of the able-bodied population.¹³ Therefore, it is surprising that the size of the USSR's able-bodied population has not been revealed in the postwar period, although it is known that this group is still considered to be the most important component of the collective farm labor force. Regional data on the able bodied have been released in only three local handbooks.

In the Ukrainian handbook,¹⁴ the number of able-bodied persons participating in collective farm work during 1955 was directly reported, along with the number of youths ages 12-15, the aged, invalids, and others participating in collective farm work. The same source also indicates the average number of labor-days earned in 1955 by each of these groups in the Ukraine. Scattered data are available pertaining to the average number of labor-days earned in approximately the same period by able-bodied persons, youths ages 12-15, the aged, and invalids for the USSR as a whole. Comparison of these data suggests that the average number of labor-days earned by each of these groups was about the same in the Ukraine as in the USSR as a whole. If it could be assumed that the proportion of total labor-days worked by each of these groups (able-bodied, youths, etc.) in the USSR as a whole were also the same as reported

TABLE 4. *Participants in socialized economy of collective farms, the Ukraine, and the USSR as a whole, 1955*

Participating groups	Average number of labor-days earned	Number of persons (in thousands)	Total number of labor-days earned (in millions)
Reported for the Ukraine ¹			
Total		10,207	2,777
Able-bodied population	326	7,352	2,406
Males	419	12,774	1,162
Females	270	4,608	1,244
Nonable-bodied population and old persons	128	1,516	194
Youths, ages 12-15	73	900	66
Able-bodied population only marginally participating in socialized economy ²	28	400	111
Assumed for the USSR as a whole			
Total		40,847	11,105
Able-bodied population	326	29,813	9,821
Males			
Females			
Nonable-bodied population and old persons	128	6,063	776
Youths, ages 12-15	73	8,671	268
Able-bodied population only marginally participating in socialized economy ²	28	1,600	440

¹ See text footnote 14.

² Computed by the authors by applying simultaneous equations to the reported data, as a result of a suggestion by Naum Jaeny.

³ Able-bodied persons who worked in State enterprises and collective farms who entered or returned to the collective farm by the end of the year.

⁴ Residual.

⁵ NK, op. cit., p. 129.

⁶ These assumed rates for the USSR during 1955 may be compared with the following reported rates for the USSR: Average number of labor-days earned by the total able-bodied population in 1954, 317 labor-days; in 1956, 331 labor-days. Average number of labor-days earned by the nonable-bodied population in 1954, 131 labor-days. Average number of labor-days earned by youths ages 12-15 in 1953-54, 65 to 70 labor-days. Sources for these averages are: *Dostizheniya sovetskoy vlasti za 40 let v tsifrah* [Achievements of the Soviet Regime in 40 Years, in Figures], op. cit., p. 165; and *Voprosy organizatsionno-khozyaystvennogo ukrepleniya kollektivov* [Problems of Organizational and Economic Strengthening of Collective Farms], (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk, SSSR, Institut Ekonomiki [Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Economics], 1957), pp. 344 and 347-348.

for the Ukraine, one could calculate the number of persons in the USSR as a whole taking part in collective farm work in 1955 (see table 4). In the absence of direct data which would contradict or confirm this assumption, however, the product of such calculations is at best in the nature of an order-of-magnitude approximation.¹⁵

Size of Labor Force in Rural Economy

Following the classifications utilized in the second table of the NK, and supplementing this material wherever possible, an aggregate labor force in rural economy for 1955 of 43 million is obtained as follows:

Total labor force in rural economy, 1955	43,000,000
1. Workers in socialized and private economy of collective farms	32,000,000
Socialized economy	26,000,000
Private economy	6,000,000
2. Wage and salary earners employed on State farms and machine tractor stations	5,900,000
3. Wage and salary earners employed in forestry	1,200,000
4. Families of wage and salary earners engaged in private economy	3,700,000
5. Independent farmers	200,000

Sources: 1. Nemchinov, op. cit.; 2. NK, op. cit., p. 100; 3. *Lesnaya promyshlennost* [Timber Industry], (Moscow, Ministerstvo Lesnoy Promyshlennosti SSSR [Ministry of Timber Industry, USSR], 1957), p. 139; 4. Nemchinov, op. cit.; 5. based on data in Strumilin, op. cit.

However, it has been indicated that the figure of 26 million in the socialized economy of the collective farms is a converted figure and probably a man-year equivalent, and, analogous to data reported for the Ukraine, this converted figure would be equivalent in number of persons to 33-34 million youths and able bodied alone. Thus, the total should be increased by 7-8 million, to 50-51 million.

¹⁴ *Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrainy SSR* [National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR], (Kiev, Statistichne Upravlinnya Ukrainy SSR [Statistical Administration of the Ukrainian SSR], 1957), pp. 289, 292, and 293.

¹⁵ After the preparation of this discussion, a figure in a Soviet source was located which purports to refer to the size of the able-bodied population in the USSR in 1957. S. G. Strumilin, in *Voprosy ekonomiki* [Problems of Economics], (Moscow, No. 5, 1958), p. 39, indicates that there were 33.5 million able-bodied collective farmers (*trudospособnykh kollektivnikov*). However, it seems likely that this figure refers not only to the able-bodied collective farmers, in a strict sense of the term, but also includes youths ages 12-15 taking part in collective farm work. The latter, loose usage of the term "able bodied" is sometimes followed by Soviet writers, as described in text footnote 13. If this interpretation is correct, Strumilin's 33.5 million able-bodied for 1957 is comparable to the estimate of 33.2 million (29.5 million able-bodied population, plus 3.7 million youths ages 12-15) for 1955 shown in table 4.

On the other hand, not all employment in socialized economy of collective farms can be assumed to be agricultural in nature. Even apart from those collective farmers who during the off season are hired as wage and salary earners, Soviet data imply that 4-5 million members of collective farms engage in industry and construction, and much smaller numbers in government, health, and education branches.¹⁵ Thus, aggregate employment in rural economy in the USSR would seem to amount to some 46 million. Although there are certain differences of coverage, this figure may be compared with agricultural employment in the United States in 1955 of only 8.2 million, including unpaid family workers.

Total Labor Force

It is obvious that if as a result of the use of unusual concepts and/or special procedures, Soviet data pertaining to agricultural employment have the effect of understating the actual size of agricultural employment in terms of more conventional concepts and procedures, other things being equal, this should be reflected as an understatement of the total labor force. The remaining question, therefore, is whether or not, in fact, other things are equal.

It seems to be likely, although this cannot be proven or disproven from the existing data, that the Soviet concept of employed personnel is restrictive in other respects. Inspection of the enumerated categories suggests that persons transitionally unemployed, domestic servants, day laborers, and other persons having miscellaneous and nondescript occupations, may have been only partly included and/or disregarded. It is not known whether or not forced laborers have been included as "employed personnel," although it is known that most forced laborers are of prime working age (that is, ages 16-59) and may therefore be presumed to be actually employed, if in greatly reduced numbers since the wholesale releases following Stalin's death.

Various researchers have attempted to derive an estimate of the "economically active" population at the time of the last Soviet census, that of 1939, by using as a starting point the age-sex composition of the 1939 population, and by modifying where possible labor-force participation rates from the 1926 USSR census for different

age and sex groups to reflect as much as possible the actual conditions of 1939. These studies have consistently estimated that the 1939 "economically active" population (including military) amounted to not less than 50 percent of the total population. If one considers the increased proportion of Soviet population in the adult¹⁶ and main working ages, it seems reasonable to suppose that in 1955-56 the "economically active" population may have amounted to still more than 50 percent of the total population, or at least 100 million as compared with the estimated figure on the order of 90 million (including an added 3 million for presumed military personnel).

In the forthcoming all-union population census of January 15, 1959,¹⁷ it is planned to obtain data on employment. The concept as set forth in the census schedule appears to be nearly identical with the concept in the 1939 Soviet census and to be approximately equivalent to a gainfully occupied concept as used in certain other nations. Whether or not the results of the new census pertaining to employment will be published, of course, cannot be predicted, although a Soviet source has reported that 40 volumes comprising 200,000 pages will be published concerning the new census.¹⁸

The economically active concept, as it has developed and been applied in the past in the USSR, however, is known to err in the direction of overstating actual employment due to the inclusion of large numbers of women and youths in rural areas who engage in farm work only on a part-time or seasonal basis. The concept of employed persons used in NK, on the other hand, obviously understates actual employment, particularly in agricultural activities.

¹⁵ The estimate of 4-5 million collective farmers engaged in industry and construction is a residual. The percentage of total employment engaged in industry and construction is reported in NK, p. 187. Portions of this total which are wage and salary earners and members of industrial enterprises are reported on pp. 189 and 190 of the same source. See also *Voprosy sotsialisticheskogo vospriizvodstva* [Problems of Socialist Reproduction], (Moscow, Akademiya Nauk, SSSR, Institut Ekonomiki [Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Economics], 1958), p. 275.

¹⁶ Soviet data indicate that the percentage which eligible voters (adults, ages 18 and over) constitute of the total population increased greatly in the postwar period.

¹⁷ A discussion of the plans for the forthcoming census of 1959 in the light of past Russian censuses is contained in a paper prepared by Galena Selegen and Michael K. Roof, *Russian Population Censuses: Methods and Concepts*, for the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1957.

¹⁸ *Materialy vnesoyuznoy soveshchani statistikov: projekt programmy perepisi naseleniya* [Materials for the All-Union Conference of Statisticians: Project for the Population Census Program], (Moscow, Tsentrallnoye Statisticheskoye Upravleniye [Central Statistical Administration], 1957).

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Contract Bars to Representation Elections

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD revised and clarified some of its rules on when a contract will bar a representation election, in a series of six cases decided in late September and early October of 1958.

Unlawful Clauses. The NLRB held¹ that a representation election would not be barred by a collective bargaining agreement when such contract contained a union security clause or a check-off provision, either of which, on its face, did not conform to the requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act, or when the contracting union had not complied with the filing requirements of sections 9 (f), (g), and (h) of that act.

In this case, a union had petitioned the NLRB to hold a representation election. Another union intervened in the action contending that an existing contract between itself and the employer, effective from November 1, 1955, to October 31, 1958, barred this proceeding. That contract contained the following union shop and checkoff clauses:

"The company shall employ only members of the union in good standing for production work: In the event the employer requires employees, he shall first make application to the union, specifying the number of and kind of workers required. If the union is unable to furnish union employees to report for work within twenty-four (24) hours, the employer shall have the right to obtain them in the open market, provided, however, that the employer shall notify the union shop steward before employees obtained in the open market commence work and provided further that the said new employee shall register in the union office or with the union steward for future membership in the union within twenty-four (24) hours after commencing to work. . . .

"On the first day of each month, initiation, membership and apprentice fees, dues, fines, and

assessments shall be deducted from the pay of each employee by the employer and turned over to the secretary-treasurer of the union or other duly authorized representative of the union."

The Board found the union security clause of this contract amounted to a closed-shop preferential hiring provision which exceeded "by far the permissive limits of union security allowed by the proviso to section 8 (a) (3)." In holding that the contract could not, therefore, bar the election proceeding, the Board stated that if it "honored for contract-bar purposes the provisions of union security clauses that exceed the permissive limits, it itself would be contributing to the undermining of the freedom of choice which is guaranteed by the statute to the individual employee—the primary beneficiary of the law."

In its opinion, the Board announced that it was abandoning its practice of permitting parties to show extrinsic evidence whether an ambiguous union security provision conforms to the act. As examples of clauses which would be invalid to bar elections, it cited clauses requiring preference for the contracting union's members in conditions of employment, those giving the union unlawful control of hire, tenure, and other conditions of employment, and those making performance of membership obligations (except payment of dues) a condition of employment. It deemed the following model union security clause to be the maximum permissible in conformity with the act:

"It shall be a condition of employment that all employees of the employer covered by this agreement who are members of the union in good standing on the effective date of this agreement shall remain members in good standing and those who are not members on the effective date of this agreement shall, on or after the 30th day following the effective date of this agreement, and hired on or after the 30th day following the beginning of such employment become and remain members in good standing in the union."

The Board also found that the checkoff clause on its face did not conform to section 302 of the

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *Keystone Coat, Apron & Towel Supply Co. and Local 597, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 121 NLRB No. 126 (Sept. 17, 1958).

act, which restricts payments to employee representatives. For this reason too, the contract was not deemed a bar to the election.

The third reason, which would independently have divested the contract of any capacity to bar an election, was that the contracting union had not complied with the filing requirements of sections 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the act.

Schism Within Union. The Board redefined its "schism doctrine,"² under which a schism in a union may remove a collective bargaining contract as a bar to an election, to hold that a schism may remove a bar where the employees in the bargaining unit have had an opportunity to judge the merits of a basic intraunion conflict and, within a reasonable period after the conflict occurs, have taken action that unstabilizes the bargaining relationship.

A collective bargaining agreement between the employer and one union, effective from April 1, 1957, through December 31, 1958, was executed for the union by its local officers only. In December 1957, the local's international was expelled from the AFL-CIO and several weeks later, the local members adopted a resolution to disaffiliate from the international at an open meeting called for that purpose, to affiliate with a rival international newly established by the AFL-CIO, and to transfer all property and contract rights to the second international. The second international granted the local's request for a charter, and the local advised the employer of its change in affiliation and its intention to fulfill the existing contract. Meanwhile, the trustee appointed by the first international to administer the affairs of the local advised the employer that he was ready and willing to administer the contract.

The employer sought an NLRB determination on which of the two unions it was obliged to recognize, contending that the union which would win an election should be required to assume the existing contract. Both unions asserted that the contract was a bar to an election.

The NLRB directed a representation election, holding that the facts warranted an election on the basis of a schism as defined earlier. In so doing, it rejected the contention of the first union that the Board has no authority to conduct an election on the basis of a schism when the contractual representative is not defunct. The Board indicated that its contract bar policies are discretionary and that consideration of defunctness is not relevant in this case. It said that the issue is whether "the existing contract can no longer serve to promote industrial stability and [whether] the direction of an election would be in the interests of achieving industrial stability as well as in the interests of the employees' rights in the selection of their representative."

The Board rejected the employer's contention that the union winning the election should be required to assume the contract and refused to limit the election to the two unions, as the Board member who dissented in part would have done. The Board stated that "granting to the employees full freedom of choice would further serve the statutory objective of promoting stability in bargaining relationships by definitely resolving all proper questions of representation affecting the employees involved."

"Bare" Representation Claim. The NLRB abandoned³ the rule that a union could forestall a contract from becoming a bar by making a "bare" representation claim before the contract is executed and following that claim with a petition within 10 days after execution of the contract.⁴ The Board formulated a series of new contract bar doctrines regarding the timeliness of a petition, the effect of the modification or termination provisions in a contract, and the conduct of the contracting parties.

The petition for election in this case was filed on January 21, 1958, the day after the contract, which provided for automatic renewal beyond its original termination date unless termination or modification notice was given by either party, was amended and extended for more than a year. The petitioning union claimed that appropriate and timely demand for recognition was made upon the employer on January 18, 1958.

In holding that the contract barred an election, the Board reasoned that its former rule regarding representation claims had "become a means of

² *Hershey Chocolate Corp. and Local 484, American Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, AFL-CIO and Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (Ind.)*, 121 NLRB No. 124 (Sept. 18, 1958).

³ *DeLuxe Metal Furniture Co. and Sheet Metal Workers*, 121 NLRB No. 133 (Sept. 23, 1958).

⁴ See *In re General Electric X-Ray Corp. and United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America*, 67 NLRB 907 (1946).

disrupting the stability of labor relations and of placing the parties who are in the process of negotiating a contract in a state of uncertainty." In contrast, the Board indicated, the requirements for timely filing promulgated in this opinion would enable unions and employees to "know precisely when they may be expected to file a petition in order to obtain an election."

For a petition to be timely, it must be filed more than 60 days but not more than 150 days before the termination date of the contract. In the case of a prematurely extended contract, the date from which the 60 and 150 days are to be counted is the termination date of the original contract.

The Board, anticipating the situation where a contract is executed on the same day that a petition is filed, declared that an election would be barred if the contract is effective immediately or retroactively and the employer has not been informed at the time of execution of the contract that the petition has been filed.

The Board declared that a petition filed after the expiration date of an automatic renewal contract would not bar an election provided that renewal has been forestalled and the parties had failed to execute an agreement within 60 days immediately preceding the expiration date of the existing contract. The Board stated, however, that a midterm modification provision would not remove the contract as a bar unless the parties actually terminated the contract.

Contract Duration, Petition Timeliness. The Board declared⁵ that any contract having a term in excess of 2 years would not bar an election after 2 years, and that the Board's previous exception for long-term contracts covering a "substantial part of the industry" of which the contracting employer is part would be abandoned.

In response to a representation election petition filed by a union, the employer—a regional trade association—and a second union contended that their 5-year contract barred such petition. They asserted that the members of the employer association—all covered by the same long-term contract—constituted over 90 percent of the industry on the Pacific Coast.

The NLRB in rejecting this defense, reasoned that since "one of the principal objectives of the contract-bar policy is to provide employees the opportunity to select representatives at reasonable

and predictable intervals, . . . the ends served by the 'substantial part of the industry' test for long-term contracts do not justify the sacrifice of predictability which that test necessarily entails."

Moreover, the Board indicated that its abandonment of that test countered the effect of another contract-bar case decided the same day⁶ in which the Board extended the latitude contracting parties have in modifying their contract in midterm without removing the contract as a bar to an election. Thus, the Board said in this case: "Having thereby substantially reduced the opportunity of employees to redesignate bargaining representatives while a contract is in effect, we do not believe that an extension of the time such a contract will bar representation elections is warranted at this time."

In line with its standards of "reasonable and predictable intervals," the Board indicated its intention to depart also from its previous policy that contracts terminable at will and contracts of indefinite duration stand as bars to representation elections for 2 years.⁷ It declared that contracts having no fixed duration shall not be considered a bar for any period.

Although the contract in this case would have been a bar for only 2 years, this petition was dismissed because it was filed during the 60-day insulation period immediately preceding the date on which the contract would have been in effect 2 years. The Board indicated, however, that a petition filed from 150 to 60 days before that date would have been timely,⁸ as would a petition filed after the expiration of the first 2 years of the contract's duration.

Ratification and Substantial Provisions. The Board reformulated⁹ two other contract-bar rules, by declaring that only where the contract itself makes ratification a prerequisite to its validity shall the contract be no bar until ratification and that a contract will not constitute a bar if it is limited to wages only or to provisions not deemed sub-

⁵ *Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and Amalgamated Lithographers, Locals 17, 30, and 22*, 121 NLRB No. 134 (Sept. 22, 1958).

⁶ See *DeLuxe Metal Furniture Co.*, preceding case in this department.

⁷ See *Rohm & Haas Co. and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, Local No. 716*, 108 NLRB 1285 (1954).

⁸ Under the *DeLuxe Metal Furniture Co.* decision, *supra*.

⁹ *Appalachian Shale Products Co. and United Brick and Clay Workers*, 121 NLRB No. 140 (Oct. 1, 1958).

stantial enough to stabilize the bargaining relationship.

Four days after the petition in this case was filed, the incumbent union and the employer signed a revised contract to replace their then current contract which was due to expire the next day.

The Board, in declaring that the revised contract would have been ineffective as a bar, stated that it no longer would apply the doctrine that "where ratification is made a condition precedent to contract validity, failure to achieve timely ratification of the contract, i. e., before the filing of a petition, will remove it as a bar," to situations in which the contract was silent as to prior ratification but such a prerequisite was spelled out from an alleged understanding of the parties at or about the time of the contract negotiations. The NLRB suggested that factual issues in representation cases would thereby be minimized.

The Board also declared that it would henceforth eliminate an exception to its rule that a collective bargaining agreement must contain substantial terms and conditions of employment to bar a petition. No longer would an agreement limited to wages only be upheld as a bar. The Board reasoned that such an exception was inconsistent with the general doctrine, since failure to make further provision renders a contract incapable of providing the stability contemplated by the Labor Management Relations Act.

Because the petition was brought within 60 days of the expiration date of the then current contract, it was dismissed as untimely.¹⁰ Thus, any determination of whether or not the new contract would have been effective as a bar was not immediately relevant to this case.

Changed Business Circumstances. The Board held¹¹ that a contract would not bar an election if executed at a time when less than 30 percent of the employee complement at the time of the hearing on the petition had been hired and less than 50 percent of the present job classifications had been in existence.

The Board established "definite yardsticks" respecting the minimum proportions of the work force and job classifications which must exist at the time a contract is made for it to bar a petition, as a substitute for its former approach based upon whether operations had begun or assumed normal proportions.¹² The Board declared that

a contract would not bar an election "if executed (1) before any employees had been hired or (2) prior to a substantial increase in personnel. When the question of a substantial increase in personnel is in issue, a contract will bar an election only if at least 30 percent of the complement employed at the time of the hearing had been employed at the time the contract was executed, and 50 percent of the job classifications in existence at the time of the hearing were in existence at the time the contract was executed."

Other Labor Relations Cases

Work Assignment by the NLRB. The Board reaffirmed its position¹³ that in determining a jurisdictional dispute it would not assign disputed work where none of the unions involved was certified by the Board as the bargaining representative of employees performing such work and none had a contractual claim to the work. The NLRB took explicit cognizance of a decision of a Federal court of appeals which held¹⁴ that, in such circumstances, the Board is required to make an arbitration type settlement under section 10(k) of the Labor Management Relations Act.

Unfair labor practice charges in the present case were filed alleging violations of section 8(b) (4) (D) of the Labor Management Relations Act, which prohibits jurisdictional strikes unless the employer is failing to conform to an order or certification of the Board. The dispute had arisen when the carpenter employees of a general contractor struck to compel a subcontractor to assign certain work to them rather than to the lathers whom he employed. Thereafter, the lathers struck the subcontractor to compel reassignment of the work to the lathers.

In this proceeding under section 10(k), which empowers and directs the Board to determine disputes out of which section 8(b) (4) (D) charges have arisen, the Board, after determining that neither union had a contract right to the work and that neither union was certified as the bar-

¹⁰ See *De Luz Metal Furniture Co.*, reported on p. 1400 of this issue.

¹¹ *General Extrusion Co. and Local 411, Metal, Precision, Electronics and Production Workers, N. I. U. C.*, 121 NLRB No. 147 (Oct. 1, 1958).

¹² See for example, *Delta Tank Manufacturing Co.*, 100 NLRB 364 (1952).

¹³ *Local 175, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers and Newkirk & Essex Plastering Co.*, 121 NLRB No. 137 (Sept. 30, 1958).

¹⁴ *NLRB v. United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices, Locals 480 and 488*, 242 F. 2d 722 (C. A. 3, 1957).

gaining representative of employees performing the disputed work, held that the employer had the right to make the assignments free of pressure.

In so holding, the Board recognized that it may have been failing to follow an appellate court opinion, in which the court had stated that section 10(k) required the Board to make "an arbitration type settlement of the underlying jurisdictional disputes."

The first reason the Board gave to substantiate its position was that it protected the right of the employer to select its employees and to make work assignments and thus effectuated the objectives of Congress in enacting sections 10 (k) and 8 (b) (4) (D), among which was the encouragement of the settlement of jurisdictional differences without Government intervention. Moreover, the Board noted that while the court's approach would require the Board to make an arbitration type settlement, neither that opinion nor the act suggested the standards to be applied in so doing.

The second reason given by the Board for departing from the court's approach was that if the Board "were to issue a determination that a union without representation rights was entitled, as of right, to the disputed work, the Board would thereby be effectuating a discriminatory assignment of the work in favor of the union's members and against those persons who are not members of that union" which anomalously would result in the type of discrimination in which section 8 (a) (3) of the Labor Management Relations Act prevents employers from engaging.

Third, the Board indicated that the court's approach would encourage jurisdictional strikes which sections 10 (k) and 8 (b) (4) (D) were intended to prevent, because "unions would strike in order to invoke a proceeding under

section 10 (k) and thus obtain, by a favorable determination, work assignment rights not afforded them by other provisions of the statute."

Sole Bargaining Agent Under Right-to-Work Law. The South Dakota Attorney General ruled,¹⁵ in response to a letter of inquiry from a County State's Attorney, that the State "right to work" law prohibits a union from demanding a contract that it shall be the sole bargaining agent for all employees, including nonconsenting, nonunion employees, working in the respective departments which it is trying to organize.

The Attorney General reasoned that the State statute¹⁶ which forbids any agreement "relating to employment . . . which . . . directly or indirectly denies, abridges, interferes with or in any manner curtails the free exercise of the right to work by any citizen of the State of South Dakota, . . ." deals not only with the right to work, but also with the free exercise thereof. Consequently, he ruled that "any agreement which infringes upon the right to work in any of its aspects, whether it relates to the securing of employment or . . . to bargaining after employment" violates the law.

"Liberty of contract is the nonunion man's prerogative," the Attorney General argued, and he concluded that to allow a union to bargain for a nonunion man who has not agreed to have a union represent him would deny the nonunion employee and the employer the right to agree on different terms of employment, such as lower wages, or advancement on a merit, rather than a seniority, basis.

¹⁵ Letter from South Dakota Attorney General to Brown County State's Attorney (Sept. 3, 1958).

¹⁶ South Dakota Code 17.1101(1) (Supp. 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

October 1, 1958

THE National Labor Relations Board made additional changes in its contract-bar election rules (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958, and pp. 1399-1402 of this issue) in the following cases:

Appalachian Shale Products Co. and United Brick and Clay Workers. A contract is no bar to a representation election if signed after a petition for election has been filed, or if it is limited to wages only or to provisions not deemed sufficient to stabilize the bargaining relationship. A contract which expressly calls for union membership ratification before it becomes valid is no bar to election until ratified; a contract silent on prior ratification is an election bar.

General Extrusion Co. and Local 411, Metal, Precision, Electronics and Production Workers, NIUC. A contract cannot bar a new election if executed before any employees had been hired or prior to a "substantial" increase in an employer's personnel—i.e., if at the time the contract was executed, less than 30 percent of the employee complement at the time of the hearing on the petition had been hired and less than 50 percent of the present job classifications had been in existence.

A 3-year agreement was reached by the Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers for 62,000 production and maintenance employees. The economic terms of the pact were essentially the same as in the union's contract with the Ford Motor Co. (see Chron. item for Sept. 17, 1958, MLR, Nov. 1958).

The next day, the union settled on similar terms with the General Motors Corp. shortly after the 276,000 workers involved went on strike. The walkout continued pending settlement of local agreements.

On October 17, the American Motors Corp. and the UAW reached agreement on terms patterned after the Ford agreement for 13,000 production workers in Michigan and Wisconsin. (See also p. 1406 of this issue.)

THE International Union of Electrical Workers, engaged in negotiations with the General Electric Co. on employment security, filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, alleging that GE was conditioning bargaining on the union's agreement to a "company savings plan" which, the union contended, was not then "within the scope of compulsory collective bargaining." (See also p. 1406 of this issue.)

On October 22, representatives of the same union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and

the Machinists formed a Conference on Employment Security in General Electric and Westinghouse for exchange of information during the current negotiations and "close interunion cooperation." (See also p. 1406 of this issue.)

THREE-YEAR AGREEMENTS with 4 New York City area employers of about 10,000 embroidery and pleating-craft workers were ratified by the Ladies' Garment Workers. The bargaining unit was expanded to include unclassified nonunion inside help who will receive pay raises on joining the union. Wage increases were not provided for the unionized employees who received a pay raise in October 1957. (See also p. 1407 of this issue.)

October 2

ACTING in line with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in *Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board* (see Chron. item for Mar. 25, 1957, MLR, May 1957), the National Labor Relations Board announced new standards for determining its jurisdiction over labor relations cases so that the "no man's land" in such cases would be reduced. The new criteria, which change the Board's 1954 standards and take effect immediately, generally reduce the minimum volume of business activity required to bring a firm under its jurisdiction. (For the new standards in detail, see MLR, Nov. 1958, p. 1274.)

A New York supreme court ruled not arbitrable the issue of whether a union may obtain a mandatory injunction ordering an employer to engage in a secondary boycott in pursuance of a hot-cargo clause of his union contract. Inducing him against his wish to abide by the clause would be in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary-boycott provisions. The case was *In Re Apex Lumber Co.*

October 6

THE Secretary of Labor announced the appointment of Arthur W. Motley as Director of the Department's Bureau of Labor Standards. Mr. Motley has served as Assistant Director of the Department's Bureau of Employment Security in charge of the U. S. Employment Service since 1948.

PRESIDENT JAMES G. CROSS of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union (Ind.) was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington on a charge of willfully giving false testimony to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field when he denied presence in a hotel room during a fight, in which a local union leader was beaten, on the eve of the union's 1956 convention in San Francisco. This was the first perjury indictment of any witness who had so far appeared before the committee.

October 12

THE Transport Workers Union announced ratification of a 2-year contract with the American Airlines, providing

for wage increases of 5½ percent (9 to 16 cents an hour) retroactive to September 30 and an additional 3 percent (6 to 9 cents an hour) on October 3, 1959, and other benefits for about 7,500 ground service and maintenance workers. (See also p. 1408 of this issue.)

October 13

THE NLRB held that a foreman's preferential treatment in hiring, given to members of a union to which he belonged and which had an agreement with his employer, amounted to discriminatory practice in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act on the part of the employer and not of the union. The Board found that neither the union's contract nor its constitution and bylaws required the foreman to give preference to his comrades, and that union membership alone was not sufficient to make him an agent of the union. Member Rogers dissented, arguing that either both parties should be found liable or none. The case was *Manhattan News Co. and Peter Palumbo*.

October 14

THE NLRB ruled illegal the discharge, under a union-shop contract, of an employee whose refusal to pay a union fine was the "causative factor" for his dues delinquency covering a layoff period. In *National Automotive Fibres, Inc. and Molton*, the Board held that dues liability cannot be based upon failure to pay fines and ruled that the employee's back dues were not periodic dues under the Labor Management Relations Act. The employer, who knew why the union had requested discharge, and the union were ordered to pay back wages.

October 16

THE New York State Court of Appeals denied review and thus, in effect, upheld a lower court decision that the Waterfront Commission of the Port of New York had the right to apply disciplinary measures in cases of misconduct by longshoremen during a strike in 1954. (See Chron. item for Jan. 29, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958.)

October 19

UNDER a wage-reopening clause of a 2-year contract, the Communications Workers and the Western Electric Co. agreed on pay raises of 5 to 9 cents an hour for telephone equipment installers and \$1.50 to \$2 a week for clerical workers in 44 States and the District of Columbia. Previous wages of the workers affected, numbering about 16,500, ranged from \$1.45 to \$2.92 an hour.

October 21

THE NLRB ordered the United Rubber Workers to call off as illegal its post-election picketing and consumer boycott campaign against the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. in Winchester, W. Va., since at least one of the union's objectives was to obtain a contract despite the fact that it no longer represented a majority of the company's

employees (see Chron. item for Oct. 18, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957). The case was *Local 511, United Rubber Workers and O'Sullivan Rubber Corp.*

October 22

A 22-day strike of about 2,300 workers at 5 major hotels in Pittsburgh ended when members of 2 service unions voted (by nearly 2 to 1) approval of a 3-year contract providing for a 5-cent hourly wage increase in 1958 and a 2-step raise of 8½ cents an hour to be paid in the next 2 years, plus 2½ cents toward a pension increase for nontip employees.

October 25

THE Glass and Ceramic Workers and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. announced a 2-year contract ending a strike that began October 10 and involved 10,000 workers in the company's plants in 4 States. The terms included for each year a basic wage increase of 8 cents an hour and an extra 4-cent-an-hour increase for nonincentive and maintenance employees. (See also p. 1407 of this issue.)

October 27

THE Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, which amends the Social Security Act to extend unemployment insurance protection to the Armed Forces, went into effect. The act entitled unemployed veterans who began service after January 31, 1955, including Korean war veterans who began to serve on or before that date and were released after the act's effective date, to unemployment benefits computed on the basis of their earnings in the service, according to a schedule issued by the Secretary of Labor, provided they first exhaust their lump-sum leave and mustering-out pay and meet certain other Federal requirements as well as those of the State where they first file applications for benefits.

TWENTY-TWO miners were killed in an explosion at the Pocahontas Fuel Co.'s mine in Bishop, Va.—the same mine where, early in 1957, 37 men met a similar fate in the worst mine disaster in the Nation's history. (See Chron. item for Feb. 4, 1957, MLR, Apr. 1957.)

PRESIDENT DAVID DUBINSKY of the International Ladies' Garment Workers removed 2 officers of the union's Local 102—the acting manager and business agent—who were recently found by a Federal court to be guilty of conspiracy to extort \$700 from a Brooklyn dress manufacturer.

October 30

THE Atomic Trades and Labor Council, representing 17 craft unions, and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers signed 3-year agreements with the Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. (Union Carbide Nuclear Co. Division), calling for 10-cent hourly wage increases and 2 wage reopenings for about 6,500 workers in 3 atomic energy plants in the Oak Ridge, Tenn., area.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wages and Collective Bargaining

Electrical Equipment Negotiations. The Westinghouse Electric Corp., in negotiations over the issue of employment security under reopening clauses of 5-year contracts signed during 1955 and 1956, made public on October 13 a proposed 5-point "employee security program." The proposal was, however, rejected by representatives of its four major unions, the International Union of Electrical Workers, the independent United Electrical Workers, the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The company's proposed program called for establishment of individual voluntary "savings" accounts as well as separate "security" accounts for specified emergencies (such as layoffs), a separation pay plan for longer service employees in event of permanent plant shutdowns, an increase in the minimum pension benefits, and the institution of a loan plan.

Like an earlier General Electric proposal,¹ the Westinghouse offer entailed a rearrangement of prior financial commitments originally announced in 1955.² Accordingly, the company stated that if its revised program were adopted, the 3½-percent wage increases scheduled for October of both 1958 and 1959 would be reduced to 2½ percent (minimum 5 cents an hour); 3 cents of the current 18-cent cost-of-living allowance would be applied toward the program; and the scheduled reduction in employee contributions to the insurance plans would be eliminated.

Bargaining talks, also over the issue of employment security, between the General Electric Co. and several unions were stalemated in mid-month following new developments. In early October, the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) filed unfair labor practice charges against the company declaring, among other things, that it had "refused to furnish the union with information necessary for collective bargain-

ing"; the union also proposed that the company issue 15 million shares of authorized but unissued stock into a trust fund and use the dividends therefrom to finance the union's demands.

On October 22, the IUE, the Machinists, and the IBEW formed a conference to compare notes on bargaining strategy and to make possible "close interunion operation" in their negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse. Other unions that bargain for fewer workers at the companies were to be invited to attend later sessions. A spokesman for General Electric characterized the conference as "an effort to force the will of the top AFL-CIO oligarchy . . . on local officials and on the employees they represent."

Metalworking. On October 17, the United Automobile Workers reached agreement with the American Motors Corp.—the third producer of automobiles to settle this year—on terms of a 3-year contract patterned after the Ford settlement negotiated in mid-September.³ Contract terms, affecting about 13,000 workers in Michigan and Wisconsin, included provision for continuation of the improvement factor and cost-of-living escalator clauses, and for liberalized pension and supplementary unemployment benefits. The UAW also reported that all fringe benefit improvements and the wage increase scheduled for the third year of the contract would apply to the firm's Kelvinator Division in Grand Rapids, Mich.; the local union at that plant previously had signed a contract freezing the wage level until 1960.⁴

Wage increases averaging 7 cents an hour for a majority of the 6,000 workers employed at the Denver, Colo., missile plant of the Martin Co. were agreed to in early October by the company and the UAW. The increases, retroactive to September 30, ranged from 6 to 13 cents an hour. A 3-percent raise (minimum 7 cents an hour) is scheduled for September 1959, and provision was made for a wage reopening in 1960. Other terms of the 3-year contract included incorporation of 9 cents of the cost-of-living allowance into base

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1235-1236.

² See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955, pp. 1490-1491.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, pp. 1284-1285.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, p. 1160.

rates, and liberalized insurance, vacation, and sick leave benefits.

A 3-year contract reportedly patterned after the Big Three automobile settlements was tentatively agreed to by the Eaton Manufacturing Co. (manufacturer of automotive and aircraft engine parts) and the UAW, covering 2,300 workers in 6 plants in Michigan and Ohio. Like the automobile pacts, negotiations were to be continued on an individual plant level to work out local supplemental agreements.

The Timken Roller Bearing Co. announced that, effective October 19, it would restore a 10-percent salary cut made last May to its nonunion salaried employees. The company also said that its regular work schedule for hourly rated employees would be restored to 40 hours from 36. In August of 1958, the company had granted its white-collar force a 3½-percent salary increase; at that time a 9-cent wage increase went into effect under contract terms with the United Steelworkers.

Apparel and Textiles. Increased employer contributions to welfare funds were featured in 3-year agreements between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and 4 employer associations for about 10,000 embroidery and pleating-craft workers in the New York City area. A separation pay fund was established, into which employers will contribute 0.5 percent of payroll beginning January 1, 1959, and increase their payments to 1 percent in January 1961. The employer contributions to the present retirement fund will also be increased 0.5 percent in June 1959 and again in January 1960. No general wage increase was provided for presently unionized employees, who had received a \$3.50-weekly wage increase in October 1957 under cost-of-living reopeners of previous contracts.⁵ Provision was made, however, for inclusion of all unclassified nonunion inside help (including shippers, packers, and errand boys) in the bargaining unit, with errand boys to receive a \$2 weekly increase, and all other unclassified workers a \$3 raise upon their joining the union.

In southern California, the same union and the California Sportswear and Dress Association reached an agreement that will provide about 3,000 workers annual increases of 6 cents an hour for 3

years, beginning January 1959. The employers also agreed to pay 0.5 percent of payroll to establish a severance pay plan.

The Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. announced in early October a 7-cent hourly wage increase for approximately 3,600 unorganized workers at its plant in Winston-Salem, N. C. The company reported the raise was the sixth pay hike since 1950; the last previous increase was in October 1956, when rates rose by a minimum of 3.5 percent. The company is one of the world's largest volume producers of seamless hosiery.

Other Manufacturing. Basic agreement on terms of a 2-year, 10-cent-an-hour "package" increase, affecting about 14,500 workers, was reached during the weekend of October 11-12 between the International Shoe Co. and 2 unions, the United Shoe Workers of America and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Terms of the new contracts included a 4-percent wage increase effective October 1, 1958, with an additional approximate 2½-percent raise scheduled for October 1, 1959. Other contractual changes included revised reporting pay provisions and, for retired employees, the option of choosing between continuation of life insurance at the same premium or a \$1,000 paid-up life insurance policy. The agreements were subject to rank-and-file ratification.

The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the United Glass and Ceramic Workers union announced on October 25 agreement on terms of a new 2-year contract ending a strike that began on October 10. The settlement—covering about 10,000 employees—included a basic 8-cent-an-hour wage increase and an additional 4 cents an hour for maintenance employees and other workers not eligible for incentive pay; similar wage increases are also scheduled for 1959. An improved pension plan was also agreed to: benefits were increased from \$2 to \$2.25 a month for each year of past service, and to \$2.50 for future years; the service requirement for retirement was reduced from 15 to 10 years; monthly benefits for present annuitants were raised to \$2.20 per year of service. Contract talks between the UGCW and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., also on strike since October 10, were continuing as the month ended.

In Oak Ridge, Tenn., the Atomic Trades and Labor Council (representing numerous craft groups) and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1380.

Workers International Union signed 3-year contracts with the Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. (Union Carbide Nuclear Co. Division), providing a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase for about 6,500 workers at 3 local atomic energy plants. Two wage reopenings during the life of the contract were also provided for. A similar contract was also negotiated between the company and the OCAW for about 1,000 workers at the firm's gas diffusion plant in Paducah, Ky.

On October 5, settlement on terms of a new 2-year contract was announced by the Box Association of America, Inc. (a group of setup paper box manufacturers) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The agreement included a \$3 weekly pay increase for about 4,500 workers in the New York City metropolitan area.

Communications and Transportation. Under a reopening clause of a 2-year contract signed in 1957,^{*} the Western Electric Co. and the Communications Workers of America concluded negotiations on October 19, providing wage increases ranging from 5 to 9 cents an hour (reportedly averaging 6.25 cents) for telephone equipment installers and from \$1.50 to \$2 weekly for clerical employees. The settlement, covering about 16,500 employees in 44 States and the District of Columbia, also included improvements in the transfer and meal allowance provisions.

On October 12, the Transport Workers Union announced ratification of a new 2-year contract with American Airlines covering approximately 7,500 ground service and maintenance workers. The agreement provides a 5½-percent wage increase (ranging from 9 to 16 cents an hour) retroactive to September 30 and calls for an additional 3-percent advance (6 to 9 cents per hour) effective October 3, 1959. Other changes included an increase in the night-shift differential, improved severance pay, and liberalized supplemental benefits for occupational injury.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for September remained unchanged over its August level of 123.7. About 900,000 railroad workers were to receive a 1-cent cost-of-living wage increase in November under semiannual cost-of-living escalator provisions. Most of these workers also received a deferred wage increase (7 cents an hour in most instances) under con-

tracts signed in 1956 and early 1957. Wages remained unchanged for another 450,000 workers, mostly in the electrical machinery and aircraft industries, whose contracts call for quarterly escalator adjustments.

Several railroads recently announced restoration of salary cuts made earlier in the year to their nonunion salaried employees and executives. The Pennsylvania Railroad in late October canceled a 10-percent pay cut for salaried employees earning over \$10,000 a year; the Delaware and Hudson Railroad restored a similar reduction on salaries over \$8,000 yearly; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western canceled its 10-percent cut on salaries over \$30,000 yearly, in effect since January 1; and the Erie stated that, effective November 1, it would cancel 5-percent salary cuts instituted early in 1958. The New York Central Railroad announced raises of 4 percent for its nonunion employees earning less than \$10,000 and an 8-percent raise for those earning more than \$10,000, but less than \$15,000; executives earning over \$15,000 won back a 10-percent reduction in effect since last May.

Services. In the San Francisco Bay area, about 8,000 culinary workers employed by hotel, tavern, and restaurant owners received a 6¼-percent wage increase retroactive to September 22. The increase was an arbitration award resulting from a dispute between the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union and the owners over a reopening clause of a 5-year contract scheduled to expire in July 1959.

Another award provided a 9½-cent-an-hour wage increase for about 1,450 janitors and elevator operators, with an additional 2½ cents for janitor foremen and elevator starters, employed in 125 San Francisco commercial buildings.

Conventions and Meetings

Concern over the problems of automation was voiced at the quadrennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Cleveland, Ohio, September 29–October 3, 1958: According to the union's president, Gordon M. Freeman, automation has displaced some workers but has also opened up "vast areas for servicing its complex equipment by IBEW members." Among

^{*} See Monthly Labor Review, November 1957, p. 1379.

the resolutions passed was one calling for a 6-hour working day "in the face of advancing automation," and another urging enactment by Congress of a bill creating a Communications Labor Board to further peaceful collective bargaining in the telephone industry. The convention also approved the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, reelected top union officers to new 4-year terms, and voted increases in salary for the union's international officers and staff.

Action toward a proposed merger between the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union and the International Chemical Workers Union highlighted the latter union's 15th annual convention held in Washington, D. C. Delegates passed a resolution that included plans for drafting a constitution to be considered by the two unions next spring, and calling upon both unions to hold their 1959 conventions in the same city and on the same dates to expedite unity action. (A similar resolution was approved at the OCAW convention in September.) AFL-CIO President George Meany praised the proposed merger not only as a "better instrument" to fulfill the function of trade unions but also to eliminate "the rivalry and competition that sometimes is based on a sordid fight for per capita tax." ICW President Walter L. Mitchell and his slate of 9 vice presidents were reelected for 2-year terms.

Preliminary merger steps between the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the International Woodworkers of America were taken in October, as the executive boards of both unions approved a 2-year mutual aid and assistance agreement designed to establish "a relationship of cooperation, good will, and trust," with the eventual aim being "to accomplish organic unity through merger." Under the arrangement, two committees were set up—one to implement and fulfill the "mutual aid" terms of the agreement and the other to study the constitutions of both unions to determine areas of agreement and disagreement and report on a proposed merger constitution to the unions' respective conventions in 1959. Other provisions in the agreement call upon the parties to "limit and avoid jurisdictional conflicts," "participate jointly in organizing workers where such activity will be beneficial to both organizations," and aid each other through

the exchange of copies of contracts, arbitration awards, and other similar documents.

Representatives of the Insurance Workers of America and the Insurance Agents International Union also met in Washington in October to consider a compromise solution to a major issue that has held up amalgamation. Settlement of the question of representation at conventions was suggested by AFL-CIO President George Meany, whose counsel was solicited by the unions' merger committees. Following the 2-day meeting, the presidents of both unions expressed optimism for eventual merger. Further meetings were temporarily recessed as the merger committees presented their reports to the unions' executive boards.

The long-awaited and oft-delayed merger between the New York State labor federations moved forward on October 29, as representatives of the State Federation of Labor and the State CIO reached basic accord. Terms of the scheduled merger—covering about 2 million workers—call for Harold C. Hanover (former AFL head) to become president of the merged group and Louis Hollander (president of the CIO) to be named chairman of both the executive council and political and community activities. The other two top posts would be filled by Harold J. Garno (CIO), who will assume the office of secretary-treasurer, and Raymond R. Corbett (AFL), who will serve as legislative chairman. The candidates are expected to be unopposed in the formal election at the merger convention which is scheduled for December 9.

The merger between the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the State CIO into a single organization was finally achieved on October 7. Illinois thus became the 42d State to complete the merger of its State central bodies. Convention delegates, representing about 1.1 million workers, named the former State AFL president, Reuben G. Soderstrom, to head the new organization; Stanley L. Johnson of the AFL was named executive vice president, and Maurice F. McElligott, secretary of the State CIO, was elected to the post of secretary-treasurer. Of the 16 vice presidents also elected, 10 were from the former AFL. (Prior to the convention, the AFL had about 800,000 members and the CIO approximately 300,000.)

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1958, p. 1290.

Other Developments

James G. Cross, president of the ousted Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union,⁸ was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington in October on a charge of perjury resulting from his testimony before the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in July 1957.⁹ The charge was that Cross had denied being in a hotel room during a brawl prior to the union's 1956 convention in San Francisco. A statement issued by the union said the indictment was "politically inspired persecution" and based solely upon "intraunion politics." At the hearing, Cross pleaded innocent to the charge; Federal District Judge Alexander Holtzoff set his trial for December 1, 1958.

The special resolution adopted at the convention of the United Steelworkers of America this past September, which urged the union to eliminate from its ranks those guilty of "dual unionism",¹⁰ had several repercussions during October. In Pittsburgh, the president and vice president of a local union who were elected in June, allegedly with the support of a group of insurgents known as the "Dues Protest Committee," were accused of "dual unionism" by William Morgan, former president of the local and a supporter of Steelworker President David J. McDonald. At subsequent meetings, the trial board and the membership voted to acquit the accused men. Under the union's international constitution, findings of the trial committee may be appealed by either the accused or the accuser to the international's Executive Board, and if necessary, to the next international convention (scheduled for 1960).

In California, a local of the Steelworkers was suspended by the international, and its officers were ousted from office. Last May, the local's officers were elected on a platform reportedly supporting the insurgent faction. A spokesman for the international denied, however, that the international's action was based upon the dues protest issue; he maintained that the local was suspended because of internal "bickering and factionalism" that had resulted in "an abnormal number of work stoppages" at a tin mill which the local had been unable to prevent.

In late October, Teamster President James R. Hoffa announced a call for a special union conven-

tion to be held March 16-18, 1959, not only to elect officers but also to rid the international of the board of monitors that was set up in January 1958 by Federal court order.¹¹ In September, Hoffa had said he would issue a convention call for February 1959, but later agreed to postpone it.

On October 2, the National Labor Relations Board put into effect revised standards of jurisdiction designed to shrink the "no man's land" of labor relations,¹² by asserting its jurisdiction over many smaller concerns that previously were denied use of the Board's facilities. Under the revised arrangement—proposed last July when Congress had increased the Board's budget by \$1.5 million—the most significant increases in coverage will be in retail trade, public utilities and transit systems, and in newspapers and communications systems.¹³

The Motion Picture Screen Cartoonists union (affiliated with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees) was ordered by the NLRB to "cease requiring the sum of \$250 as a price of initiation from employees" of the animated cartoon industry of Southern California. Prior to July 1, 1956, the initiation fee had been \$50. The five-fold increase, the Board said, was "excessive and discriminatory," inasmuch as the union failed to show the increase was necessary for financial needs or for added benefits. The Board did not recommend a new fee, but it did order the union to refund all initiation fees in excess of \$50 collected since July 1, 1956.

The City Council of Detroit in October passed an ordinance granting its workers unemployment benefits. Under the plan, laid-off municipal workers will receive payments equaling 55 percent of gross weekly pay, not exceeding \$60, for 39 weeks. (Duration of benefits includes 26 weeks of normal payments plus 13 weeks' pay in line with the State's temporary unemployment compensation program initiated under a recent Federal act.) Milwaukee is the only other major city to enact such a program for its workers.

⁸ The BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO in December 1957 on grounds of corruption. See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1958, p. 161.

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1957, p. 1108.

¹⁰ See The Ninth Convention of the United Steelworkers of America (in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1958, pp. 1264-1266).

¹¹ The order, which permitted Hoffa to assume office provisionally, was a compromise settlement of a law suit filed by a group of dissident Teamsters on charges that his election at the union's 1957 convention was rigged. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 300.

¹² See The Gap Between State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations (in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1957, pp. 829-832).

¹³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1958, p. 1274.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

As Unions Mature: An Analysis of the Evolution of American Unionism. By Richard A. Lester. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1958. 171 pp. \$3.75.

Professor Lester has undertaken to develop a theory of union evolution. As the title suggests, he places the trade union movement and collective bargaining at the same phase of maturity in the unfolding of the trade union cycle. Unions in the United States, he says, have reached "institutional middle age."

The long-run symptoms of union maturity include "a psychological aging," centralization of control, the weakening of democratic checks at the local level, loss of dynamic qualities, and a tendency toward integration into the whole community.

There are, however, short-term factors, according to Lester, that may "cause actual developments to deviate from the long-term trends." Externally, these may take the form of swings in public sentiment—from New Deal to Eisenhower—or internal developments like the emergence of the CIO; but the general direction of the secular trend remains unaltered.

Professor Lester makes no claim at this point in the development of his theory of union dynamics that he has established a universal law. He claims no more than "informed but inadequately verified hypotheses which need to be subjected to extensive testing."

Everything that Lester writes deserves respectful attention. He is one of the few academic practitioners who combines solid theoretical equipment with an acute perception of the world of practical affairs. The present work is no less important because it has been written without pretentiousness. It is sensible and probing at the same time.

These qualities are very evident in the two chapters dealing respectively with the union in economic theory and public policy implications. In the former, Lester makes the provocative point that unions "by expanding the nonwage aspects of the terms and conditions of work have been one of the principal factors in replacing the commodity concept of employment with a social welfare conception of the employer-employee relationship." With respect to public policy, Lester cautions against a "headlong rush to enact punitive legislation."

One of the hypotheses which needs extensive testing turns on a semantic difficulty which I have with Lester's analysis. Recognizing the limited claim that Lester makes for his hypotheses, one can yet question whether his analysis does not depend almost entirely on the trends which he sees in the national union. In short, I am suggesting that Lester uses the national union to mean the whole union.

For many unions, what the local and intermediate bodies do is much more important in terms of impact on the individual, despite the glamorous national bargaining. As this is being written, the national United Automobile Workers-General Motors settlement is waiting upon the settlement of many local disputes. The question can, therefore, be raised—and I raise it without being too sure of the answer—as to whether the publicized leadership of men like Reuther, McDonald, and Hoffa does not obscure a rather more substantial vitality to union forces on the local level than Lester assumes.

In any case, here is a fruitful area for research. What is the real power relationship within specific unions? We need to have more raw material in terms of who does what in the union at all levels than is now available.

—JACK BARBASH
University of Wisconsin

Participation in Union Locals. By Arnold S. Tanenbaum and Robert L. Kahn. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, 1958. 275 pp., bibliography. \$5.50, Row, Peterson and Co., Evanston, Ill.

This book is a report of a pilot study dealing both with the extent to which members take an active interest and involve themselves in the operation of their local union and with the characteristics of union members and locals. Since a standard for measuring the degree of participation is not available, the authors developed a set of questions to differentiate the active and inactive member. Six items such as the number of regular and special meetings attended, union offices held, action taken during meetings, and voting behavior are used to develop an activity index for each member.

The results of the authors' investigation are presented in both quantitative and qualitative terms, with statistical tables and textual material analyzing and interpreting the findings in considerable depth. The active union member is distinguished from the inactive by a pattern of activities including more frequent attendance at meetings, greater participation on union committees, and greater interest in a number of formal and informal plant functions. He also has characteristics that appear to make him more socially inclined, less mobile, more skilled, older, etc. The characteristics of the membership as a whole in high- and low-activity locals are also discussed. In general, the high-activity local has a greater degree of homogeneity in the allegiance of its members to the local, has greater control of its membership, and has more skilled leadership.

The findings of the study are based on a sampling of the membership in four local unions selected from a broader group of locals having the following characteristics: in existence 12-16 years, part of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and affiliated with 1 of 2 selected internationals of the industrial type, local membership of from 350 to 850, composed mainly of native-born whites, primarily males engaged in light manufacturing industries which employ semiskilled machine operators predominantly. For administrative reasons, only local unions located in Michigan were considered in this study. The 4 locals were selected so that, based on information obtained from regional officers of the 2 internationals, there would

be 1 high- and 1 low-activity local in each of the 2 internationals.

The companies bargaining with the locals selected for the sample were then requested to make available lists of workers and information about the plant and also to permit distribution of questionnaires at the plant for completion at home.

Stratification procedures, based on department within plant and preliminary activity rating (active or inactive) secured from union officials, were then used to select approximately 200 persons in each local. The sampling plan was designed so that there would be approximately the same number of members in each stratum (active and inactive) and in each local. The average response rate for the 4 locals exceeded 90 percent. These replies, properly weighted, form the basis for the various analyses covered in the study.

From a technical point of view, the design of the survey is well conceived. A 2-stage sampling plan is used to select a sample from unions having desired characteristics and then to select a sample of members which permits comparisons among high- and low-activity members and unions. The limits on size of locals to be studied—350 to 850 members—were chosen because 90 percent of the local unions in the United States are of this size or smaller, and the authors hoped many of their findings would have broad application even though based on a small, restricted sample. The assumptions made by the authors are clearly presented. Statistical tests are applied to the findings to determine whether real significance exists rather than chance variations owing to sampling.

In their analyses, the authors are careful to interpret properly the results of the survey, to state that their findings apply to the sampled unions, that a "universe" of locals similar to the ones in the sample is hypothetical, and that it is not possible to state with certainty whether a given union belongs inside or outside of the hypothetical universe. Despite the qualifications of the authors, perhaps the many findings of the survey may tend, because so many of them are analyzed in detail, to give the impression that the results have broader application. Taken as a whole, the book contains a large amount of basic information on the characteristics of local unions and their members.

—ABE ROTHMAN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Business Cycles and Economic Growth. By James S. Duesenberry. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958. 335 pp. \$6.50.

Economists have for decades struggled to formulate a realistic theory of business fluctuations. In recent years, the problems of the student of the business cycle have become even more complex. Economists have in addition been wrestling with a set of associated problems: (1) What are the processes which account for long-term growth in aggregate real demand? (2) What are the processes by which this long-term growth in demand is adjusted to growth in potential output or capacity? And (3) what is there in these processes or their interaction that causes periodic fluctuations in demand and output?

Several closely related theories of business cycles that have appeared to answer all of these questions have been formulated based upon the interaction of income and investment—so called multiplier-accelerator theories.

Professor Duesenberry, in this relatively short book, undertakes two major tasks: criticism of existing theories, now widely held, that business cycles are a function of a relatively simple interaction of the multiplier and accelerator; and the formulation of an alternative model. It is his thesis that the economy is far more stable than these multiplier-accelerator models would indicate. He argues that investment is less sensitive to changes in national income than assumed; that the stability of the system is also increased by the dependence of total savings and investment on profits, so that both tend to move in the same direction; and also that lags in the reaction of consumption to changes in personal income tend to increase the stability of the system.

Duesenberry concludes that recessions in the United States have resulted mainly from "shocks" due to speculative booms and similar factors, rather than from an inherent characteristic of the system. However, he argues that these shocks generally do not result in major depressions, since the reaction to shock tends to occur slowly and national income begins to rise shortly after the cause of the disturbance is removed.

The depression of the early 1930's, Duesenberry explains as the result of structural changes in the economy between 1900 and the end of World War I, which tended to reduce the stability of the system.

The author also takes issue with a number of business cycle theorists in regard to the effect of autonomous investment on income (he believes it has much less impact than supposed) and on the sensitivity of investment expenditures to the cost of raising capital (he argues it is much more sensitive than generally supposed). Moreover, although he agrees that limitations on the supply of money and labor can significantly influence the growth of demand, he does not believe that these limitations can produce major depressions.

As might be expected in covering this wide area, Duesenberry has in many cases presented unverified hypotheses, and where evidence is presented, it is at best sketchy. But this is a stimulating book, showing an imaginative approach to a complex series of problems.

The first chapter is a good summary of the arguments and conclusions presented and makes interesting reading for the less sophisticated. There are additional summaries at the end of each chapter.

This is not a book for the layman. But for the student of business fluctuations, it presents a number of stimulating comments on business cycle theory and intriguing suggestions that warrant investigation.

—JOSEPH S. ZEISEL

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Fomento—The Economic Development of Puerto Rico. By William H. Stead. Washington, National Planning Association, 1958. 151 pp., bibliography. (Planning Pamphlet 103.) \$2.

This small book (or large pamphlet) grew out of a request last year of the International Cooperation Administration to the National Planning Association to study the Puerto Rican economic development program and to discover and analyze those aspects which would be relevant to development programs in other underdeveloped areas of the world. With this as his theme, Mr. Stead has organized his study in three parts: A review of the background of the industrial development program and its accomplishments since 1940; an account of the organization and functioning of the Economic Development Administration (Fomento) and related agencies; and an appraisal in terms of the special advantages (and disadvantages) of Puerto Rico and those features which he deems transferable to other countries. It is a timely, compact, and useful study.

The emphasis of the report is more political and administrative than economic. The one chapter on Experience of Industries Under the EDA Program is very brief and, to this reader, disappointing. With more than 500 industrial plants established in the past decade, it would be of great interest to learn more of this industrial complex—what types of industries, products, and processes have been attracted and which have proved well- or ill-suited to this location. What are the causes of success or failure? Does it make economic sense, for example, to foster a cotton textile industry in Puerto Rico so far removed from the raw materials, the finishing processes, and the market? The author gives only the barest listing of firms and industries, and his data seems to be taken almost entirely from official EDA reports. These are doubtless competent, but it must be remembered that EDA is a promotional organization engaged in selling mainland firms on opening plants in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Stead gives full weight to Puerto Rico's unique advantage as part of the United States market economy and customs area. He points out, however, that Puerto Rico operates under severe handicaps not shared by other less developed areas. The island is almost wholly lacking in the basic natural resources on which an enlarged and viable economy must usually be founded. What Puerto Rico has attempted is to build an industrial economy based on the processing and reexport of imported raw materials. This is a way of life which depends almost exclusively on her political and economic affinity to the United States, considerably aided, I would add, by a cozy arrangement which allows exemption from United States corporate income taxes.

The author finds a great many lessons for other countries, however, in the Puerto Rican experience. The primary lesson has been the desirability of shifting from reliance on government enterprise, which bogged down for lack of capital funds, to government aids and inducements to private capital investment. Part of this inducement lies in tax exemption and a frank recognition of the need for a very high rate of return on investment in new enterprise. What stands out, however, is the range and vitality of the program and the zeal and imagination of the remarkably able men who have directed it. The distinctive features are found in skilled and intensive promo-

tion, in governmental planning and provision of supporting facilities and services—land sites, factory buildings, transportation and utilities, hotels, health, education, and industrial training—and in the uses made of more flexible and independent administrative arrangements, especially government corporations. These are the principal ingredients in the success of Fomento without which the program would never have gotten off the ground. It is this story which makes up the major part of Mr. Stead's report and which he finds distinctly transferable to other under developed areas of the world.

—JAMES C. HILL

New York State Board of Mediation

Readings in Medical Care. Edited by Committee on Medical Care Teaching of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1958. xxi, 708 pp. \$6.50.

For more than a quarter-century, organized American medicine has been publicly identified with two major missions—greater scientific achievement in the prevention and cure of suffering and disease, and the refutation of the widely accepted conclusion that medical care cannot be provided to a majority of the population using the old commercial forms. The materials in this book, drawn largely from studies of medical care organization and medical markets, seem to show that the latter mission is being lost—perhaps as fast as the former is being won.

Historically, the social status of medicine and its practitioners has changed from time to time. (Surgeons, now at the top of the social hierarchy, during the middle-ages were at the bottom and were organized in the barber-surgeon guilds.) But, the availability of medical care has always been rather closely related to the buyers' social and economic status.

Since the beginning of industrialism, that relationship has faced increasing challenge until today the concept of medical care as an economic good available primarily to competitive bidders in a free market has been so extensively qualified that organization of the market for medical care has itself become a field of specialty with courses offered in major universities. This large volume—a collection of essays, summaries of studies, and reports—was designed to bring together for the

first time primary source materials which might serve as a text in these courses. It succeeds admirably.

The chapter on medical care in industry, for instance, offers a dozen (excerpted) essays which introduce the whole area of industrial medicine—provision for in-plant care, a case study in successful use of the pre-payment principle, the medical care program of the United Mine Workers, and the St. Louis Labor Health Institute. In addition, traditional introductory materials on workmen's compensation and disability insurance are presented.

The editorial committee was careful to select fairly representative samplings of all points of view on controversial problems. The other chapters—covering problems in medical care, the national health picture, adequacy of medical care, costs of medical care, the medical care team, hospitals, coordination in health and medical service, care of long-term illness, rural medical care, public medical care, medical care insurance, principles and proposals—all seem to achieve a comparable balance.

Because this volume required long preparation, it is, unfortunately, already out of date in several places where newer and better material is available. Two other objections might be made to some of the readings included: First, there are a few too many testimonials, and second, too much of an effort is made to present the issue of medical care organization in the old and tired mold of private versus socialized medicine. The few readings with this latter approach conflict with the thought which unites virtually all of the essays on medical care organization—since adequate medical care has become a matter of acute public consciousness, newer methods of distributing medical care are being used and created and many more are likely to be in the future.

—EARL F. CHEIT

University of California, Berkeley

Arbitration

The United States Arbitration Act: A Reevaluation. By Herbert Burstein. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, July 1958, pp. 511-520, 534. \$1.)

Arbitration Problems under Taft-Hartley. By Jay Kramer. (In *Industrial Bulletin*, State Department of Labor, New York, October 1958, pp. 9-12.)

Collective Bargaining

The Economic Climate and Collective Bargaining, 1953: Report on a Special Program of New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., May 8-9, 1958. Ithaca, N. Y., 1958. 46 pp. \$1. Coordinator of Special Programs, Cornell University.

Collective Bargaining: Problems and Prospects. Compiled by Keith Simpson. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, September 1958. 8 pp. (Selected References, 83.) 30 cents.

Special Provisions of Tonnage Contracts. By Harney B. Stover, Jr. (In *Marquette Law Review*, Milwaukee, Summer 1958, pp. 36-52. \$1.25.)

Discrimination

Second Report of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. (Covers period from May 1956 to January 1958.) [Washington], The Committee, 1958. 21 pp.

Rulings Interpretive of the "Age" Provisions of the New York State Law Against Discrimination. New York, State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958. 11 pp.

Law Against Discrimination. New York, State Commission Against Discrimination, [1958]. 14 pp.

Economic Developments

The "Little" Economies: Problems of U. S. Area Development—[A Symposium]. New York, Committee for Economic Development, 1958. 60 pp. 50 cents.

Hawaii—Patterns of Island Growth. [Honolulu], Bank of Hawaii, Department of Business Research, 1958. 46 pp.

Second Report [of the British] Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1958. 3 pp. 2s.

Inflation and the British Economy. By A. J. Brown. (In *The Economic Journal*, Royal Economic Society, London, September 1958, pp. 449-463. 10s.; also available from St. Martin's Press, New York.)

Inflation and the Earnings Gap. By H. F. Lydall. (In *Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics*, Oxford, England, August 1958, pp. 285-304. 10s. 6d.)

Labor, Big Business and Inflation. Washington, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Industrial Union Department, 1958. 34 pp. (Publication 20.) Free.

Measuring Recessions. By Geoffrey H. Moore. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1958. 60 pp. (Occasional Paper 61.) \$1.

Education and Training

Technical Education and Social Change. By Stephen F. Cotgrove. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1958. 220 pp., bibliography. 25s.

New Directions in Liberal Education for Executives. By Peter E. Siegle. Chicago, Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults, 1958. 74 pp. 25 cents.

The Challenge of Training for Non-Routine Tasks. By David L. G. Jacobs. (In *Public Personnel Review*, Chicago, July 1958, pp. 177-182. \$2.)

Report of the Director of Canadian Vocational Training for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1958. Ottawa, Canadian Department of Labor, 1958. 20 pp.

Income and Income Distribution

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A.—Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹														Annual average	
	1956															
	1957 ²															
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	1957 ²	1956	
Total, both sexes																
Total labor force.....	71,743	71,378	72,703	73,104	73,049	71,603	70,681	70,158	69,804	69,379	70,428	70,750	71,299	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	69,111	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	3,805	4,111	4,069	5,294	5,437	4,904	5,129	5,198	5,173	4,994	5,374	5,188	5,208	5,036	5,551	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,522	1,509	1,716	2,069	2,569	1,778	1,723	1,733	1,946	2,007	1,563	1,724	1,272	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	667	644	933	1,198	875	830	683	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	699	539	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	225	436	399	357	372	444	877	845	662	435	267	240	175	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	581	573	678	798	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	268	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	811	888	972	872	689	605	568	401	353	309	246	243	255	239	232	
Employment.....	65,306	64,629	68,367	65,179	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,238	64,366	64,573	66,005	65,011	64,979	
Nonagricultural.....	58,902	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,061	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,198	57,240	58,012	58,057	59,195	58,786	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,522	46,719	44,440	42,259	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,246	43,213	44,764	46,579	42,170	47,051	46,228	46,052	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,221	6,381	6,069	6,236	6,669	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,953	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	3,062	2,751	2,522	2,719	2,863	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,634	2,777	2,648	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,094	2,586	2,684	7,087	3,198	1,799	2,153	1,869	2,476	2,007	1,901	2,239	2,399	2,821	2,969	
Agricultural.....	6,404	6,191	6,021	6,718	4,980	2,272	3,558	5,072	4,830	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,337	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,690	4,253	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,452	3,561	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,896	4,963	4,197	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,212	1,346	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,300	1,373	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,413	1,399	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	370	436	495	485	369	348	444	303	667	510	347	548	390	418	416	
With a job but not at work ⁴	120	144	200	228	167	103	162	251	346	280	260	226	175	196	192	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,736	48,759	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,858	48,306	48,128	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,503	48,669	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	46,155	46,165	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,252	45,774	45,510	45,332	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,751	45,882	45,786	
Unemployment.....	2,454	2,615	3,081	3,513	3,521	3,266	3,462	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,362	2,041	1,994	1,893	1,908	
Employment.....	43,702	43,550	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,986	42,312	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,078	43,548	44,156	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	38,663	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,588	37,962	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,642	38,413	38,713	38,865	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,547	32,714	31,068	30,078	32,141	31,862	30,567	30,532	29,833	31,093	32,096	29,402	32,773	32,545	32,336	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,505	3,119	3,065	3,362	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,067	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,317	3,461	3,388	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,261	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,395	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,375	1,381	1,240	1,197	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,878	1,699	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,278	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	5,008	4,916	5,291	5,346	5,256	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,634	4,834	5,292	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,961	3,691	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,869	2,740	3,075	3,264	4,111	3,716	3,968	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	680	787	742	912	733	947	1,030	871	976	876	932	758	842	806	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	281	313	307	330	261	247	329	420	586	411	444	353	270	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	106	126	184	198	89	93	147	230	321	271	239	226	183	171	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,987	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,386	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,302	22,506	22,796	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	22,986	22,586	22,655	22,714	23,012	22,743	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,478	22,763	22,094	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,351	1,466	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	1,014	1,043	943	
Employment.....	21,635	21,060	21,036	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,444	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,549	21,051	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	20,309	19,815	19,706	19,560	19,493	19,826	19,770	19,860	19,729	19,804	20,568	20,543	20,303	19,857	19,824	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,975	14,006	12,833	12,211	13,210	13,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,453	12,768	14,278	13,692	13,626	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,717	3,263	3,035	3,274	3,250	3,502	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,663	5,086	3,467	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,801	1,629	1,368	1,437	1,617	1,829	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,580	1,513	
With a job but not at work ⁴	716	918	2,471	2,939	1,416	648	864	623	700	661	639	780	864	1,073	1,188	
Agricultural.....	1,296	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,249	855	645	559	599	751	952	1,046	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	729	572	610	536	647	522	280	169	189	186	191	322	782	652	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	552	561	597	652	801	617	444	373	394	327	425	470	625	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	95	123	98	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	113	155	120	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	21	18	25	29	18	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	25	21	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-87, No. 176).

³ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956	
Total employees.....	51,210	51,234	50,576	50,178	50,413	49,949	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,316	52,570	52,162	51,706	
Mining.....	707	710	708	705	717	711	716	723	747	766	788	793	802	809	807	
Metal.....	90.5	90.3	88.8	90.3	92.9	91.7	91.2	95.9	97.8	101.2	104.9	106.4	107.6	111.2	108.8	
Iron.....	31.1	29.9	30.4	30.4	28.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.9	35.1	
Copper.....	28.5	27.7	27.1	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.0	30.4	30.6	30.6	32.6	33.3	
Lead and zinc.....	11.4	11.5	12.1	13.3	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.8	16.7	17.4	
Anthracite.....	18.7	18.1	19.4	19.2	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	24.0	26.0	24.0	27.2	28.4	29.3	
Bituminous-coal.....	188.6	187.2	184.5	179.6	190.1	192.2	196.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	224.2	226.7	227.8	230.0	228.6	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	300.0	304.7	302.9	303.2	297.8	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	322.6	323.9	326.2	324.8	324.8	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	187.7	190.4	190.5	190.4	187.8	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	191.9	190.9	192.5	193.8	192.3	192.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	112.1	112.9	111.6	112.4	111.8	109.5	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	111.3	114.3	115.8	113.3	111.2	
Contract construction.....	2,887	2,925	2,953	2,882	2,806	2,685	2,483	2,316	2,173	2,397	2,412	2,405	2,356	2,406	2,939	
Nonbuilding construction.....	671	670	656	647	611	580	520	459	400	453	519	529	547	586	600	
Highway and street construction.....	327.1	326.1	318.1	311.1	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	202.2	248.7	286.6	290.1	257.9	257.9	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	343.8	343.6	337.7	335.8	330.0	365.2	276.2	257.8	256.4	315.6	340.6	340.6	357.3	335.6	332.3	
Building construction.....	2,214	2,255	2,296	2,245	2,195	2,074	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,944	2,063	2,216	2,309	2,222	2,339	
General contractors.....	802.4	825.0	811.0	799.4	764.0	730.9	688.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	833.7	878.1	866.3	866.3	970.0	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,412.0	1,430.0	1,485.0	1,445.6	1,390.5	1,309.0	1,282.0	1,188.6	1,124.3	1,212.9	1,309.3	1,377.1	1,431.3	1,352.7	1,369.0	
Plumbing and heating.....	322.5	318.7	311.6	299.6	285.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.3	332.5	331.7	328.7	328.7	
Painting and decorating.....	192.9	200.7	197.4	180.4	171.3	152.5	139.0	128.9	136.4	153.3	167.6	178.8	184.2	170.9	170.9	
Electrical work.....	188.2	182.2	173.9	166.9	162.6	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	186.3	191.1	188.9	186.2	186.2	
Other special-trade contractors.....	748.4	757.9	792.0	722.9	690.2	606.4	601.7	589.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	677.9	680.2	680.2	
Manufacturing.....	15,553	15,744	15,462	15,161	15,266	15,023	15,104	15,353	15,593	15,945	16,302	16,561	16,783	16,782	16,943	
Durable goods.....	8,078	8,508	8,571	8,496	8,564	8,480	8,504	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,429	9,608	9,718	9,821	9,836	
Nondurable goods.....	6,875	6,936	6,891	6,665	6,642	6,543	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,873	6,953	7,065	6,961	7,098	
Durable goods.....	132.8	130.4	128.5	127.2	125.4	123.5	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	121.3	123.4	129.3	121.9	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	657.0	655.9	648.7	637.0	643.2	606.0	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	635.4	657.1	654.6	735.6	
Logging camps and contractors.....	98.4	94.7	92.8	100.2	81.1	71.6	69.0	69.0	69.0	71.0	75.3	82.2	86.8	87.1	108.0	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	325.7	323.7	320.0	318.4	307.1	296.7	293.3	294.9	299.6	311.8	322.2	329.7	331.6	338.6	378.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	133.4	131.4	128.0	127.0	121.2	120.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	127.8	132.3	128.7	128.7	135.7	
Wooden containers.....	45.0	43.6	44.6	45.6	43.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	43.6	46.5	47.5	48.7	49.7	49.7	54.5	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	52.8	52.3	51.6	52.1	51.9	52.3	52.7	52.6	53.5	54.8	55.7	56.6	57.5	58.8	58.8	
Furniture and fixtures.....	369.7	369.2	360.2	345.8	346.4	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	370.6	376.2	380.7	375.6	380.1	
Household furniture.....	266.4	258.4	248.6	246.5	244.7	243.9	241.0	244.5	258.1	265.1	269.2	270.7	273.9	267.2	267.2	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	45.3	44.5	41.2	42.3	41.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	46.1	47.4	48.0	48.4	48.4	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	34.5	34.8	33.7	34.3	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	35.7	36.7	36.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.9	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	22.8	22.5	22.0	23.3	22.6	21.0	21.0	22.3	22.3	23.8	24.2	24.5	23.8	26.6	26.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	512.3	535.7	526.3	519.4	513.4	501.8	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	536.4	550.0	557.2	552.5	563.3	
Flat glass.....	31.9	30.3	28.3	27.7	26.3	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.8	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.3	34.7	35.1	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	90.2	96.9	97.3	95.9	93.6	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	96.9	100.5	101.0	98.8	95.9	95.9	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	16.7	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	18.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.1	42.6	42.6	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	43.5	43.5	42.0	43.6	43.6	
Structural clay products.....	75.9	76.1	75.2	73.0	71.2	70.0	69.0	69.0	72.4	77.4	80.0	81.4	80.4	80.4	86.6	
Pottery and related products.....	43.7	42.6	42.1	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	47.2	48.2	48.5	49.6	54.1	54.1	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	116.8	115.4	112.9	110.8	107.6	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	109.1	112.4	112.4	112.0	116.2	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	19.1	18.3	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.0	19.5	19.5	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	89.3	88.1	86.7	87.1	85.6	86.1	88.4	90.0	90.3	95.4	96.6	97.6	97.9	94.5	94.5	
Primary metal industries.....	1,124.4	1,104.0	1,073.2	1,069.9	1,070.5	1,053.4	1,065.6	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,258.4	1,280.1	1,300.7	1,312.6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	541.6	525.4	516.5	523.9	508.1	506.8	528.9	543.9	567.2	598.8	615.3	628.5	642.7	630.2	630.2	
Iron and steel foundries.....	193.9	185.8	189.0	189.6	189.7	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	223.3	224.0	228.5	233.8	243.0	243.0	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.8	53.8	53.7	53.9	53.3	57.1	58.0	60.9	64.0	65.0	65.5	65.5	66.1	67.8	67.8	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2	14.0	14.0	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	105.9	104.9	103.6	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.8	109.5	112.4	114.4	117.8	118.3	118.2	118.2	
Nonferrous foundries.....	58.4	56.0	53.2	54.5	53.9	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	65.0	67.3	69.8	71.4	77.8	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	129.0	126.0	123.8	124.8	124.8	124.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	155.4	159.1	162.0	165.2	161.8	161.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1938												1937		Annual average	
	[In thousands]												Oct.	Nov.	1937	1938
	Oct. ¹	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.					
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,043.0	1,055.3	1,022.3	998.1	1,004.4	987.2	968.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,118.5	1,134.9	1,137.2	1,132.3	1,119.0	
Tin cans and other tinware	62.9	63.2	63.2	61.2	59.9	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	54.6	56.0	56.6	56.1	56.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	131.4	134.5	121.4	124.8	131.6	125.6	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	148.1	146.1	144.9	149.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	112.5	110.1	106.3	107.0	105.8	106.4	105.9	107.7	108.3	108.7	110.3	109.3	110.3	110.0	121.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	308.9	307.1	303.8	301.6	296.9	298.0	300.9	300.5	315.6	324.1	327.0	331.6	332.2	332.4	332.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	215.6	202.2	190.0	202.0	198.8	198.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.5	246.5	243.6	243.3	238.7	
Lighting fixtures	46.3	43.3	41.7	42.5	41.4	41.4	42.6	44.5	45.0	43.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	51.4	50.5	
Fabricated wire products	52.9	51.4	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.9	61.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	124.8	120.5	114.7	116.5	115.7	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	134.2	137.0	138.0	137.4	137.3	137.3	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,468.2	1,471.2	1,436.0	1,449.8	1,471.9	1,485.5	1,523.4	1,558.9	1,579.7	1,609.3	1,633.7	1,637.4	1,634.8	1,737.0	1,730.1	
Engines and turbines	92.2	90.2	89.2	90.0	92.1	93.2	93.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.3	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	130.3	134.7	126.1	128.0	130.8	130.8	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	140.1	140.3	145.1	145.1	145.1	
Construction and mining machinery	118.5	118.5	119.0	118.7	119.6	119.6	124.6	125.0	132.3	135.4	138.3	142.3	147.5	153.1	153.1	
Metalworking machinery	211.0	205.6	211.6	218.1	225.3	231.0	236.5	245.2	254.7	262.3	266.1	275.4	287.6	294.3	294.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	155.8	155.1	154.3	156.8	158.6	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	174.3	176.1	178.4	181.0	187.8	187.8	
General industrial machinery	212.9	211.6	212.5	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	235.1	240.9	244.9	245.8	249.4	254.8	256.7	256.7	
Office and store machines and devices	127.3	134.1	132.6	134.2	132.1	131.8	132.2	119.9	134.4	138.3	132.4	135.4	137.7	136.1	136.1	
Service-industry and household machines	106.6	108.5	103.8	103.7	107.2	171.1	173.7	173.7	173.1	174.9	174.9	174.9	174.9	192.9	200.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	247.6	238.6	239.7	244.0	244.8	242.4	257.5	263.2	270.3	277.3	282.2	284.0	289.0	278.8	278.8	
Electrical machinery	1,122.3	1,129.1	1,104.6	1,078.5	1,079.9	1,077.6	1,092.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.5	1,192.9	1,221.8	1,238.9	1,223.3	1,202.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	360.2	363.7	360.2	362.4	365.0	372.0	381.6	389.1	390.3	407.9	411.4	413.5	420.2	415.1	415.1	
Electrical appliances	34.6	33.1	31.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.8	37.4	40.1	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.6	
Insulated wire and cable	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.3	27.2	27.4	27.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	61.9	58.4	57.8	58.1	57.7	60.7	64.0	66.4	71.3	74.6	73.3	74.5	75.2	73.9	73.9	
Electric lamps	25.2	25.1	24.6	25.5	26.2	27.8	27.8	28.7	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	
Communication equipment	567.8	554.6	536.0	532.3	528.7	528.8	533.3	541.0	542.0	548.6	547.7	547.7	547.7	547.7	547.7	
Miscellaneous electrical products	43.8	45.1	44.2	45.4	44.8	45.1	45.9	45.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	
Transportation equipment	1,480.7	1,563.6	1,500.3	1,528.6	1,547.8	1,546.4	1,570.0	1,620.2	1,676.0	1,736.8	1,804.1	1,817.0	1,809.0	1,878.1	1,823.4	
Motor vehicles and equipment	608.3	548.9	579.2	592.9	596.4	605.8	648.8	702.0	702.0	702.0	806.0	793.7	743.2	786.3	800.9	
Aircraft and parts	760.9	755.2	781.2	781.2	742.8	742.8	774.2	758.6	758.6	758.6	758.6	758.6	758.6	758.6	758.6	
Aircraft engines and parts	153.7	150.9	151.3	151.7	151.6	148.1	152.3	152.4	154.0	156.0	160.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0	
Aircraft propellers and parts	16.9	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	131.8	128.2	126.0	126.5	126.4	125.8	126.1	126.9	127.5	129.4	133.3	135.5	139.9	139.9	139.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing	139.7	141.1	142.1	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	149.1	149.6	151.2	149.6	148.8	148.8	148.8	
Shipbuilding and repairing	128.5	125.3	124.7	127.6	128.5	123.7	123.4	123.8	125.3	128.7	130.5	129.7	129.9	129.9	129.9	
Boatbuilding and repairing	16.2	15.8	17.4	19.3	18.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	20.7	19.9	21.9	20.2	20.2	
Railroad equipment	44.6	45.3	47.3	47.8	48.2	47.1	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	
Other transportation equipment	10.1	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	
Instruments and related products	316.8	314.2	309.1	306.8	308.6	308.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	331.4	334.9	336.7	337.9	335.6	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	57.8	57.5	57.5	56.9	57.1	58.1	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	83.9	81.1	81.4	82.2	82.2	83.5	84.7	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	
Optical instruments and lenses	14.5	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	
Ophthalmic goods	22.0	23.1	22.0	22.6	22.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	
Photographic apparatus	65.4	64.8	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.3	67.2	68.1	69.1	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	
Watches and clocks	26.3	27.8	25.3	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	30.8	34.4	34.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	482.2	479.5	463.7	444.0	432.8	445.9	449.5	453.6	453.6	452.2	472.1	500.9	512.5	490.0	501.0	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	45.5	43.1	42.6	43.1	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	46.5	46.5	47.4	48.0	46.3	46.3	
Musical instruments and parts	16.7	15.9	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	
Toys and sporting goods	92.4	89.7	84.2	84.9	81.3	79.8	78.8	73.6	69.3	77.9	94.9	102.2	90.6	94.6	94.6	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	39.7	39.8	38.7	37.1	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	61.0	59.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	
Fabricated plastic products	86.6	82.8	80.6	80.0	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	86.7	88.6	91.6	92.9	91.6	87.5	87.5	
Other manufacturing industries	147.6	142.8	138.6	141.6	141.5	142.9	143.8	143.7	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	
<i>Non-durable goods</i>																
Food and kindred products	1,568.1	1,622.2	1,621.6	1,529.7	1,494.3	1,416.6	1,383.3	1,379.2	1,396.8	1,406.8	1,467.0	1,508.4	1,564.4	1,506.8	1,548.6	
Meat products	312.1	310.0	307.2	306.9	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	302.0	
Dairy products	101.4	105.7	107.4	107.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	
Canning and preserving	345.9	342.0	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	334.5	
Grain-mill products	116.8	117.0	115.8	115.8	112.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	
Bakery products	285.2	286.0	287.3	287.4	283.3	281.9	282.1	282.7	283.6	286.3	287.8	289.1	287.2	288.4	288.4	
Sugar	39.0	38.8	37.1	36.7	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	
Confectionery and related products	78.9	75.5	68.6	71.3	70.4	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	
Beverages	211.7	216.6	220.2	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	216.8	
Miscellaneous food products	140.2	141.8	141.4	142.7	138.3	134.3	133.3	133.9	132.6	134.0	137.3	136.6	137.7	136.6	136.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ¹	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Nondurable goods—Continued																
Tobacco manufactures.....	100.5	105.9	96.3	79.4	80.1	79.7	80.0	84.3	89.6	93.9	95.5	97.8	106.7	94.1	98.1	
Cigarettes.....		36.9	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	34.6	34.2	
Cigars.....		28.7	28.6	27.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.6	32.6	32.0	34.5	
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.0	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		33.8	24.3	0.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	12.4	16.5	21.2	34.4	22.9	32.2	30.3	22.4	
Textile-mill products.....	952.4	980.8	946.4	920.4	930.6	921.8	928.0	933.9	945.8	951.4	976.3	987.0	999.3	1,004.8	1,057.6	
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.5	6.6	
Yarn and thread mills.....		109.0	108.3	104.4	106.9	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	113.1	113.1	114.0	116.0	122.7	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		390.1	398.1	392.9	394.3	393.0	398.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	418.2	418.1	423.2	428.7	450.9	
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		28.2	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	29.1	29.8	
Knitting mills.....		216.9	215.3	204.6	208.7	208.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	196.6	206.8	214.8	214.4	214.5	221.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		85.1	84.9	82.9	83.8	83.9	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.8	87.1	88.2	88.6	88.4	91.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		44.5	43.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	44.5	46.1	46.7	47.8	48.8	49.1	50.4	51.5	54.3	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		9.7	10.4	9.9	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	12.3	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		54.0	52.9	51.7	52.0	51.3	51.8	53.0	54.5	56.0	58.7	60.1	60.8	60.8	62.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,175.2	1,182.4	1,172.1	1,120.7	1,122.5	1,113.4	1,115.8	1,148.2	1,181.4	1,168.0	1,188.0	1,192.8	1,206.1	1,198.0	1,211.2	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		108.4	107.2	103.1	107.4	105.7	101.8	109.8	111.2	110.9	113.0	111.5	115.3	117.6	123.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		317.2	314.5	307.3	310.4	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	304.8	312.6	318.1	322.3	316.8	317.4	
Women's outerwear.....		342.8	348.9	328.1	319.2	328.8	332.8	333.8	337.1	351.6	354.9	361.7	345.1	352.1	354.2	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		115.1	112.6	106.5	109.0	114.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	118.9	118.2	121.0	121.4	119.6	110.0	
Millinery.....		21.1	20.4	16.7	13.8	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	15.8	16.2	18.7	18.9	
Children's outerwear.....		75.1	76.0	73.4	73.4	70.3	67.9	71.8	73.2	74.1	72.2	74.8	73.8	74.0	73.8	
Fur goods.....		11.8	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.5	10.4	11.3	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		59.4	58.3	53.1	55.6	53.9	53.9	53.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	60.4	60.8	59.2	62.7	
Other fabricated textile products.....		131.5	123.5	119.3	119.7	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.3	124.2	130.6	135.6	135.2	130.5	138.9	
Paper and allied products.....	551.8	554.1	550.2	537.8	542.0	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	552.1	562.0	565.8	567.9	566.3	567.7	
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....		271.5	272.3	255.3	267.9	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	274.6	273.2	275.1	277.4	278.0	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		153.0	149.9	148.0	147.2	145.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.6	156.0	158.8	158.6	155.3	145.7	
Other paper and allied products.....		129.6	128.0	135.8	126.0	126.3	127.8	138.4	129.0	129.2	131.4	131.9	134.2	133.6	134.0	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	859.7	854.4	847.8	844.2	847.2	845.5	850.9	854.2	853.2	855.2	864.1	866.7	868.5	857.9	850.5	
Newspapers.....		316.3	315.7	315.8	316.9	316.1	314.9	315.8	315.0	315.2	318.4	315.3	316.9	315.0	311.9	
Periodicals.....		62.6	60.0	60.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.7	64.4	
Books.....		55.2	54.8	54.3	54.0	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.3	53.6	
Commercial printing.....		220.4	218.1	218.0	219.5	219.1	221.8	222.8	222.1	223.9	226.7	225.2	225.7	223.9	221.2	
Lithographing.....		65.7	65.2	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.8	66.4	67.4	67.7	67.8	66.7	64.3	
Greeting cards.....		21.7	21.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	21.6	21.5	19.8	19.6	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		45.2	45.4	44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.8	45.2	45.7	47.1	46.1	46.0	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		67.3	67.5	66.9	66.6	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.8	69.6	69.9	69.6	69.5	69.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	828.0	822.3	816.0	805.9	806.0	816.8	826.6	825.4	824.5	831.2	837.7	842.0	846.2	844.8	833.2	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		100.8	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	106.7	107.7	106.2	106.6	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		311.4	310.4	305.9	305.8	308.1	309.0	310.5	312.7	317.6	320.1	320.9	320.5	323.6	318.1	
Drugs and medicines.....		103.3	103.9	103.7	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.7	101.1	102.3	103.0	103.0	101.8	100.0	96.7	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		51.3	50.0	49.2	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	49.0	49.0	50.5	50.0	50.1	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		74.1	74.4	73.4	72.3	71.2	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	74.9	73.4	73.6	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	
Fertilizers.....		33.2	30.9	30.2	33.7	42.7	46.3	41.1	35.8	34.5	32.6	32.8	34.1	35.8	36.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		38.7	36.0	35.3	36.1	35.5	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	43.8	43.7	40.5	40.9	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		101.7	101.6	99.5	100.3	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	103.8	104.7	102.8	100.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	233.9	238.4	239.2	239.7	239.1	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.8	247.7	249.2	249.5	232.1	
Petroleum refining.....		191.7	192.9	193.5	192.6	192.9	193.3	194.2	193.2	196.7	196.3	197.3	197.7	199.1	200.8	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		46.7	46.3	46.2	46.5	45.4	44.6	44.2	45.2	47.1	48.5	50.4	51.5	50.4	51.3	
Rubber products.....	248.5	245.0	238.9	233.0	233.5	230.5	234.7	243.6	241.4	240.9	257.9	269.7	270.3	265.2	260.2	
Tires and inner tubes.....		100.0	98.1	96.6	96.8	96.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	110.0	111.5	
Rubber footwear.....		21.1	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.4	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	24.1	
Other rubber products.....		123.9	120.2	116.3	116.2	113.6	113.6	120.2	124.8	130.1	134.7	136.2	136.7	133.3	133.6	
Leather and leather products.....	359.6	360.6	362.5	354.5	353.3	340.6	339.4	360.4	367.3	368.0	366.4	367.4	368.2	369.0	379.8	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		37.8	37.3	36.3	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.7	42.7	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		17.6	18.4	18.1	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	19.9	18.8	18.8	18.3	18.9	19.8	
Footwear (except rubber).....		237.2	240.6	238.8	237.2	229.5	228.0	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.7	244.0	243.4	243.6	248.3	
Luggage.....		15.9	15.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.8	15.6	16.3	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		32.8	31.4	28.0	27.3	24.6	26.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	30.1	32.8	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		15.2	15.1	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	13.7	16.8	15.9	16.2	16.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average
	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities	3,891	3,891	3,897	3,907	3,904	3,874	3,863	3,919	3,944	3,985	4,094	4,114	4,152	4,153	4,161
Transportation	2,542	2,528	2,520	2,526	2,527	2,499	2,503	2,524	2,532	2,587	2,688	2,706	2,743	2,741	2,773
Interstate railroads	960.1	967.9	967.9	967.1	945.8	961.9	965.8	966.8	1,013.8	1,062.8	1,078.9	1,112.4	1,123.4	1,190.8	1,042.8
Class I railroads	839.9	844.4	837.8	836.8	825.8	828.8	840.3	861.9	861.9	861.9	861.9	861.9	861.9	861.9	861.9
Local railways and buslines	94.7	95.1	95.4	95.9	94.7	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0	105.0	102.6	100.5	100.5
Trucking and warehousing	785.7	787.0	790.7	790.4	774.2	770.4	779.5	782.6	790.0	824.7	832.2	832.3	812.9	803.8	803.8
Other transportation and services	687.0	672.4	681.8	683.4	682.0	683.6	680.7	678.6	682.0	686.0	686.0	686.0	686.0	686.0	686.0
Buslines, except local	42.6	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.4	42.9	43.2	42.9	42.0	42.0
Air transportation (common carrier)	141.3	142.0	142.7	143.3	141.3	141.0	142.0	144.7	143.0	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8	144.8
Pipeline transportation (except natural gas)	25.8	26.4	26.7	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.9
Communication	752	757	764	769	772	777	782	789	795	800	808	809	810	810	810
Telephone	718.8	725.6	730.3	732.7	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	760.7	765.0	768.7	768.8	768.2	761.2	761.2
Telegraph	37.7	37.8	38.3	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.0	39.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.4	41.4	42.6
Other public utilities	597	606	613	612	605	598	597	597	597	598	600	600	600	600	593
Gas and electric utilities	582.9	589.1	588.8	581.9	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	578.9	577.1	577.4	577.2	569.1	569.1
Electric light and power utilities	259.4	261.9	262.0	260.0	257.7	257.0	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.9	259.0	259.0	259.7	259.7	259.7
One utilities	133.1	135.6	135.1	132.9	127.7	127.4	126.7	126.8	126.9	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7
Electric light and gas utilities combined	170.0	171.6	171.7	169.6	167.9	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.0	22.0	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade	11,246	11,143	11,011	10,954	10,951	10,961	10,949	10,949	10,949	11,140	11,157	11,387	11,302	11,302	11,221
Wholesale trade	3,029	3,013	2,994	2,989	2,980	2,980	2,982	3,019	3,023	3,031	3,104	3,103	3,097	3,085	3,098
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function	1,700.8	1,744.6	1,737.1	1,730.2	1,713.9	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,796.9	1,796.9	1,788.4	1,772.1	1,754.0	1,754.0
Automotive	127.8	127.6	127.4	126.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	306.7	299.0	300.8	297.4	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	308.8	308.2	303.4	303.0	303.0
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	437.5	437.0	436.1	435.9	434.2	438.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	454.1	459.3	457.4	457.1	455.2	455.2
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	888.8	881.0	872.8	870.6	862.1	863.9	869.4	872.3	883.5	908.1	905.5	900.1	898.3	878.0	878.0
Wholesale distributors, other	1,252.1	1,249.7	1,232.2	1,249.8	1,245.7	1,259.4	1,271.8	1,277.9	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,307.8	1,308.7	1,293.1	1,254.3	1,254.3
Retail trade	8,217	8,130	8,017	7,965	8,055	8,001	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,069	8,072	8,454	8,290	8,237	8,213
General merchandise stores	1,471.2	1,417.8	1,350.9	1,336.7	1,361.0	1,358.4	1,351.8	1,331.7	1,316.4	1,358.4	1,358.7	1,582.1	1,470.6	1,457.1	1,453.7
Department stores and general merchandise stores	905.1	870.8	863.5	878.7	872.4	864.5	858.9	854.0	860.7	1,038.6	1,038.6	954.1	944.4	943.5	943.5
Other general merchandise stores	511.9	480.1	473.2	484.3	488.0	487.0	474.8	462.4	480.7	600.1	600.1	543.5	512.7	511.9	511.9
Food and liquor stores	1,602.4	1,594.3	1,582.1	1,590.7	1,594.1	1,593.6	1,591.7	1,598.3	1,602.2	1,590.1	1,623.5	1,611.6	1,585.0	1,573.9	1,542.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,145.1	1,130.6	1,130.1	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,139.3	1,140.1	1,141.1	1,149.9	1,187.7	1,149.1	1,124.9	1,106.9	1,076.9	1,076.9
Dairy product stores and dealers	250.5	254.3	254.0	253.2	253.6	257.0	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7	258.7
Other food and liquor stores	218.3	217.2	217.6	220.8	223.8	224.8	222.6	223.8	222.9	240.0	238.8	229.9	232.7	233.6	233.6
Automotive and accessories dealers	750.4	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6	735.6
Apparel and accessories stores	601.6	589.1	546.7	552.4	551.8	556.7	553.7	578.2	554.8	553.3	719.3	636.3	606.6	604.6	610.3
Other retail trade	3,791.5	3,773.8	3,780.9	3,739.6	3,750.3	3,705.4	3,673.9	3,654.3	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,765.1	3,822.5	3,822.7	3,796.3	3,795.4
Furniture and appliance stores	389.0	385.1	384.5	385.6	385.0	385.0	385.4	387.3	390.0	390.3	410.4	390.1	394.8	394.8	395.8
Drug stores	355.8	353.2	352.9	351.9	349.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	345.8	355.5	355.0	361.3	361.1	354.7	341.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,378	2,391	2,413	2,410	2,391	2,370	2,356	2,349	2,343	2,344	2,353	2,360	2,361	2,343	2,308
Banks and trust companies	615.8	621.9	621.6	615.0	612.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	612.1	610.5	610.7	610.4	608.3	602.8	578.7
Security dealers and exchanges	84.8	85.6	85.2	83.9	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.8	83.8	82.4
Insurance carriers and agents	900.3	906.1	905.7	905.6	902.3	893.8	892.7	890.6	887.6	886.8	884.6	880.3	880.6	825.9	825.9
Other finance agencies and real estate	790.3	799.2	799.6	796.3	783.5	786.8	789.1	786.9	782.0	771.6	780.5	788.3	792.0	821.1	821.1
Service and miscellaneous	6,469	6,479	6,452	6,455	6,458	6,456	6,394	6,367	6,240	6,241	6,241	6,247	6,406	6,392	6,160
Hotels and lodging places	526.2	508.3	507.0	508.1	510.0	490.9	476.4	476.7	473.2	487.0	487.0	498.8	505.2	531.0	514.4
Personal services	311.1	314.3	317.7	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	310.2	319.0	321.2	323.8	326.3	332.3	332.3
Laundries	166.2	163.1	167.1	173.4	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	168.0	170.7	172.6	169.8	165.8	165.8
Cleaning and dyeing plants	196.0	193.6	193.9	192.6	193.8	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	190.9	197.7	205.0	204.1	223.4	223.4
Motion pictures	8,079	7,960	7,678	7,664	7,668	7,870	7,930	7,822	7,789	7,749	8,467	7,739	7,723	7,626	7,277
Federal	2,161	2,174	2,192	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,137	2,148	2,156	2,217	2,200
Executive	2,146.8	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,156.8	2,133.8	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.2	2,110.5	2,143.4	2,139.2	2,128.9	2,120.2	1,990.2	1,851.1
Department of Defense	962.5	967.6	968.8	966.5	958.3	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.1	967.3	1,034.1	1,034.1
Post Office Department	539.0	541.6	541.6	535.9	538.2	530.5	531.1	532.8	532.9	534.6	533.8	536.6	531.4	535.3	535.3
Other agencies	645.3	655.4	657.6	654.4	637.8	636.1	639.5	638.6	635.3	634.3	625.0	630.8	631.8	613.7	613.7
Legislative	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9
Judicial	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.3
State and local	5,918	5,796	5,486	5,472	5,632	5,710	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,507	5,611	5,567	5,400	5,088
State	1,479.8	1,443.9	1,443.7	1,443.7	1,473.1	1,482.9	1,482.9	1,443.2	1,418.5	1,417.3	1,408.6	1,382.9	1,300.6	1,300.6	1,300.6
Local	4,306.2	4,041.9	4,022.9	4,028.9	4,158.9	4,227.1	4,227.0	4,237.8	4,230.5	4,194.7	4,108.1	4,124.1	4,124.1	4,124.1	4,124.1
Education	2,883.1	2,730.2	2,725.2	2,725.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2	2,825.2
Other	3,202.9	3,255.6	3,248.4	3,248.4	3,198.5	3,110.0	3,082.4	3,082.1	3,084.3	3,028.1	3,011.1	3,011.3	3,014.5	3,006.8	2,848.7

¹ Beginning with the August 1956 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary.

³ Data for Federal establishments refer to continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956	
Mining		563	539	536	569	563	567	583	597	616	638	643	653	664	673	
Metal.....		74.0	72.1	73.5	76.4	75.3	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	86.2	90.4	94.4	92.9	
Iron.....		26.6	25.3	25.7	28.5	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	32.1	33.5	34.5	33.9	30.4	
Copper.....		23.5	22.4	22.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.3	25.1	27.3	28.3	
Lead and zinc.....		9.2	9.3	9.7	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.2	14.1	14.9	
Anthracite.....		16.9	16.2	17.5	17.4	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	22.3	25.3	26.4	26.8	
Bituminous-coal.....		163.2	163.3	158.0	169.2	171.3	177.3	184.2	193.3	196.9	202.4	203.2	205.9	208.4	208.8	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		210.5	213.3	211.8	211.4	206.2	208.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	229.0	231.6	232.5	238.0	245.4	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		113.4	115.2	115.6	114.8	112.3	113.1	113.9	115.0	116.2	117.0	117.2	118.5	122.6	126.0	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		95.3	93.9	95.1	94.8	92.5	90.6	87.9	86.0	90.0	94.3	97.1	98.6	96.3	98.8	
Contract construction		2,542	2,570	2,503	2,432	2,318	2,132	1,961	1,917	2,025	2,349	2,440	2,587	2,442	2,539	
Nonbuilding construction.....		597	596	581	573	538	448	370	331	382	447	517	575	515	520	
Highway and street construction.....		302.2	301.0	298.0	285.6	255.8	191.1	140.0	120.8	144.1	178.9	224.9	265.9	226.8	234.8	
Other nonbuilding construction.....		294.9	294.8	283.4	287.4	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	291.6	306.4	288.5	284.8	
Building construction.....		1,945	1,974	1,922	1,859	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,802	1,923	2,012	1,927	2,039	
General contractors.....		709.3	730.1	717.0	695.5	670.1	627.9	596.9	558.0	626.7	690.4	744.7	782.4	772.6	798.6	
Special-trade contractors.....		1,235.2	1,244.0	1,204.5	1,163.9	1,110.0	1,056.5	993.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,111.9	1,177.9	1,229.8	1,154.1	1,170.0	
Plumbing and heating.....		264.2	260.3	253.7	243.3	230.4	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	296.1	276.9	266.9	271.9	
Painting and decorating.....		175.6	183.9	180.2	163.5	155.1	137.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	138.6	153.0	164.3	150.1	157.4	
Electrical work.....		152.5	158.5	158.9	152.8	148.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	146.2	153.5	151.7	149.7	
Other special-trade contractors.....		642.9	653.3	631.7	624.6	595.6	564.8	510.8	449.7	500.2	559.5	606.6	634.8	586.4	591.0	
Manufacturing		11,778	11,943	11,645	11,353	11,418	11,245	11,542	11,767	12,024	12,439	12,494	12,596	12,911	13,196	
Durable goods.....		6,450	6,584	6,339	6,270	6,350	6,269	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,869	7,153	7,322	7,413	7,567	
Nondurable goods.....		5,298	5,359	5,306	5,083	5,068	4,976	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,296	5,272	5,493	5,628	
Durable goods																
Ordinance and accessories.....	69.9	68.2	66.8	67.0	68.3	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.6	67.6	68.2	70.3	71.6	70.9	53.8	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	592.5	590.8	580.6	572.0	578.2	542.4	520.3	515.0	516.5	526.4	548.5	568.5	590.4	588.3	606.7	
Logging camps and contractors.....	92.6	88.4	86.5	83.3	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.8	70.1	75.9	83.3	80.1	100.3		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	268.4	296.8	292.9	290.9	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	294.2	301.6	303.6	349.2		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	112.2	110.5	107.3	106.9	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	104.2	107.2	111.2	108.3	114.7		
Wooden containers.....	41.6	39.5	40.5	41.3	40.9	39.0	40.0	39.0	41.3	42.3	43.2	44.4	43.6	50.3		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	46.1	45.4	44.8	45.4	43.3	43.7	46.1	45.9	46.8	48.2	49.0	49.0	50.9	52.3		
Furniture and fixtures.....	309.3	309.9	300.5	285.5	284.8	283.2	280.1	293.3	298.5	308.7	313.7	318.9	314.2	319.3		
Household furniture.....	230.1	221.9	211.7	210.4	208.4	208.9	213.9	217.5	220.3	227.7	231.3	233.5	228.0	230.9		
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	35.0	35.1	32.0	32.9	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	36.1	37.5	38.2	39.1		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	26.3	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.4	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.6	28.4	28.6		
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	17.8	17.3	17.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.1	19.0	19.3	18.7	20.6		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	416.3	438.9	429.7	422.0	416.5	404.9	402.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	439.6	453.0	458.5	470.7		
Flat glass.....	28.1	26.4	24.4	23.9	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.5	30.1	31.9	31.5	31.4	30.9	31.4		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	84.0	82.2	82.2	80.8	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	81.1	84.9	85.4	83.4	81.0		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	13.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.0	15.1		
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	36.4	36.4	35.0	36.7		
Structural clay products.....	66.2	66.3	65.4	63.3	61.7	60.4	60.2	59.8	62.4	67.5	69.7	71.2	70.3	76.8		
Pottery and related products.....	37.6	36.6	35.8	35.3	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.5	38.9	40.6	41.9	41.9	43.3	47.6		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	94.6	93.0	90.3	88.4	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.6	88.0	91.2	90.6	93.1		
Cut-stone and stone products.....	16.8	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.0		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	62.5	61.2	59.9	60.3	59.0	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	68.2	69.4	70.2	71.0	70.0		
Primary metal industries	917.6	897.7	863.8	851.0	859.3	840.4	848.5	885.1	912.5	958.6	1,005.6	1,029.8	1,050.7	1,051.6	1,097.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	440.1	428.0	410.1	424.6	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	492.0	508.3	522.2	537.0	532.6		
Iron and steel foundries.....	164.6	155.9	159.2	158.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	191.6	192.3	193.8	201.6	211.7		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	41.2	41.1	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	50.7	51.2	51.1	53.5	54.8		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.5		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	81.3	80.3	79.1	78.3	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	88.2	88.5	89.2	93.6		
Nonferrous foundries.....	47.3	44.9	42.3	43.6	42.7	43.9	46.0	46.9	46.0	52.6	54.9	57.2	58.6	64.2		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	109.0	105.5	103.5	104.3	103.1	103.4	110.0	115.1	118.5	123.3	123.8	128.2	131.9	130.3		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	512.1	520.4	528.3	564.9	577.6	555.9	565.8	586.0	608.5	640.0	673.4	694.6	698.5	692.5		
Tin cans and other tinware.....	54.9	55.3	53.4	52.3	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	46.8	48.3	50.9	51.4	51.2		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	103.6	98.6	93.4	96.7	93.4	94.8	101.4	105.5	112.1	117.0	118.4	116.4	118.5	120.4		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	86.6	84.1	80.4	81.4	80.3	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.8	83.4	83.9	93.8		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	225.2	223.8	220.5	218.9	214.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	243.3	247.5	241.8	241.8	223.8		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	173.7	160.9	158.1	161.4	158.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	196.4	202.0	200.0	201.3	197.4		
Lighting fixtures.....	36.3	33.2	31.6	32.2	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	42.2	42.3	40.8	40.4		
Fabricated wire products.....	42.3	40.7	39.2	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	45.9	45.8	47.9	50.8		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	97.8	93.7	88.3	90.0	89.0	92.8	93.3	96.4	102.4	105.9	108.5	110.2	109.0	111.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

	[In thousands]														
Industry	1936												1937		Annual average
	Oct. ¹	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1937	1936
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,014.1	1,013.4	976.8	990.2	1,014.1	1,028.6	1,060.8	1,090.2	1,108.6	1,134.0	1,159.1	1,170.4	1,204.4	1,255.7	1,278.7
Engines and turbines.....	58.5	56.8	56.5	58.1	60.6	62.3	64.2	65.7	68.9	66.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	68.3	61.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	96.8	91.8	94.0	94.5	95.2	101.0	101.5	100.5	96.3	97.8	97.8	97.8	102.4	105.7	108.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	79.9	79.8	79.8	79.8	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	93.8	93.3	93.3	104.1	109.4	111.8
Metalworking machinery.....	100.7	145.6	151.7	157.6	164.0	168.7	173.9	178.0	180.5	188.6	194.7	199.5	206.0	218.2	213.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	105.8	104.5	103.7	105.8	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.5	118.3	120.3	121.8	123.5	125.9	133.3	133.3
General industrial machinery.....	132.6	130.3	131.0	136.2	137.2	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	158.9	161.7	166.3	172.7	172.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	66.5	82.7	82.1	83.1	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	89.8	93.3	96.7	99.2	93.2	93.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	121.2	113.3	118.5	120.7	121.7	125.8	127.8	128.3	128.1	127.7	129.0	128.3	141.2	160.1	160.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	181.7	172.3	172.9	178.3	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	200.8	214.1	214.7	221.8	217.3	217.3
Electrical machinery.....	755.0	738.7	734.0	711.6	716.4	715.3	726.2	749.3	766.6	793.3	824.5	851.2	868.1	857.7	870.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	245.6	238.6	235.1	237.7	239.6	245.9	253.5	259.9	269.1	275.9	275.9	280.7	288.4	297.2	297.2
Electrical appliances.....	25.6	24.1	23.0	22.8	24.4	25.6	25.5	26.1	27.2	28.8	30.5	30.9	31.2	30.9	30.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.6	18.6	17.3	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.7	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	46.2	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1	45.6	48.7	51.0	55.5	58.7	59.1	58.7	59.3	59.0	59.0
Electric lamps.....	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.7	26.1	25.1	25.1
Communication equipment.....	367.2	354.9	340.6	330.7	336.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	369.7	379.7	414.4	395.8	392.0	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	33.1	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.8	36.6	36.5	38.0	36.5	36.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,000.7	1,009.0	1,033.6	1,082.9	1,083.8	1,081.2	1,103.0	1,162.7	1,208.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,337.2	1,316.2	1,383.6	1,354.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	461.5	462.2	482.7	443.5	446.3	453.5	493.7	546.0	599.1	648.7	637.1	686.1	630.1	648.5	648.5
Aircraft and parts.....	482.0	474.1	471.3	476.2	497.7	479.3	482.6	483.8	495.9	497.6	510.9	530.3	563.6	537.4	537.4
Aircraft.....	293.0	291.4	289.1	291.6	291.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.6	299.7	307.6	326.4	340.9	326.8	326.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	91.3	87.7	87.9	88.7	89.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	90.9	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	105.3	105.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.9	11.3	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	86.7	83.9	82.4	83.1	83.7	83.3	84.7	85.6	86.7	88.2	91.1	95.4	97.8	94.0	94.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	116.9	118.1	119.2	123.9	128.6	121.8	123.0	124.6	123.9	127.0	128.3	127.1	127.2	111.4	111.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	103.4	105.0	104.8	107.5	108.4	108.6	105.8	106.2	108.7	108.9	110.8	110.3	108.3	93.9	93.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	13.5	13.1	14.7	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	15.2	18.1	17.5	16.8	18.7	17.5	17.5
Railroad equipment.....	30.3	31.2	32.7	32.0	37.0	41.8	44.6	46.0	47.9	46.4	52.7	54.8	54.7	48.6	48.6
Other transportation equipment.....	8.3	8.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	8.2	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.2
Instruments and related products.....	208.4	205.7	199.2	195.9	199.1	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	220.3	222.8	224.3	226.2	230.3
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	31.4	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.1	34.7	36.6	37.7	37.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	56.3	53.4	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	60.2	61.2	62.1	61.1	61.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.6	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.0	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.9	28.8	28.8
Ophthalmic goods.....	17.9	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.3	19.6	20.3	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....	36.7	38.9	38.5	38.5	38.8	39.8	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.7	43.7	44.1	44.1
Watches and clocks.....	23.8	22.5	19.9	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	28.1	28.6	25.0	25.0	25.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	384.1	380.9	365.6	348.2	354.5	348.1	330.6	334.4	335.0	351.1	372.0	400.0	411.7	390.6	405.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	35.9	33.8	32.8	33.4	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	36.4	37.4	37.9	38.3	39.9	39.9
Musical instruments and parts.....	13.8	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.7
Toys and sporting goods.....	78.3	73.8	70.1	70.7	67.8	64.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	63.3	80.4	87.3	75.6	79.6	79.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	21.9	21.6	20.6	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.4	24.8	24.0	23.8	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	49.0	47.9	43.1	44.8	43.3	43.2	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	49.0	49.9	49.2	62.3	62.3
Fabricated plastics products.....	67.5	64.0	61.6	61.0	59.9	61.8	64.8	65.5	66.6	68.8	71.3	72.6	71.6	70.2	70.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	114.5	110.1	106.2	106.2	106.5	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	116.2	121.5	123.3	118.6	123.6	123.6
Nondurable goods															
Food and kindred products.....	1,118.3	1,175.7	1,172.0	1,090.6	1,038.7	977.8	948.5	941.7	931.0	966.0	1,027.3	1,067.9	1,140.4	1,065.7	1,104.0
Meat products.....	248.2	246.0	243.8	243.1	238.6	230.5	233.4	236.5	247.9	258.8	264.8	263.4	280.2	280.2	280.2
Dairy products.....	68.0	71.5	73.0	73.0	69.8	68.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	64.9	67.1	66.0	72.1	72.1
Canning and preserving.....	310.1	306.9	220.2	178.8	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	149.1	167.4	167.4	187.7	201.5	201.5
Grain-mill products.....	82.3	82.4	81.4	81.0	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	78.7	81.3	79.8	83.5	83.5
Bakery products.....	165.4	166.3	167.1	167.5	164.2	162.8	163.2	164.5	164.9	168.4	170.3	171.8	169.9	172.0	172.0
Sugar.....	23.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	22.1	20.4	19.7	21.1	27.6	37.3	41.9	37.1	26.1	26.1	26.1
Confectionery and related products.....	66.1	61.5	54.6	58.0	56.7	57.2	60.2	61.8	62.2	65.2	69.7	69.6	63.6	64.3	64.3
Beverages.....	115.3	117.7	120.9	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	112.6	110.1	118.1	116.1	119.7	119.7
Miscellaneous food products.....	96.9	98.3	98.0	98.4	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	91.1	94.1	93.9	94.1	95.7	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	90.2	95.3	85.5	69.5	70.2	69.8	70.1	74.2	70.2	83.9	88.6	87.7	90.6	84.4	86.8
Cigarettes.....	32.0	32.0	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.6	30.2	30.7	30.7
Cigars.....	27.0	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.9	32.8	32.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	30.8	21.2	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	10.1	14.1	15.4	21.7	20.2	20.4	17.8	20.1	20.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ¹	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
<i>Nonferrous goods—Continued</i>															
Textile-mill products.....	861.9	859.8	855.2	830.2	830.7	830.8	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.0	854.8	854.8	867.2	912.9	965.9
Securing and combing plants.....		4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.5	8.0	6.1
Yarn and thread mills.....		100.6	99.9	99.0	98.5	97.5	98.3	90.1	100.8	101.9	104.8	104.6	106.0	107.2	113.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		371.5	370.1	365.3	366.7	365.5	371.6	376.9	381.1	384.4	380.9	380.6	385.7	401.5	429.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		24.5	23.9	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.8	25.4	25.4	25.2
Knitting mills.....		195.5	195.0	184.2	188.5	183.0	178.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	185.2	194.8	197.9	194.3	201.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		73.7	73.8	71.7	72.4	73.6	73.6	73.4	74.7	74.8	76.0	77.0	77.4	77.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		36.6	35.5	33.8	34.1	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.2	41.5	42.5	45.7
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		8.5	9.0	8.0	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.4	10.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		44.1	43.1	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	46.5	48.7	49.9	49.7	50.5	52.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,046.8	1,053.6	1,044.3	992.0	993.6	984.7	988.7	1,017.7	1,050.6	1,036.8	1,054.6	1,065.7	1,071.1	1,064.5	1,079.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		90.2	95.0	90.8	95.1	93.3	89.3	97.2	98.7	98.5	100.4	99.3	102.7	105.3	110.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		289.3	287.0	279.9	283.2	277.0	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	290.4	294.2	288.9	291.5
Women's outerwear.....		306.0	312.2	291.4	292.5	292.1	296.4	295.7	318.7	313.4	315.1	312.2	305.1	312.0	314.0
Women's, children's undergarments.....		103.3	100.9	94.5	97.6	97.7	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	108.3	108.7	106.8	108.4
Millinery.....		18.6	18.4	14.7	11.8	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	18.7	14.6	13.7	18.7	16.3	16.5
Children's outerwear.....		66.6	67.4	66.5	66.8	62.0	58.4	63.5	66.6	65.7	64.0	63.9	66.7	65.7	68.0
Fur goods.....		9.2	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.0	7.0	8.2	8.7	8.9	7.6	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		53.7	52.7	47.4	46.3	47.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	54.5	54.9	53.2	56.3
Other fabricated textile products.....		110.7	102.5	98.2	98.8	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.3	112.7	113.2	108.5	107.8
Paper and allied products.....	444.1	446.4	441.7	429.0	433.4	431.7	434.2	438.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.1	460.5	458.8	463.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		222.1	222.7	218.4	218.8	218.5	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	225.8	227.3	227.0	229.1	230.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		123.8	120.0	116.1	117.1	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	126.0	128.4	128.4	125.2	127.2
Other paper and allied products.....		100.5	99.0	97.5	97.5	97.1	98.5	99.0	96.7	100.4	102.3	102.4	105.1	104.5	105.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	552.1	548.1	541.7	537.2	541.0	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	556.6	559.1	560.6	553.2	549.6
Newspapers.....		157.8	156.3	155.7	157.5	157.4	155.9	156.2	155.9	156.4	158.9	158.5	157.5	156.1	155.1
Periodicals.....		26.4	24.7	24.1	24.6	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.7	25.9	26.1	25.6	27.8
Books.....		34.1	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.4
Commercial printing.....		177.2	175.1	174.6	175.0	175.7	178.1	178.9	178.5	180.7	183.9	182.6	183.5	181.3	179.6
Lithography.....		49.6	49.4	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	51.6	51.8	50.7	48.5
Greeting cards.....		15.7	15.4	14.7	14.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	15.7	15.7	13.8	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries.....		35.7	35.7	34.7	34.8	34.2	34.8	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.7	36.2	37.7	37.7	37.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		51.6	51.8	51.4	51.0	51.4	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.2	53.7	53.3	53.5	53.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	518.4	512.4	504.1	495.5	500.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	532.8	537.3	542.0	545.1	553.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		66.1	66.0	65.6	66.9	67.2	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	71.5	72.7	73.0	73.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....		192.2	190.0	186.4	186.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	202.8	203.9	203.9	210.3	217.0
Drugs and medicines.....		57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.7	59.6	58.8	57.9	57.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		32.0	30.4	29.7	29.5	29.6	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.8	31.2	30.7	30.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		44.6	45.0	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	45.3	45.5	47.0
Gum and wood chemicals.....		6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.1
Fertilizers.....		23.7	21.4	20.9	24.1	33.1	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	23.5	23.7	25.1	26.7	27.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		26.2	23.9	23.1	23.4	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.9	31.1	31.2	28.1	28.6
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		64.0	63.5	61.8	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.1	65.0	66.6	65.3	63.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	154.1	157.6	157.4	157.4	157.9	157.5	156.7	156.4	158.7	161.0	163.1	163.6	167.2	168.0	172.2
Petroleum refining.....		121.1	121.3	121.6	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.7	122.3	124.7	125.4	125.9	126.6	126.1	131.0
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		36.5	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	39.7	40.6	39.9	41.2
Rubber products.....	192.1	188.0	181.2	175.1	175.8	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	209.2	209.8	205.9	211.1
Tires and inner tubes.....		74.6	72.8	71.0	71.2	70.4	72.1	75.0	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	83.3	85.2
Rubber footwear.....		16.8	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.6	19.8
Other rubber products.....		96.6	92.3	88.2	88.3	85.6	87.4	91.3	94.5	101.8	106.3	107.4	107.8	106.0	106.1
Leather and leather products.....	319.8	321.7	323.2	316.7	314.3	301.5	299.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	325.6	326.6	327.4	329.2	330.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		33.6	33.1	32.2	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.4	38.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		8.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		15.7	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.8	17.7
Footwear (except rubber).....		213.2	216.8	215.4	213.0	205.4	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	218.8	215.3	215.9	219.1	221.5
Luggage.....		13.3	13.1	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.9
Handbags and small leather goods.....		29.3	27.5	24.8	23.6	20.8	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	27.8	27.7	26.1	28.9
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.9	14.7	14.8	14.2	14.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1956											1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ¹	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities	540	547	548	541	534	534	534	534	534	535	538	539	538	540	535
Gas and electric utilities	519.6	525.8	526.9	520.4	513.8	513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	518.3	517.9	519.0	513.8
Electric light and power utilities	224.0	226.3	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.8	224.0	225.8	226.9	225.6	226.0	219.6
Gas utilities	138.9	141.1	141.4	138.9	136.3	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.7	136.9	136.6	136.4	133.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined	156.7	158.4	158.9	156.6	155.1	154.9	154.2	154.9	154.8	155.2	155.8	155.7	155.7	156.6	160.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.7	21.2
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade	2,621	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,592	2,617	2,633	2,633	2,632	2,721	2,722	2,718	2,695	2,661
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	1,542.7	1,526.3	1,520.6	1,514.7	1,499.1	1,509.5	1,523.8	1,532.4	1,531.4	1,520.8	1,591.1	1,594.7	1,594.7	1,572.2	1,562.6
Automotive	111.0	111.0	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	108.4	104.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	276.0	268.2	269.8	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.9	278.2	274.4	273.4	273.1	273.1
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	379.3	379.8	379.0	378.4	376.9	379.8	383.8	387.1	392.7	398.2	400.6	402.1	402.7	402.0	402.0
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	776.4	767.3	761.1	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	770.9	804.3	801.9	797.8	787.7	781.2	781.2
Wholesale distributors, other	1,078.4	1,074.4	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,072.2	1,082.4	1,083.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,120.2	1,130.5	1,133.2	1,122.6	1,098.1	1,098.1
Retail trade	1,321.0	1,332.8	1,328.6	1,323.6	1,299.9	1,251.8	1,232.4	1,218.5	1,298.7	1,333.6	1,479.8	1,371.9	1,356.5	1,355.3	1,355.3
General merchandise stores	838.8	802.0	795.3	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	1,195.9	968.0	867.4	875.9	878.4	878.4
Department stores and general mail-order houses	482.2	450.8	443.3	455.3	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.5	450.9	646.7	511.5	494.5	480.6	478.9	478.9
Other general merchandise stores	1,478.6	1,468.2	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.8	1,816.0	1,900.7	1,474.9	1,465.5	1,440.9	1,440.9
Food and liquor stores	1,074.5	1,060.5	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,077.8	1,054.0	1,038.4	1,014.5	1,014.5
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	203.3	207.1	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	200.3	201.0	203.0	206.7	208.1	208.1
Dairy-product stores and dealers	290.8	290.6	291.1	294.3	298.8	311.8	306.5	313.3	310.0	228.0	221.9	217.9	220.4	221.3	221.3
Other food and liquor stores	667.8	670.1	668.6	668.2	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	736.4	724.4	718.3	719.3	727.1	727.1
Automotive and accessories dealers	538.4	490.8	503.0	541.9	530.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	514.4	670.1	678.4	660.3	650.6	655.5	655.5
Apparel and accessories stores	2,073.9	2,065.4	2,068.3	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.2	2,174.4	2,116.6	2,110.3	2,094.6	2,104.5	2,104.5
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	353.2	349.3	349.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	376.0	364.4	360.9	361.2	363.8	363.8
Furniture and appliance stores	336.6	334.5	334.2	332.8	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	329.7	367.7	343.2	343.7	327.7	327.7	327.7
Drug stores															

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1956 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

¹ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-4. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State¹

State	1958												1957				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956			
Alabama.....	725.1	718.9	713.0	717.9	719.1	719.0	726.5	718.8	728.1	741.5	737.2	742.1	743.8	739.5	723.0			
Arizona.....	281.3	276.6	276.7	277.8	276.0	275.7	273.8	273.1	273.1	276.1	273.0	270.9	268.2	267.1	246.4			
Arkansas.....	340.5	335.9	332.4	333.7	336.8	326.2	326.9	322.4	323.7	333.9	334.1	338.2	339.6	330.2	328.8			
California.....	4,550.2	4,530.9	4,456.7	4,438.6	4,379.8	4,333.3	4,331.8	4,326.5	4,359.9	4,334.9	4,402.4	4,541.2	4,576.8	4,481.0	4,348.0			
Colorado.....	464.3	472.6	472.7	466.4	461.1	445.9	441.9	446.5	454.4	468.3	469.7	475.4	479.2	465.1	457.8			
Connecticut.....	873.4	833.9	834.4	869.8	867.9	867.4	869.6	870.2	870.7	912.2	903.0	906.8	910.8	904.5	909.8			
Delaware.....	149.0	148.1	147.5	147.1	143.7	142.6	143.4	142.5	143.2	149.9	149.6	151.1	152.4	150.8	153.8			
District of Columbia.....	503.9	502.5	502.6	501.4	496.7	495.7	494.2	492.2	493.9	511.1	506.6	508.7	506.0	505.9	501.0			
Florida.....	1,123.9	1,111.4	1,105.3	1,118.1	1,127.8	1,153.6	1,168.2	1,182.3	1,183.9	1,189.6	1,148.6	1,122.3	1,110.7	1,132.7	1,045.6			
Georgia.....	958.6	952.0	936.8	939.8	928.8	936.1	939.7	937.8	948.0	975.2	968.6	969.0	971.0	966.4	968.6			
Idaho.....	151.8	152.0	150.7	147.9	142.5	139.3	136.2	135.3	138.1	144.8	146.6	151.2	154.9	145.8	144.3			
Illinois.....	3,349.1	3,299.1	3,267.0	3,294.6	3,282.6	3,293.2	3,302.0	3,308.5	3,362.1	3,502.0	3,494.6	3,514.8	3,530.4	3,497.5	3,498.8			
Indiana ²	1,345.8	1,313.2	1,304.0	1,311.8	1,302.2	1,302.3	1,305.0	1,319.2	1,355.2	1,411.6	1,417.4	1,433.5	1,432.4	1,418.6	1,420.2			
Iowa.....	647.8	640.1	635.0	635.3	630.9	626.8	617.1	614.8	621.0	641.3	640.3	645.4	653.4	639.6	646.6			
Kansas ²	537.6	532.2	531.3	536.1	535.7	535.6	538.3	526.9	534.2	551.2	552.3	561.0	566.5	553.8	557.9			
Kentucky.....	625.6	618.9	611.8	615.0	614.5	610.7	610.2	614.1	627.2	656.2	641.7	644.7	650.0	642.1	636.3			
Louisiana.....	763.8	758.4	757.7	759.0	762.0	765.5	767.8	770.3	772.7	804.8	801.8	799.7	805.8	789.1	757.6			
Maine.....	271.9	275.0	273.0	271.6	258.8	252.6	255.2	259.5	262.1	273.0	274.0	278.4	282.8	276.2	279.2			
Maryland.....	870.6	861.7	855.2	858.2	848.9	841.9	838.7	832.1	841.7	887.1	880.2	880.8	886.3	876.0	863.0			
Massachusetts.....	1,792.1	1,795.5	1,778.0	1,784.4	1,763.0	1,751.8	1,747.8	1,754.9	1,766.4	1,855.7	1,827.7	1,841.9	1,852.0	1,843.2	1,845.5			
Michigan.....	2,076.3	2,044.1	2,051.5	2,082.8	2,073.2	2,085.6	2,128.2	2,170.6	2,230.4	2,385.9	2,363.1	2,338.2	2,287.9	2,376.0	2,437.9			
Minnesota.....	927.3	912.7	906.3	897.5	880.2	874.1	864.9	868.8	880.6	915.3	920.7	930.8	951.8	912.6	899.7			
Mississippi.....	376.4	366.2	362.3	361.5	363.5	368.5	362.0	358.7	362.6	372.4	370.0	372.8	373.2	369.7	366.9			
Missouri.....	1,272.3	1,263.0	1,261.2	1,267.4	1,255.2	1,247.3	1,245.5	1,244.5	1,259.2	1,298.2	1,290.6	1,298.0	1,302.2	1,290.9	1,295.8			
Montana.....	170.1	171.8	170.4	169.6	163.5	157.4	151.7	151.4	154.6	161.1	165.4	170.0	175.2	167.3	166.7			
Nebraska.....	356.0	352.5	348.5	351.8	350.7	345.5	339.3	339.0	342.6	351.6	353.8	356.9	357.2	351.1	356.2			
Nevada.....	90.9	91.1	90.7	86.7	82.6	80.1	79.0	78.2	79.3	82.0	83.5	86.5	90.0	86.4	85.2			
New Hampshire ²	185.1	186.1	183.6	182.8	177.5	173.8	174.2	175.5	177.8	183.8	183.7	186.8	191.1	185.8	183.6			
New Jersey.....	1,876.6	1,875.5	1,869.0	1,869.3	1,848.5	1,832.5	1,844.1	1,857.1	1,876.7	1,934.8	1,947.6	1,967.5	1,976.5	1,958.6	1,930.4			
New Mexico.....	218.6	217.0	218.8	218.7	217.4	212.7	210.0	210.0	211.2	213.7	213.7	213.8	212.7	208.7	196.0			
New York.....	6,065.7	6,015.3	5,983.3	5,990.8	5,964.7	5,990.9	5,963.8	5,970.0	6,024.5	6,276.7	6,232.9	6,256.3	6,269.2	6,193.8	6,120.4			
North Carolina.....	1,098.1	1,078.7	1,059.1	1,062.5	1,061.6	1,060.3	1,063.7	1,064.6	1,074.4	1,105.0	1,101.1	1,108.5	1,114.3	1,090.3	1,089.8			
North Dakota.....	124.9	123.0	121.9	120.9	118.1	114.8	111.5	110.8	112.6	118.8	121.2	124.3	128.1	119.2	117.2			
Ohio.....	2,967.7	2,904.4	2,898.5	2,907.5	2,887.2	2,897.2	2,916.6	2,943.2	3,009.5	3,151.8	3,148.1	3,175.7	3,185.3	3,162.8	3,174.0			
Oklahoma.....	556.7	556.7	555.5	560.4	555.2	555.0	553.4	556.0	565.5	580.3	575.9	576.2	579.2	573.0	573.6			
Oregon.....	492.5	494.4	478.6	477.5	456.2	449.1	441.3	437.3	441.9	464.2	471.1	487.0	502.1	477.7	459.0			
Pennsylvania.....	3,623.6	3,598.8	3,584.3	3,607.4	3,589.7	3,583.2	3,572.2	3,592.9	3,654.1	3,801.3	3,778.9	3,810.1	3,831.0	3,800.9	3,782.7			
Rhode Island.....	276.6	273.7	270.7	271.1	266.8	266.6	267.2	268.1	269.4	282.4	281.1	283.2	286.6	284.0	294.7			
South Carolina.....	531.4	526.7	522.5	523.9	524.9	524.9	526.6	524.7	528.8	541.6	534.9	533.9	539.2	536.7	535.3			
South Dakota.....	135.3	134.5	134.2	133.7	131.1	127.7	124.9	123.8	124.5	128.0	130.1	131.4	130.8	127.8	129.2			
Tennessee.....	945.2	939.9	930.5	936.1	930.0	929.1	929.7	934.8	935.8	958.8	958.9	964.2	966.2	960.0	961.4			
Texas.....	2,462.6	2,458.0	2,449.8	2,456.4	2,438.9	2,435.1	2,430.3	2,432.0	2,445.5	2,516.0	2,479.7	2,487.0	2,494.0	2,472.2	2,412.3			
Utah.....	245.1	237.6	235.9	233.9	232.5	229.3	227.8	225.9	228.7	240.2	241.6	246.2	250.2	238.8	233.9			
Vermont.....	102.6	106.7	106.2	101.7	90.5	97.8	97.0	97.0	97.4	101.4	101.1	103.6	105.1	104.0	104.8			
Virginia.....	1,004.2	992.6	980.1	988.6	964.9	980.6	977.3	975.8	984.0	1,015.0	1,008.7	1,010.9	1,010.8	995.0	970.5			
Washington.....	806.0	791.6	792.3	787.6	766.2	750.5	753.2	748.5	751.6	781.5	788.8	810.0	822.6	790.8	773.3			
West Virginia.....	474.4	468.5	461.7	461.4	460.6	462.2	467.2	469.2	483.2	505.7	509.7	512.4	515.2	504.9	496.1			
Wisconsin.....	1,141.8	1,132.4	1,137.4	1,123.4	1,108.0	1,095.5	1,093.3	1,095.8	1,113.0	1,153.9	1,150.8	1,156.8	1,177.7	1,154.0	1,144.6			
Wyoming.....	91.9	93.8	92.3	90.3	83.4	80.9	78.6	78.8	80.7	84.0	87.0	89.3	92.3	87.6	87.8			

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-5. Employees in manufacturing, by State¹

[In thousands]

State	1938										1937			Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1937	1936
Alabama	229.0	228.5	225.6	226.1	224.6	228.1	227.1	228.5	234.5	238.3	240.0	244.0	245.5	243.7	241.2
Arizona	30.3	28.7	26.0	26.6	26.4	28.9	28.4	22.0	28.2	28.8	29.9	40.1	26.9	29.5	25.9
Arkansas	89.1	87.7	87.0	86.6	83.5	83.2	84.5	83.2	83.5	84.0	83.6	88.2	88.7	86.5	90.3
California	1,234.0	1,235.6	1,177.2	1,158.2	1,142.4	1,135.9	1,137.6	1,140.1	1,140.6	1,180.2	1,207.4	1,254.7	1,290.8	1,240.7	1,202.6
Colorado	74.6	73.7	72.9	70.8	67.8	67.0	67.6	67.6	71.7	73.0	74.7	75.7	73.0	71.8	70.7
Connecticut	282.8	265.5	264.1	279.6	280.7	285.6	293.0	267.1	402.9	412.3	416.4	422.4	428.2	427.3	435.2
Delaware	58.3	57.2	56.2	56.3	55.6	55.5	57.0	57.8	56.6	60.6	60.7	61.4	61.9	61.1	60.1
District of Columbia	16.6	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.1
Florida	159.7	157.0	153.8	157.4	159.1	158.2	162.9	168.7	170.2	171.2	166.1	159.4	168.4	161.3	148.4
Georgia	312.3	309.6	302.7	302.3	292.2	302.4	307.7	309.9	314.5	321.2	323.7	323.3	328.9	328.1	354.8
Idaho	27.2	27.6	26.6	25.2	23.1	21.7	20.9	21.4	22.4	24.1	24.8	27.3	28.1	28.2	27.0
Illinois	1,130.3	1,110.6	1,084.8	1,094.3	1,088.9	1,109.0	1,132.2	1,152.2	1,173.9	1,203.7	1,235.9	1,255.3	1,266.5	1,259.5	1,291.2
Indiana ²	545.6	528.1	521.1	522.8	516.5	519.5	526.8	542.1	565.5	585.2	597.9	608.9	608.9	607.9	614.2
Iowa	162.3	160.3	159.4	159.4	156.7	154.9	162.5	165.4	160.5	162.5	165.0	165.6	167.0	165.8	166.2
Kansas ²	112.1	111.8	114.8	115.7	115.9	116.2	118.4	120.1	121.6	124.0	125.0	128.1	130.0	127.9	124.2
Kentucky	161.1	158.3	152.4	152.8	151.3	149.5	156.4	161.5	164.6	173.6	166.4	167.4	170.5	170.2	172.6
Louisiana	139.6	137.6	137.0	137.2	138.0	138.5	138.4	139.9	141.0	147.5	151.2	149.6	151.0	147.1	149.9
Maine	102.8	103.0	101.4	102.1	94.2	92.5	96.3	100.1	101.6	103.8	105.8	108.0	110.6	107.5	110.1
Maryland	256.5	257.0	251.2	251.8	248.5	246.9	250.0	250.0	252.5	250.7	265.2	270.2	274.0	272.0	269.9
Massachusetts	645.8	639.9	622.8	631.0	635.6	630.9	642.9	653.9	658.7	674.6	679.4	687.6	690.8	692.1	710.6
Michigan	802.3	772.0	784.0	796.4	796.4	812.1	857.6	898.5	953.9	1,006.2	1,008.1	982.0	929.3	1,025.5	1,081.0
Minnesota	221.6	218.1	213.6	204.5	205.3	202.8	204.2	206.2	207.9	214.4	218.2	223.6	226.6	223.2	220.0
Mississippi	112.0	110.6	107.7	106.3	105.1	106.1	105.4	104.1	104.1	105.3	106.1	107.6	108.3	106.1	106.8
Missouri	363.8	366.9	366.4	365.3	359.6	360.4	369.9	372.3	374.1	379.4	384.4	385.3	391.0	389.0	389.0
Montana	21.3	21.5	21.2	20.6	19.3	18.4	18.1	18.3	19.1	19.9	21.1	22.0	21.9	20.8	21.2
Nebraska	57.1	57.0	56.4	56.2	55.3	54.3	54.3	54.8	56.1	58.3	59.5	60.2	60.2	58.0	58.2
Nevada	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.8
New Hampshire ²	79.7	79.0	77.5	78.0	76.8	75.8	77.6	79.1	79.9	81.8	82.3	83.1	82.9	83.1	83.1
New Jersey	742.7	740.2	729.4	735.2	727.8	724.5	741.4	761.2	772.4	796.0	804.7	820.5	816.7	823.2	823.2
New Mexico	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.4	22.3	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.2	20.8	20.0
New York	1,753.3	1,749.8	1,708.8	1,711.0	1,705.8	1,728.2	1,777.4	1,803.3	1,814.4	1,870.4	1,918.7	1,943.4	1,965.2	1,922.2	1,943.3
North Carolina	472.9	459.6	442.2	443.3	441.2	442.1	447.7	452.7	458.7	466.9	471.1	480.1	484.0	467.0	470.6
North Dakota	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
Ohio	1,171.6	1,129.6	1,121.9	1,126.3	1,115.4	1,135.7	1,170.0	1,204.6	1,243.5	1,283.3	1,307.6	1,327.0	1,331.2	1,329.9	1,370.4
Oklahoma	80.2	80.6	80.6	80.8	79.2	79.1	80.5	82.8	84.0	85.8	87.0	86.8	87.1	86.9	90.7
Oregon	145.3	146.5	139.8	139.4	126.8	122.1	117.4	116.3	117.5	123.2	131.1	140.4	146.5	136.3	144.9
Pennsylvania	1,362.6	1,349.9	1,341.7	1,348.2	1,346.5	1,355.0	1,365.0	1,367.2	1,429.5	1,450.2	1,464.7	1,499.5	1,515.0	1,509.4	1,503.7
Rhode Island	112.3	108.9	105.5	106.8	104.5	105.1	107.8	109.5	110.1	113.5	115.4	118.9	121.0	118.7	127.8
South Carolina	221.7	220.3	217.2	217.3	217.2	218.9	220.2	221.0	226.1	226.1	225.7	229.6	228.5	228.5	231.9
South Dakota	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0
Tennessee	287.3	285.5	280.7	281.6	278.9	279.2	281.1	281.9	285.4	290.2	294.2	298.2	296.6	296.8	300.6
Texas	459.5	458.3	456.5	458.3	454.7	458.5	463.4	468.0	471.7	473.5	479.7	481.5	485.9	483.8	471.9
Utah	40.1	36.9	36.4	34.2	33.5	33.3	33.1	33.6	34.6	36.2	37.9	38.5	40.8	36.5	35.2
Vermont	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.7	33.7	33.9	34.2	36.0	36.4	36.6
Virginia	255.9	252.9	247.4	247.0	245.4	245.5	248.6	250.2	254.6	259.3	262.9	265.7	264.1	259.5	258.2
Washington	225.3	221.9	221.3	217.4	208.5	208.0	203.0	201.5	202.4	206.8	214.2	220.3	228.0	221.4	208.0
West Virginia	119.9	118.3	116.9	116.0	114.2	115.7	117.0	118.5	121.7	125.1	130.5	132.7	133.9	130.3	130.7
Wisconsin	429.3	421.0	426.3	413.5	409.4	410.2	420.0	423.4	432.8	439.2	444.6	446.6	445.5	447.7	463.5
Wyoming	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.7

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies

ALABAMA—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
 ARIZONA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 ARKANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 CALIFORNIA—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 COLORADO—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
 CONNECTICUT—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 DELAWARE—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 60.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 FLORIDA—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 GEORGIA—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 IDAHO—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 ILLINOIS—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
 INDIANA—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
 IOWA—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 KANSAS—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 KENTUCKY—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 LOUISIANA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 MAINE—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 MARYLAND—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 16.
 MICHIGAN—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 MINNESOTA—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
 MISSISSIPPI—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

MISSOURI—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 MONTANA—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 NEBRASKA—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 NEVADA—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE—Department of Employment Security, Concord.
 NEW JERSEY—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
 NEW MEXICO—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 NEW YORK—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
 NORTH CAROLINA—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 NORTH DAKOTA—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
 OHIO—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 OKLAHOMA—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 OREGON—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
 RHODE ISLAND—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 SOUTH CAROLINA—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 SOUTH DAKOTA—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 TENNESSEE—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 TEXAS—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 UTAH—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
 VERMONT—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 VIRGINIA—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.
 WASHINGTON—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 WEST VIRGINIA—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 3.
 WISCONSIN—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 WYOMING—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	1958											1957				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956		
	[In thousands]																
Continental United States.....	1,905.8	2,202.7	2,610.9	2,667.3	2,964.0	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,512.1	1,238.9	1,106.7	1,465.8	1,225.3		
New England.....	137.6	153.6	190.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	121.9	96.7		
Maine.....	13.4	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	11.0	8.2		
New Hampshire.....	7.7	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	6.0	6.4		
Vermont.....	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.8	1.8		
Massachusetts.....	62.4	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	61.4	41.7		
Rhode Island.....	12.0	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	15.5	12.2	11.0	16.5	12.0		
Connecticut.....	39.3	47.4	57.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.2	18.5		
Middle Atlantic.....	572.1	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	655.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	427.6	370.8		
New York.....	245.4	269.7	334.4	355.2	374.6	391.4	384.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	189.3	165.4		
New Jersey.....	87.1	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	146.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	66.4	63.0	80.5	67.6		
Pennsylvania.....	239.6	270.6	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.0	163.9	141.8	131.2	157.9	137.8		
East North Central.....	444.7	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	410.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	283.8	257.5		
Ohio.....	108.5	138.0	166.1	186.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	57.3	52.3	65.6	47.5		
Indiana.....	39.9	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	89.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	33.5	31.3		
Illinois.....	109.1	133.3	145.2	156.9	180.8	176.8	178.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.5	52.7	68.2	69.6		
Michigan.....	155.7	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	296.4	267.2	231.2	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	93.2	100.0		
Wisconsin.....	31.6	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	23.2	19.6		
West North Central.....	78.7	83.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	80.0	71.9		
Minnesota.....	20.4	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	63.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	22.6	19.8		
Iowa.....	5.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	30.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	8.9	7.8		
Missouri.....	40.0	38.9	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	50.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	30.3	27.9		
North Dakota.....	5.5	7.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.2		
South Dakota.....	5.5	6.6	7.7	8.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6		
Nebraska.....	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.6	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	5.4	5.1		
Kansas.....	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	8.6	7.6		
South Atlantic.....	207.1	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	154.7	123.3		
Delaware.....	4.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.1		
Maryland.....	30.9	33.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	17.7	12.2		
District of Columbia.....	6.0	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.0	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	8.3	4.4		
Virginia.....	16.2	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.7	11.4	12.7	11.3		
West Virginia.....	32.1	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.3	14.1	11.6		
North Carolina.....	34.3	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.8	28.6	39.3	31.3		
South Carolina.....	14.7	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	15.2	13.0		
Georgia.....	31.6	36.4	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	27.5	21.9		
Florida.....	37.4	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	18.7	16.0		
East South Central.....	111.0	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	196.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	110.9	98.5		
Kentucky.....	33.8	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.8	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	33.1	30.1		
Tennessee.....	35.9	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.5	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	40.2	36.1		
Alabama.....	29.0	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	22.6	20.8		
Mississippi.....	12.2	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	10.5	9.9	15.0	11.5		
West South Central.....	110.1	120.7	129.9	133.6	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	72.1	57.9		
Arkansas.....	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.3	14.8	11.6		
Louisiana.....	25.9	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	13.2	12.4		
Oklahoma.....	15.2	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	12.7	10.5		
Texas.....	56.1	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	31.4	23.5		
Mountain.....	32.3	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	28.1	18.3	34.5	26.5		
Montana.....	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	6.3	3.7		
Idaho.....	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	5.2	3.0		
Wyoming.....	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4		
Colorado.....	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	5.1	3.6		
New Mexico.....	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.7		
Arizona.....	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.8	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	5.5	4.5		
Utah.....	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	4.5	3.9		
Nevada.....	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.8		
Pacific.....	212.3	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	381.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	180.3	132.2		
Washington.....	35.9	37.9	32.4	25.3	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	33.3	28.1		
Oregon.....	16.9	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	22.9	16.2		
California.....	159.5	171.3	196.1	220.0	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	124.1	87.8		

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1955												1956
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.
Employment service:													
New applications for work.....	778	725	812	979	866	854	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713
Nonfarm placements.....	545	489	459	456	439	404	337	312	355	360	406	540	591
State unemployment insurance programs:²													
Initial claims ³	1,186	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,798	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,946	1,198	1,032
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	1,906	2,203	2,811	2,667	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	1,167
Rate of insured unemployment ⁵	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.8
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	7,776	8,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,703	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,668	4,095
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.66	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64
Total benefits paid.....	\$231,141	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,945	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,532	\$113,325
Unemployment compensation for veterans:⁶													
Initial claims ³	14	19	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	28	21	18	18
Insured unemployment ⁴ (average weekly volume).....	39	53	78	78	74	80	81	72	68	41	30	24	29
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	193	248	384	333	334	348	345	279	258	170	115	112	142
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$5,047	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,022	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793
Railroad unemployment insurance:													
Applications ⁸	20	21	117	80	17	20	24	27	43	36	34	22	16
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	118	115	128	101	128	146	149	140	133	166	83	86	47
Number of payments ⁹	260	286	250	252	307	338	319	284	309	227	142	119	92
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$70.35	\$69.60	\$59.44	\$66.85	\$67.27	\$68.19	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.20	\$62.01
Total benefits paid ¹¹	\$18,144	\$19,901	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,620	\$19,093	\$20,127	\$14,498	\$8,852	\$7,332	\$5,669
All programs:¹²													
Insured unemployment ⁴	2,062	2,374	2,717	2,647	3,166	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,065	2,256	1,623	1,314	1,240

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$36.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.¹² SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing ¹

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.8				
Total separations ²													
1949	6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	3.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	1.0	3.5
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3				
Quits													
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5				
Discharges													
1949	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2				
Layoffs													
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.4				
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1949	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2				

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.5	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	2.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods ¹	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.6	.2	.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.3
Durable Goods												
Ordnance and accessories	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.8	3.1	2.5	.3	.4	1.3	1.8	.1	.2
Logging camps and contractors	6.9	5.3	7.0	10.2	3.9	3.9	.1	.3	2.7	5.9	.3	.1
Sawmills and planing mills	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.5	.3	.4	1.3	1.1	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.8	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.3	2.0	.4	.3	.6	.7	.1	.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.1	5.0	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.8	.3	.4	.9	.9	.2	.2
Household furniture	4.5	5.1	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	.3	.4	.7	.7	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	3.5	4.7	3.6	3.0	1.7	1.3	.3	.3	1.4	1.3	.2	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.3	4.0	2.6	2.4	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	4.3	5.4	3.2	2.7	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.2	.3	.2
Cement, hydraulic	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.6	.9	.1	.2	1.1	2.0	.2	.4
Structural clay products	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	.1	.2	1.2	.9	.3	.2
Pottery and related products	3.5	4.6	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.8	.5	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.5	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.5	1.8	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.0	.4	.3	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	1.4	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.6	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.8	2.6	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.7	.7	.8	.1	.1	1.7	2.6	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	4.8	4.0	2.0	2.3	1.2	.7	.1	.1	.4	1.3	.2	.3
Steel foundries	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	.5	.3	.2	.1	2.6	3.4	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.8	.7	.6	.1	.1	.8	1.8	.2	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.1	.4	.3	(¹)	.1	1.0	.4	.3	.3
Nonferrous foundries	7.7	4.9	2.8	3.1	.8	.8	.2	.3	1.5	1.9	.3	.2
Other primary metal industries												
Iron and steel forgings	4.1	3.4	2.6	3.6	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.8	2.5	.2	.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)												
Outlets, handtools, and hardware	5.2	5.5	3.6	4.1	1.4	1.1	.2	.3	1.7	2.3	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	4.1	3.3	1.8	3.1	.9	.9	.3	.1	.4	2.0	.2	.1
Handtools	2.6	4.4	3.5	1.7	1.2	.8	.2	.2	1.9	.8	.2	.2
Hardware	8.1	9.7	3.0	5.9	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	4.5	.1	.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.3	4.7	2.7	3.3	1.4	1.1	.3	.4	.9	1.6	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.3	3.4	2.3	4.1	1.0	.8	.3	.3	.9	2.9	.2	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.8	4.3	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	.4	.4	.8	1.0	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.7	1.3	.2	.4	1.3	1.7	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	7.7	9.0	3.2	3.7	.9	.7	.2	.1	1.8	4.6	.4	.3
Machinery (except electrical)												
Engines and turbines	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.5	2.2	.2	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	4.5	4.1	1.7	3.1	.6	.7	.1	.1	.9	2.1	.1	.2
Construction and mining machinery	4.0	4.1	2.7	2.4	1.1	.9	.1	.1	1.3	1.1	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.5	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.6	2.5	.2	.2
Machine tools	2.4	2.5	3.5	.8	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.5	2.9	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.7	1.9	3.0	3.0	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.0	2.1	.3	.3
Machine-tool accessories	1.9	2.3	3.6	2.6	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.5	1.7	.3	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	4.7	3.8	4.5	6.3	.8	.6	.1	.1	3.4	5.5	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.0	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.5	1.9	.2	.3
Office and store machines and devices	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.2	.9	.1	.2	2.0	1.6	.2	.3
Service-industry and household machines	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.2	.9	.8	.1	.1	.4	1.2	.2	.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	5.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	.9	.7	.1	.1	2.4	2.6	.5	.3
Electrical machinery	3.1	3.0	2.3	4.3	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.1	3.2	.2	.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	4.1	4.0	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.2
Communication equipment	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.1	.8	.2	.1	1.4	1.5	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.3	4.0	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.4	.2	.2	.5	.8	.2	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	6.0	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	1.7	.3	.2	.6	.8	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	.8	.6	.1	.1	.5	.9	.3	.4
Transportation equipment												
Motor vehicles and equipment	5.9	4.3	3.6	4.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	2.0	2.6	.2	.2
Aircraft and parts	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.8	1.2	.9	.2	.1	2.5	4.5	.3	.3
Aircraft engines and parts	7.8	7.7	3.5	9.0	.7	.4	.1	.1	2.1	7.9	.6	.6
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	.1	.1	1.7	1.0	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.5	1.0	.1	.1
	(¹)	.6	(¹)	2.9	(¹)	1.1	(¹)	.1	(¹)	1.7	(¹)	.1
	4.2	3.7	3.6	2.4	1.7	1.2	.3	.3	1.3	.8	.2	.1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations										Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Lay-offs					
	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958		
Manufacturing—Continued														
Durable Goods—Continued														
Transportation equipment—Continued:														
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁹)	10.1	(⁹)	11.3	(⁹)	2.0	(⁹)	0.4	(⁹)	8.6	(⁹)		0.3	
Railroad equipment.....	(⁹)	5.4	(⁹)	8.9	(⁹)	.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	8.0	(⁹)			
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁹)	1.9	(⁹)	2.5	(⁹)	.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.8	(⁹)			
Railroad and street cars.....	14.6	10.4	16.4	17.7	0.2	.6	0.1	.1	15.6	16.8	0.5			
Other transportation equipment.....	3.6	7.5	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.4	.3	.3	.6	.7	.4			
Instruments and related products.....	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.1	.9	.1	.1	1.1	.7	.2			
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁹)	1.0	(⁹)	1.3	(⁹)	.7	(⁹)	.1	(⁹)	.4	(⁹)			
Watches and clocks.....	5.3	5.5	2.4	2.6	.9	1.0	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	.1			
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.1	.1	.1	1.3	.6	.2			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.3	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.1	1.4	.4	.3	1.6	1.8	.1			
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	.1	.4	.3	.6	.1			
Nondurable Goods														
Food and kindred products.....	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	1.6	1.4	.2	.2	2.0	2.3	.2			
Meat products.....	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	.7	.6	.2	.2	2.4	3.0	.2			
Grain-mill products.....	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.3	.1	.2	.8	1.9	.2			
Bakery products.....	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	.4	.4	1.1	.7	.2			
Beverages:														
Malt liquors.....	(⁹)	2.6	(⁹)	5.3	(⁹)	1.1	(⁹)	.2	(⁹)	3.8	(⁹)			
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	.1	.2	.1	.6	.1			
Cigarettes.....	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	.9	.8	.1	.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	.1			
Cigars.....	2.5	3.7	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.6	.1	.1	.3	1.3	.1		(⁹)	
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	.8	.6	.2	.2	.1	.7	.8			
Textile-mill products.....	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	1.2	1.1	.1			
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	1.3	.9	.1			
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.3	1.9	1.7	.3	.3	1.1	1.1	.2			
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.2	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	.7	.7	.1			
Woolen and worsted.....	4.9	3.3	5.9	5.8	1.3	1.4	.1	.3	4.3	3.8	.3			
Knitting mills.....	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.1	2.1	.2	.2	1.7	1.6	.1			
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	(⁹)		(⁹)	
Seamless hosiery.....	3.6	4.5	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.1	.1	.2	.9	.4	(⁹)		(⁹)	
Knit underwear.....	3.1	3.6	2.6	3.3	1.6	1.9	.1	.1	.8	1.2	.1			
Dyeing and finishing; textiles.....	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.2			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(⁹)	4.9	(⁹)	2.2	(⁹)	.8	(⁹)	.1	(⁹)	1.0	(⁹)			
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	2.4	2.4	.2	.3	1.0	1.3	.1			
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	.1	.2	1.5	.6	.2			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.5	2.6	2.5	.2	.3	.7	1.6	.1			
Paper and allied products.....	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	.2	.3	.8	.9	.2			
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2			
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.9	.4	.4	.7	.7	.1			
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.2	.8	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2			
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	.8	.1	.1	.4	.6	.2			
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.4	.7	.4	.1	.1	.9	.8	.2			
Synthetic fibers.....	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.0	.8	.3	.1	(⁹)	1.8	1.5	.3			
Drugs and medicines.....	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.1			
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.5	1.2	3.1	2.0	1.7	.9	.2	.1	.9	.8	.3			
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.5	.7	1.6	1.5	.8	.5	(⁹)	.1	.5	.6	.3			
Petroleum refining.....	.2	.3	1.3	1.1	.8	.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	.2	.3	.2			
Rubber products.....	4.1	4.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	.7	.2	.1	.8	.5	.2			
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.9	1.9	1.7	.9	.8	.4	.1	.1	.7	.2	.1			
Rubber footwear.....	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	(⁹)	.2	.5	.6	.1			
Other rubber products.....	6.1	6.5	2.8	2.0	1.3	.9	.3	.1	1.0	.8	.2			
Leather and leather products.....	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.0	2.1	.3	.2	1.2	1.2	.2			
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.6	.9	.8	.2	.1	.7	1.5	.2			
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.0	2.2	2.3	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.1			
Nonmanufacturing														
Metal mining.....	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	.1	.1	.9	1.7	.1			
Iron mining.....	3.7	3.8	2.7	2.3	.5	.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.9	1.5	.2			
Copper mining.....	(⁹)	1.9	(⁹)	2.7	(⁹)	1.2	(⁹)	.2	(⁹)	1.0	(⁹)			
Lead and zinc mining.....	(⁹)	.7	(⁹)	6.9	(⁹)	1.4	(⁹)	.2	(⁹)	5.0	(⁹)			
Anthracite mining.....	3.6	.8	.8	.7	.2	.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	.5	.2	.1			
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	.4	.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	.8	1.4	.2			
Communication:														
Telephone.....	(⁹)	.7	(⁹)	1.7	(⁹)	1.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	.3	(⁹)			
Telegraph.....	(⁹)	1.0	(⁹)	1.8	(⁹)	.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	.5	(⁹)			

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.

² Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

³ Less than 0.05.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonproduction workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Manufacturing-Continued																			
	Durable goods-Continued																			
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																			
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ¹		
						United States				South				West						
1956: Average	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83		
1957: Average	72.04	39.8	1.81	70.92	39.4	1.80	71.53	39.1	1.82	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.62	38.2	2.32	75.00	40.0	1.89		
September	71.58	38.9	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.76	40.5	1.92		
October	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	78.78	40.2	1.91		
November	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.16	39.5	1.22	88.62	38.3	2.34	74.49	39.0	1.91		
December	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	75.42	38.8	1.92		
1958: January	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.65	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.37	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92		
February	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.40	39.3	1.92		
March	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.87	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92		
April	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93		
May	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.20	40.1	1.95		
June	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	75.52	40.6	1.86	51.00	41.8	1.22	91.96	39.3	2.34	78.58	40.6	1.96		
July	74.26	39.3	1.89	73.06	39.6	1.86	74.64	39.7	1.88	50.43	41.0	1.23	91.42	38.9	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96		
August	77.74	40.7	1.91	76.70	40.8	1.88	77.52	40.8	1.90	52.23	42.2	1.24	94.33	39.8	2.37	82.57	41.7	1.98		
September	77.93	40.6	1.92	76.48	40.9	1.87	77.30	40.9	1.89	52.28	42.5	1.23	95.76	39.9	2.40	81.97	41.4	1.98		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)-Continued																				
Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ¹			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures					
1956: Average	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69		
1957: Average	75.85	40.4	1.87	78.00	40.0	1.90	56.23	39.6	1.42	56.32	39.8	1.42	61.50	40.5	1.53	70.00	40.0	1.76		
September	78.47	41.3	1.90	78.03	39.6	1.92	56.59	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	72.89	40.9	1.77		
October	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77		
November	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.73	39.5	1.55	69.87	39.7	1.75		
December	75.22	39.5	1.89	77.60	40.0	1.94	54.95	38.7	1.42	53.76	38.4	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	70.62	39.9	1.77		
1958: January	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.5	1.55	67.76	38.5	1.76		
February	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	53.39	37.8	1.42	52.13	37.5	1.39	60.76	39.2	1.55	67.97	38.4	1.77		
March	74.09	39.2	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	54.67	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	68.32	38.6	1.77		
April	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.20	39.9	1.96	55.10	38.8	1.42	54.85	38.9	1.41	61.69	39.8	1.55	67.26	38.0	1.77		
May	77.57	40.4	1.92	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	61.62	39.5	1.56	68.91	37.8	1.77		
June	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.45	40.6	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58	69.06	38.8	1.78		
July	79.73	41.1	1.94	78.41	39.8	1.97	58.15	40.1	1.45	59.83	40.7	1.47	62.96	39.6	1.59	68.85	38.9	1.77		
August	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.16	42.0	1.98	59.60	41.1	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.45	64.40	40.5	1.59	72.09	40.5	1.78		
September	82.71	42.2	1.96	82.40	41.2	2.00	59.83	40.7	1.47	60.15	41.2	1.46	65.12	40.7	1.60	73.21	40.9	1.79		
Household furniture ¹			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ²			Wood office furniture					
1956: Average	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$71.71	39.4	\$1.82	\$79.61	41.9	\$1.90	\$71.05	42.8	\$1.66		
1957: Average	66.63	39.9	1.67	59.79	40.4	1.45	72.80	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	64.71	40.7	1.59		
September	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	73.52	40.6	1.86	77.76	40.5	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	67.55	41.7	1.62		
October	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.02	40.6	1.86	78.26	39.2	1.92	78.80	39.5	1.98	65.67	41.3	1.69		
November	66.88	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.6	1.86	70.85	37.1	1.91	79.20	39.8	1.99	63.60	39.5	1.61		
December	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.40	39.9	1.99	66.01	41.0	1.61		
1958: January	63.96	38.3	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	38.6	1.85	72.75	37.8	1.94	78.61	39.5	1.99	63.78	39.6	1.61		
February	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.40	38.7	2.00	61.82	38.4	1.61		
March	64.68	38.5	1.68	57.96	38.9	1.49	70.12	37.9	1.85	69.89	36.4	1.92	78.38	38.8	2.02	60.10	37.1	1.62		
April	63.84	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	36.7	1.85	70.83	36.7	1.93	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.38	37.5	1.61		
May	63.00	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	65.68	35.5	1.85	74.69	38.5	1.94	78.42	38.4	1.99	60.64	37.9	1.60		
June	65.23	38.6	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	68.63	36.9	1.86	79.98	40.6	1.97	78.59	39.1	2.01	63.92	39.7	1.61		
July	65.57	38.8	1.69	58.20	38.8	1.50	69.01	37.3	1.85	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.81	39.1	1.99	63.11	40.2	1.57		
August	68.61	40.6	1.69	61.20	40.8	1.50	74.21	39.9	1.89	82.15	41.7	1.97	82.22	40.5	2.03	64.94	41.1	1.58		
September	70.45	41.2	1.71	62.93	41.4	1.52	76.30	40.8	1.87	81.73	41.7	1.96	83.64	41.0	2.04	66.57	42.4	1.57		
Furniture and fixtures-Continued																				
Stone, clay, and glass products																				
Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ¹					
1956: Average	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.09	\$84.08	41.0	\$2.05	\$66.09	40.3	\$1.64	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.30	41.2	\$2.75	\$79.40	39.7	\$2.00		
1957: Average	88.28	39.3	2.17	85.22	40.2	2.12	66.40	40.0	1.71	83.03	40.5	2.05	114.62	40.5	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10		
September	88.88	40.4	2.20	86.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	84.66	40.7	2.08	113.82	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.6	2.12		
October	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	40.3	1.74	84.65	40.5	2.09	116.76	40.4	2.89	83.74	39.5	2.12		
November	85.97	38.8	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	84.61	40.1	2.11	126.95	42.6	2.98	85.10	39.4	2.16		
December	83.88	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.28	39.8	2.10	118.99	40.2	2.96	84.86	39.7	2.13		
1958: January	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.09	40.1	2.92	84.77	39.8	2.13		
February	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.76	80.67	38.6	2.09	109.63	38.2	2.87	84.86	39.7	2.13		
March	82.43	37.3	2.21	84.92	38.8	2.19	69.52	39.3	1.76	81.72	39.1	2.09	108.02	37.9	2.85	85.00	40.0	2.15		
April	81.40	37.0	2.20	82.84	38.0	2.18	70.35	39.8	1.76	81.51	39.0	2.09	104.80	36.9	2.84	83.85	39.0	2.15		
May	79.28	36.2	2.19	84.10	38.4	2.19	70.49	38.6	1.78	82.97	38.7	2.09	106.99	37.4	2.81	84.71	39.4	2.15		
June	82.51	37.0	2.23	86.85	39.3	2.22	72.15	39.5	1.85	82.61	37.7	2.07	108.32	36.9	2.80	85.10	40.0	2.16		
July	82.06	36.8	2.23	86.14	38.8	2.22	70.45	39.8	1.77	84.40	40.0	2.11	108.29	37.6	2.80	84.28	39.2	2.15		
August	85.50	38.0	2.25	88.48	39.5	2.24	72.22	40.5	1.77	86.90	40.8	2.13	122.18	41.0	3.08	85.97	39.8	2.16		
September	90.35	39.8	2.27	87.30	39.8	2.25	72.45	40.7	1.78	88.56	41.0	2.16	128.94	42.0	3.07	85.75	39.7	2.16		

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass containers			Pressed or blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ¹			Brick and hollow tile		
1956: Average	\$80.09	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$90.12	40.9	\$1.69	\$83.54	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.44	40.8	\$1.80	\$90.97	41.9	\$1.67
1957: Average	83.01	40.1	2.12	81.56	39.4	2.07	70.57	39.7	1.78	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	90.60	40.7	1.71
September	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.56	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80	93.30	41.1	2.27	76.38	40.2	1.90	72.28	41.3	1.75
October	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.82	90.50	40.4	2.24	76.19	40.1	1.90	71.58	40.9	1.75
November	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74
December	83.20	40.0	2.13	82.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.91	38.9	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74
1958: January	83.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.6	1.79	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.35	38.8	1.71
February	86.69	40.7	2.13	81.58	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.22	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.81	37.9	1.71
March	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.1	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.88	67.37	39.4	1.71
April	86.58	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.5	1.81	86.82	40.1	2.24	72.38	38.5	1.88	69.05	40.2	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.5	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.3	1.89	70.82	40.7	1.74
June	88.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.80	41.6	1.75
July	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.77	38.1	2.12	70.25	38.6	1.82	95.24	40.7	2.34	76.19	40.1	1.90	69.63	41.5	1.75
August	88.07	40.4	2.18	82.04	38.7	2.12	72.68	39.5	1.84	95.58	40.5	2.36	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.85	42.2	1.75
September	86.37	39.8	2.17	84.93	39.5	2.15	74.52	40.5	1.84	97.58	41.0	2.38	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.50	42.0	1.75
	Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products		
1956: Average	\$73.87	40.2	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$80.36	39.2	\$2.05	\$72.30	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75
1957: Average	75.81	39.9	1.90	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.81	38.8	2.16	73.48	37.3	1.97	82.75	43.1	1.92	80.04	43.5	1.84
September	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	82.65	37.4	2.21	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.0	1.88
October	76.99	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22	74.63	37.5	1.99	85.06	43.4	1.96	83.85	44.1	1.89
November	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	82.43	37.3	2.21	75.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.3	1.87
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.9	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87
1958: January	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.86	80.91	35.8	2.26	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.84	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89
February	73.54	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	72.08	36.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.96	74.49	39.0	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.66	35.3	1.86	77.95	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.69	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.00	36.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	76.44	39.4	1.94	73.34	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.8	2.24	70.85	34.9	2.03	83.77	43.1	1.99	84.58	43.6	1.94
June	77.39	40.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	45.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.63	39.7	1.94	86.07	37.1	2.32	70.38	34.5	2.04	89.49	44.3	2.02	86.78	44.6	1.95
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.81	39.7	1.96	87.66	37.5	2.35	71.71	35.5	2.02	90.50	44.8	2.02	87.75	45.0	1.95
September	78.96	40.7	1.94	79.39	40.3	1.97	90.77	38.3	2.37	74.10	36.5	2.03	90.17	44.3	2.04	87.02	44.4	1.96
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1956: Average	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$63.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$88.62	40.1	\$2.21	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$89.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$86.82	40.9	\$2.36
1957: Average	70.98	40.1	1.77	66.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	86.87	41.8	2.15	90.20	37.9	2.38	88.75	39.8	2.50
September	73.21	40.9	1.79	67.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.5	2.30	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.86	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.87
October	72.62	40.8	1.78	67.64	40.2	2.18	90.94	39.2	2.32	91.30	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55
November	70.27	39.7	1.77	65.28	39.3	2.17	87.03	37.9	2.32	87.89	40.5	2.17	86.87	36.5	2.38	97.03	38.2	2.54
December	70.67	39.7	1.78	65.53	39.6	2.17	92.97	39.9	2.33	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.84	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.55
1958: January	69.74	39.4	1.77	64.41	38.9	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.20	37.2	2.56
February	69.38	39.2	1.77	63.81	38.8	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.8	2.56
March	71.96	40.2	1.79	65.67	39.3	2.18	89.01	38.7	2.30	84.50	39.3	2.15	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.85	37.1	2.57
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	63.98	38.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31	84.07	39.1	2.16	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.20	36.9	2.58
May	74.98	41.2	1.82	64.58	38.8	2.18	88.95	37.0	2.35	86.80	40.0	2.17	83.78	35.2	2.38	96.23	37.3	2.58
June	74.26	40.8	1.82	67.74	39.7	2.21	87.89	37.4	2.35	90.42	41.1	2.20	87.97	36.5	2.41	90.96	38.3	2.61
July	72.94	40.3	1.81	68.75	38.8	2.21	86.86	37.6	2.31	88.75	39.8	2.23	89.67	36.9	2.43	102.91	38.4	2.68
August	73.21	40.9	1.79	69.43	40.1	2.23	87.78	38.0	2.31	95.49	41.7	2.29	92.13	37.0	2.49	108.95	38.5	2.70
September	75.21	41.1	1.83	91.13	40.5	2.25	92.43	39.5	2.34	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.81	38.9	2.54	106.62	39.2	2.72
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ¹			Blast furnaces, glass works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries		
1956: Average	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.22	40.1	\$2.20	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	104.79	39.1	2.68	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.26	40.2	2.32	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17
September	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	39.5	2.38	89.04	39.4	2.26	83.80	38.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22
October	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.75	38.6	2.73	95.24	39.9	2.40	86.64	38.0	2.28	83.85	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.8	2.23
November	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40	85.08	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.57	38.2	2.24
December	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24
1958: January	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.81	41.0	2.41	82.31	36.1	2.28	78.92	35.3	2.23	81.09	36.2	2.24
February	98.18	35.7	2.75	98.26	35.6	2.70	96.23	41.1	2.39	82.70	36.3	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.23	84.45	37.7	2.24
March	100.46	36.4	2.78	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40	82.54	36.2	2.28	79.39	35.6	2.23	83.17	36.8	2.26
April	100.91	36.3	2.78	101.00	36.2	2.79	99.55	40.8	2.44	81.52	35.3	2.29	78.62	35.1	2.24	80.33	35.7	2.25
May	101.66	36.7	2.77	101.75	36.6	2.78	97.91	40.9	2.46	82.67	36.1	2.29	80.86	36.1	2.24	81.45	36.3	2.25
June	106.60	37.8	2.82	106.97	37.8	2.83	90.80	40.6	2.49	85.10	37.3	2.31	83.55	37.3	2.24	84.83	37.9	2.25
July	111.72	38.0	2.94	112.10	38.0	2.95	105.60	40.1	2.51	86.65	37.9	2.30	84.15	37.4	2.25	86.03	37.7	2.25
August	112.18	37.9	2.96	112.66	37.9	2.97	109.65	39.7	2.51	86.25	37.5	2.30	84.15	37.4	2.25	86.03	37.7	2.25
September	115.33	38.7	2.98	115.71	38.7	2.99	102.11	40.2	2.54	87.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.6	2.29	82.94	38.5	2.25

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ¹		
1956: Average	895.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.5	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average	85.65	40.7	2.35	95.82	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.51	40.3	2.27
September	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.28	40.2	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27	106.13	39.9	2.66	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.42	40.5	2.43
October	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.44	40.1	2.43	89.50	39.6	2.26	107.59	40.6	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42
November	91.63	38.5	2.38	96.64	40.1	2.41	89.15	39.8	2.24	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42
December	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	90.05	40.2	2.24	106.13	40.2	2.64	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.96	39.9	2.43
1958: January	91.20	38.0	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.52	40.5	2.63	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.65	38.7	2.42
February	90.38	37.5	2.41	96.09	40.2	2.44	89.15	39.8	2.24	106.35	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	95.80	39.1	2.45
March	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	88.96	39.9	2.23	109.80	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.68	39.3	2.46
April	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	109.62	40.6	2.70	87.00	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May	87.00	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	87.42	39.2	2.23	110.43	40.6	2.72	85.72	39.5	2.17	96.43	39.2	2.46
June	88.81	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.6	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	101.09	40.6	2.49
July	91.50	37.5	2.44	98.55	39.9	2.47	90.46	39.5	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.44	40.2	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
August	91.74	37.6	2.44	99.54	39.5	2.52	89.24	38.8	2.30	115.20	40.0	2.88	89.73	40.6	2.21	103.02	40.4	2.55
September	93.23	37.9	2.46	101.96	40.3	2.53	91.87	39.6	2.32	117.67	41.0	2.87	90.54	40.6	2.23	104.34	40.6	2.57
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ¹			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1956: Average	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.39	\$105.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average	94.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	103.97	40.6	2.61	94.93	40.6	2.38
September	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.75	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.32	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41
October	97.03	40.6	2.39	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32	99.43	39.3	2.53	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.56	39.9	2.42
November	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32	98.42	38.9	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.68	39.7	2.41
December	96.64	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.48	39.0	2.32	99.31	39.1	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45
1958: January	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32	98.30	38.7	2.54	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45
February	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.90	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.54	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.48
March	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	96.90	38.0	2.55	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.89	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May	91.54	38.3	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.56	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.56	96.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.5	2.43
June	98.17	40.4	2.43	106.04	41.1	2.58	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.46	38.0	2.67	99.45	40.1	2.48
July	99.88	40.6	2.46	101.26	39.4	2.57	91.96	39.3	2.34	102.83	39.4	2.61	103.60	38.8	2.67	99.25	39.7	2.50
August	101.32	41.1	2.47	107.20	40.0	2.68	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.15	39.6	2.63	101.57	37.9	2.68	102.72	40.6	2.53
September	107.59	41.2	2.49	108.27	40.1	2.70	95.00	40.6	2.34	106.00	40.0	2.65	104.61	38.6	2.71	105.73	41.3	2.56
	Primary metal industries—Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ¹			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.20	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average	90.05	40.1	2.37	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.34	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.81	83.37	39.7	2.10
September	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34	90.27	41.6	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.60	40.0	2.14
October	97.27	38.6	2.32	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14
November	97.02	38.5	2.32	90.32	40.5	2.23	96.17	40.4	2.43	89.57	40.9	2.19	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.39	39.9	2.14
December	96.89	38.6	2.31	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14
1958: January	97.66	39.6	2.33	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February	96.90	39.0	2.35	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.5	2.43	82.66	38.4	2.15	72.68	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16
March	95.74	37.4	2.36	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.99	38.6	2.15
April	99.96	39.2	2.35	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May	97.66	38.0	2.37	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.38	37.5	2.17
June	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.5	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.71	38.4	2.18
July	107.74	40.2	2.68	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.68	43.9	2.51	84.46	39.1	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	83.76	38.6	2.17
August	112.34	41.3	2.72	92.52	40.4	2.29	110.16	43.2	2.55	86.80	40.0	2.17	75.05	39.5	1.90	84.70	38.5	2.20
September	104.91	39.0	2.69	93.89	41.0	2.29	105.52	42.2	2.51	86.58	39.9	2.17	77.18	40.2	1.92	87.25	39.3	2.22
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ¹			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ¹			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1956: Average	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.99	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average	80.13	40.7	2.19	83.95	39.6	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	82.59	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25
September	95.85	42.6	2.25	89.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30
October	94.02	41.6	2.26	89.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30
November	93.96	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.26	82.68	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29
December	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.06	39.5	2.28	84.77	39.8	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29
1958: January	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30	82.64	38.8	2.13	89.53	39.4	2.26	89.38	39.2	2.28
March	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30
April	82.66	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.20	86.94	37.8	2.30	84.07	39.1	2.15	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29
May	85.80	39.0	2.20	84.75	38.7	2.19	86.79	37.9	2.29	83.85	39.0	2.15	91.54	39.8	2.30	93.09	40.3	2.31
June	88.93	39.7	2.24	87.07	39.4	2.21	91.48	39.6	2.31	84.89	39.3	2.16	93.56	40.5	2.31	94.02	40.7	2.31
July	86.80	39.1	2.22	88.19	39.0	2.21	88.85	38.8	2.29	84.59	39.1	2.17	94.94	40.4	2.35	95.88	40.8	2.35
August	90.36	40.8	2.23	88.56	39.9	2.22	90.92	39.4	2.30	87.42	40.1	2.18	86.32	40.9	2.30	92.36	41.2	2.36
September	88.40	39.2	2.21	91.62	40.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	90.64	41.2	2.20	96.46	40.7	2.37	96.52	40.9	2.36

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. brly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enamelled products			Stamped and pressed metal products		
1956: Average	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13	\$96.64	39.2	\$1.70	\$91.94	41.6	\$2.21
1957: Average	89.79	41.0	2.19	92.77	41.6	2.23	93.56	41.4	2.26	90.13	40.6	2.22	70.49	39.6	1.78	93.94	40.8	2.30
September	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.3	2.31	92.70	41.2	2.25	75.12	41.5	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34
October	88.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.26	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.72	40.3	2.24	68.31	41.7	1.83	94.42	40.7	2.32
November	90.96	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29	93.02	40.8	2.28	60.36	37.9	1.83	97.64	41.2	2.37
December	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.78	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.5	1.82	93.13	39.8	2.34
1958: January	87.88	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	66.00	36.0	1.85	89.71	38.5	2.33
February	86.36	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.40	38.7	2.26	68.26	37.1	1.84	90.71	38.6	2.35
March	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4	1.84	93.85	39.6	2.37
April	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.43	39.6	2.34	90.65	39.6	2.29	66.60	36.0	1.85	96.00	40.0	2.40
May	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.69	40.2	2.43
June	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5	1.89	97.93	40.3	2.43
July	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.96	39.9	2.38	96.32	40.3	2.39	93.26	40.2	2.32	79.76	42.2	1.89	97.69	40.2	2.43
August	91.30	40.4	2.26	95.92	39.8	2.41	101.70	42.2	2.41	92.10	39.7	2.32	73.49	39.3	1.87	96.07	39.7	2.42
September	91.48	40.3	2.27	96.80	40.0	2.42	100.98	41.9	2.41	96.74	41.7	2.32	81.06	42.0	1.93	100.98	41.9	2.41
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ¹			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, and rivets		
1956: Average	\$78.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.98	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0	\$2.21	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09
1957: Average	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	96.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20
September	82.62	40.3	2.03	84.03	40.4	2.08	89.40	41.2	2.17	90.23	40.5	2.45	95.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23
October	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19	93.01	39.1	2.43	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25
November	82.90	40.0	2.07	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.51	40.6	2.18	95.99	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.45	41.1	2.25
December	78.16	38.5	2.03	82.59	39.9	2.07	87.45	40.8	2.17	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.23
1958: January	76.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.43	90.18	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22
February	75.75	37.4	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	95.06	39.7	2.47	89.68	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21
March	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.6	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1	2.37	83.25	37.5	2.22
April	78.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.75	37.5	2.18	99.54	40.3	2.47	88.80	37.7	2.35	78.80	35.4	2.22
May	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	86.72	38.9	2.35	81.54	37.4	2.24
June	80.57	39.3	2.05	82.62	39.3	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	104.06	42.2	2.48	91.01	38.4	2.37	84.98	37.6	2.26
July	81.97	39.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	87.86	39.4	2.23	107.61	42.2	2.55	91.30	38.2	2.39	86.79	37.9	2.29
August	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.02	39.3	2.11	90.68	40.3	2.25	110.25	42.9	2.57	91.54	38.3	2.39	91.64	39.5	2.32
September	84.25	40.9	2.06	86.48	40.6	2.13	94.16	41.3	2.28	115.98	44.1	2.63	92.49	38.7	2.39	97.29	41.4	2.35
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.																	
	Machinery (except electrical)																	
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ³		
1956: Average	\$83.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.20	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5	\$2.27	\$86.80	40.0	\$2.17
1957: Average	87.90	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.8	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	95.51	40.3	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30
September	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	100.60	40.4	2.49	109.39	41.2	2.60	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34
October	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	100.40	40.0	2.51	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35
November	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.50	39.7	2.33	102.31	40.6	2.52	116.60	42.4	2.75	97.00	40.0	2.44	92.04	39.0	2.36
December	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.8	2.34	103.32	41.0	2.52	117.02	42.4	2.78	98.82	40.5	2.44	94.56	39.9	2.37
1958: January	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.80	40.2	2.50	103.88	39.2	2.65	96.23	40.5	2.45	94.49	39.7	2.38
February	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.50	104.68	39.5	2.65	98.68	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39
March	80.98	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.16	40.7	2.51	105.06	39.2	2.68	101.11	41.1	2.46	94.95	39.4	2.41
April	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	39.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.45	95.78	39.9	2.40
May	79.76	37.8	2.11	93.38	39.4	2.37	99.75	39.9	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	97.39	39.9	2.44	98.01	40.5	2.42
June	82.01	38.5	2.13	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	109.21	40.3	2.71	99.60	40.0	2.49	97.28	40.2	2.42
July	84.10	39.3	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	108.13	39.9	2.71	98.72	39.0	2.48	97.84	40.1	2.44
August	86.43	40.2	2.15	93.77	39.4	2.38	101.12	39.5	2.56	111.93	40.7	2.75	97.86	39.1	2.49	95.04	39.6	2.40
September	89.16	40.9	2.18	95.36	39.9	2.39	103.15	40.6	2.59	116.03	41.0	2.83	101.40	40.4	2.51	94.86	39.2	2.42
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ¹			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²		
1956: Average	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$92.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.6	\$2.16	\$108.69	45.1	\$2.41
1957: Average	93.22	39.5	2.26	89.20	40.0	2.23	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	106.57	42.8	2.49
September	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.61	40.7	2.30	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.75	41.8	2.50
October	95.59	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31	89.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.48
November	93.90	38.8	2.42	89.60	39.3	2.28	86.70	39.0	2.30	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.80	39.7	2.33	99.10	39.8	2.49
December	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5	2.35	101.01	40.6	2.51
1958: January	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.90	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	99.90	39.8	2.51
February	92.25	37.6	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	101.09	39.8	2.54
March	94.24	38.0	2.48	95.47	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.01	38.2	2.33	89.71	38.5	2.33	103.72	40.2	2.60
April	98.21	39.6	2.46	93.26	40.2	2.32	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.32	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7	2.34	104.00	40.0	2.66
May	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.00	40.3	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	90.40	38.8	2.33	88.93	38.0	2.34	103.19	40.4	2.61
June	100.44	39.7	2.53	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.99	38.5	2.34	90.79	38.8	2.34	88.69	37.9	2.34	102.05	39.4	2.59
July	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.80	38.9	2.36	93.14	39.3	2.37	89.30	38.0	2.37	90.58	39.0	2.56
August	98.35	39.5	2.49	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.22	39.5	2.36	92.98	39.4	2.36	93.06	39.6	2.35	97.41	38.5	2.53
September	96.50	38.6	2.50	93.37	39.9	2.34	94.72	39.8	2.38	94.34	39.6	2.39	94.87	40.2	2.36	98.67	39.0	2.53

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.68	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.50	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average	100.86	42.9	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59	90.06	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
September	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.08	41.9	2.57	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.23	76.21	39.9	1.91
October	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.38	40.7	2.54	90.64	41.2	2.30	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93
November	94.23	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55	88.88	40.4	2.30	89.78	39.9	2.25	78.61	39.5	1.93
December	95.92	39.5	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.58	88.06	40.9	2.30	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92
1958: January	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.89	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
April	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	113.58	41.3	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
June	89.76	37.4	2.40	95.23	38.4	2.48	110.70	40.7	2.72	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.38	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July	88.43	37.0	2.39	97.52	38.7	2.52	106.00	40.0	2.65	88.65	39.4	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.48	38.0	1.96
August	88.77	37.3	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	101.40	39.0	2.60	89.72	39.7	2.26	95.00	41.2	2.33	76.83	39.0	1.97
September	90.82	38.0	2.39	97.41	38.5	2.53	103.88	39.8	2.61	91.48	40.3	2.27	96.41	41.2	2.34	78.80	40.0	1.97
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-press machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1956: Average	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.35	42.4	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1957: Average	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.39	92.99	41.1	2.26	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.48	40.5	2.16
September	94.53	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23
October	94.18	43.2	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20
November	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.5	2.20
December	96.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.6	2.32	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19
1958: January	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21
February	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	93.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.8	2.21
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.05	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April	86.29	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	86.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.22
July	88.88	39.5	2.25	96.62	39.6	2.44	91.96	39.3	2.34	89.54	39.1	2.29	92.69	38.3	2.42	89.87	40.3	2.23
August	89.10	39.6	2.25	95.06	38.8	2.45	93.22	39.5	2.36	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.94	38.5	2.44	90.68	40.3	2.25
September	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.33	39.8	2.37	90.85	39.5	2.30	93.07	38.3	2.43	92.80	40.7	2.28
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ³			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁴		
1956: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.8	\$2.25	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.00	41.3	\$2.00
1957: Average	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	41.1	2.25	98.01	40.5	2.42	78.64	39.3	1.95
September	92.69	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35	91.03	40.1	2.27	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95
October	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	98.00	41.7	2.35	91.14	39.8	2.29	98.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96
November	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98
December	90.23	40.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.8	1.99
1958: January	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.35	89.78	38.7	2.32	99.20	40.0	2.48	76.56	38.0	1.96
February	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.99	39.0	2.31	90.87	39.0	2.33	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96
March	89.32	38.6	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.49	36.1	1.95
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.37	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.4	1.98
June	91.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.35	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.9	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July	93.62	39.5	2.37	91.03	38.9	2.36	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	77.42	39.1	2.08
August	97.75	40.9	2.39	91.80	38.9	2.36	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.46	39.6	2.36	103.42	40.4	2.56	77.49	38.7	2.00
September	100.53	41.2	2.44	93.30	39.2	2.38	93.03	40.1	2.32	95.34	40.4	2.36	104.49	40.5	2.58	81.61	40.6	2.01
	Service-industry and household machines ⁵			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁶		
1956: Average	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15
1957: Average	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.84	41.3	2.03	86.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
September	89.82	40.1	2.24	90.78	42.1	2.37	87.99	41.9	2.10	88.40	40.0	2.21	88.48	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26
October	90.74	39.8	2.28	98.65	41.5	2.36	87.57	41.7	2.10	88.06	39.8	2.23	84.93	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28
November	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.93	39.5	2.32	86.52	40.1	2.15	87.46	41.0	2.28	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29
December	87.58	39.1	2.24	83.68	36.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.6	2.26	91.64	40.5	2.32
1958: January	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.86	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28
February	86.78	38.4	2.26	86.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29
March	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	80.39	38.1	2.11	89.72	39.2	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.28	90.85	39.5	2.30
April	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.59	39.2	2.26	86.26	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May	89.21	39.3	2.27	91.39	38.4	2.38	79.59	37.9	2.10	86.03	37.9	2.27	90.74	39.8	2.28	91.01	39.4	2.31
June	90.74	39.5	2.28	94.28	39.5	2.38	86.52	40.1	2.15	92.44	38.6	2.26	90.20	40.0	2.28	92.34	39.8	2.32
July	91.31	39.7	2.30	96.16	39.9	2.41	81.37	38.2	2.11	91.77	39.1	2.29	91.64	39.5	2.32	91.64	39.5	2.32
August	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.23	41.8	2.35	86.33	39.6	2.18	87.85	38.7	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
September	94.96	40.8	2.31	107.80	44.4	2.43	85.32	39.5	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.00	40.0	2.33

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued														
		Durable goods—Continued														
		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued										Electrical machinery				
		Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves		Ball and roller bearings		Machine shops (job and repair)		Total: Electrical machinery		Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹		Wiring devices and supplies				
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	
1936: Average	\$88.90	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	
1937: Average	91.13	40.8	2.25	90.15	39.8	2.24	92.06	41.5	2.24	83.21	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	
1937: January	91.71	41.4	2.27	90.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.8	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	88.73	40.6	2.21	
February	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	90.30	41.1	2.27	81.93	39.4	2.08	88.20	40.0	2.23	
March	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28	82.93	39.5	2.10	88.60	40.0	2.24	
April	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28	83.86	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	
May	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	
June	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28	87.67	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	
July	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.22	40.1	2.29	85.65	39.4	2.13	87.80	39.9	2.00	
August	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.45	38.2	2.29	92.23	40.1	2.30	83.48	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	
September	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.86	40.2	2.31	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	
October	90.39	39.3	2.30	89.24	38.8	2.30	94.54	40.4	2.34	85.14	39.6	2.15	86.27	39.5	2.26	
November	91.87	39.6	2.32	88.33	37.7	2.29	93.03	40.1	2.32	84.90	39.3	2.15	89.04	39.4	2.26	
December	92.04	39.5	2.33	88.24	38.2	2.31	94.54	40.4	2.34	84.96	39.7	2.16	89.33	39.7	2.27	
1938: Average	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
1938: January	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
February	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
March	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
April	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
May	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
June	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
July	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
August	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
September	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
October	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
November	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
December	92.83	39.8	2.35	92.27	39.6	2.34	95.18	40.5	2.35	86.52	40.1	2.16	91.08	40.1	2.25	
1939: Average	\$84.48	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.88	41.3	\$2.20	\$62.94	42.2	\$2.30	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	
1939: January	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.1	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	63.38	40.6	2.30	93.11	41.2	2.26	
February	84.32	39.6	2.13	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.36	62.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	
March	82.66	38.1	2.17	82.00	40.0	2.05	97.03	40.6	2.39	61.25	39.5	2.31	92.62	40.4	2.29	
April	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	
May	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.05	96.63	40.6	2.38	60.80	39.7	2.33	96.35	41.0	2.35	
June	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.96	39.3	2.05	95.05	39.6	2.35	60.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	
July	82.00	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	94.00	39.7	2.37	61.87	39.0	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	
August	82.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.95	39.6	2.37	62.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	40.2	2.35	
September	82.60	38.6	2.14	82.08	39.0	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	62.50	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	
October	84.20	38.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.38	62.73	39.8	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	
November	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.57	39.8	2.15	94.98	39.7	2.39	62.30	39.7	2.33	92.73	39.8	2.33	
December	85.41	39.0	2.19	85.75	39.7	2.16	95.28	39.7	2.40	61.94	39.8	2.31	92.27	39.6	2.32	
1940: Average	86.29	39.4	2.19	83.13	39.4	2.11	96.00	40.0	2.40	61.64	39.5	2.32	92.10	39.7	2.33	
January	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
March	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
April	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
May	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
June	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
July	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
August	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
September	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
October	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
November	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
December	86.11	39.5	2.18	87.51	40.7	2.15	97.53	40.3	2.42	64.94	40.4	2.35	93.20	40.0	2.33	
1941: Average	\$80.00	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.8	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$73.07	40.8	\$1.94	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	
1941: January	83.10	39.2	2.12	80.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	
February	83.74	39.6	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.58	39.0	2.22	78.41	39.6	1.98	78.83	39.0	1.97	
March	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.82	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	1.99	77.61	39.0	1.99	
April	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.82	38.8	2.23	77.21	38.8	2.00	78.79	39.2	2.01	
May	83.95	39.0	2.16	81.80	39.9	2.03	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.60	39.1	2.04	78.15	38.8	2.04	
June	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25	77.40	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	
July	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.50	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	
August	81.81	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.82	37.4	2.29	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	
September	82.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.1	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.96	39.3	2.06	
October	82.40	37.8	2.18	87.18	41.6	2.09	86.31	39.0	2.29	78.74	38.6	2.04	82.39	39.8	2.07	
November	83.00	37.9	2.19	86.18	42.6	2.07	89.17	38.6	2.31	79.34	39.7	2.02	80.75	39.2	2.08	
December	84.37	38.7	2.18	84.84	40.5	2.08	88.62	38.7	2.29	83.16	39.1	2.05	83.02	39.2	2.06	
1942: Average	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
1942: January	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
February	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
March	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
April	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
May	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
June	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
July	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
August	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
September	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
October	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
November	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
December	86.90	39.5	2.20	86.32	41.8	2.08	86.21	39.3	2.27	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.62	40.2	2.08	
1943: Average	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$65.24	42.9	\$2.27	\$73.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9</					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ²			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ³			
1956: Average.....	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$81.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.29	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28
1957: Average.....	97.36	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.86	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	96.76	41.0	2.28
September.....	97.27	39.7	2.45	99.04	39.3	2.52	100.74	39.2	2.57	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.28
October.....	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.18	39.2	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.66	40.8	2.10	96.24	40.1	2.40
November.....	101.50	40.6	2.50	107.08	41.9	2.57	110.14	42.2	2.61	83.81	38.8	2.16	78.84	37.3	2.06	98.16	39.9	2.41
December.....	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January.....	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.44
February.....	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.54	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March.....	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April.....	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May.....	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.04	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.8	2.48
June.....	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	87.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July.....	100.19	39.6	2.53	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.82	38.6	2.56	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.47	40.7	2.10	102.62	40.4	2.54
August.....	102.00	40.0	2.55	99.82	39.3	2.54	101.66	39.1	2.60	89.20	40.0	2.23	85.28	41.0	2.08	104.04	40.8	2.55
September.....	101.49	39.8	2.55	99.06	39.2	2.55	101.40	39.0	2.60	87.42	39.2	2.23	87.78	41.8	2.10	103.79	40.7	2.55
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ⁴			Shipbuilding and repairing			
1956: Average.....	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.93	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.6	\$2.29	\$89.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average.....	95.65	40.7	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.29	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.81	39.6	2.47
September.....	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.64	39.3	2.51
October.....	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.31	38.9	2.45	97.64	38.9	2.51
November.....	99.52	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.27	41.5	2.38	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	92.25	39.9	2.50
December.....	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.78	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.50	39.0	2.50
1958: January.....	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February.....	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.48	94.75	37.6	2.52
March.....	98.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
April.....	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	98.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May.....	101.99	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.44	97.51	39.8	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June.....	102.06	40.5	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.69	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July.....	102.91	40.2	2.56	103.79	40.7	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.66	39.8	2.58
August.....	104.34	40.6	2.57	102.47	40.5	2.53	92.83	39.5	2.35	105.84	42.0	2.52	100.98	39.6	2.55	104.01	39.7	2.62
September.....	103.83	40.4	2.57	103.63	40.8	2.54	96.70	40.8	2.37	105.92	41.7	2.54	99.20	38.9	2.55	102.04	38.8	2.62
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁵			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			
1956: Average.....	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.89	40.2	\$1.93	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average.....	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.52	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.52	79.59	39.4	2.02	85.03	40.3	2.11
September.....	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.60	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.05	40.4	2.13
October.....	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	84.90	39.9	2.13
November.....	75.28	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55	103.36	38.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.29	40.0	2.13
December.....	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January.....	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February.....	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58	100.75	38.5	2.61	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.50	39.3	2.15
March.....	79.39	39.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.56	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April.....	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.96	37.3	2.65	82.56	39.6	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May.....	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.53	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June.....	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	101.41	39.7	2.63	98.78	35.9	2.64	82.59	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July.....	76.45	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.65	107.07	40.1	2.67	95.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
August.....	77.79	38.7	2.01	97.94	37.1	2.64	102.97	39.3	2.62	95.40	36.0	2.65	83.35	39.5	2.11	87.96	39.8	2.21
September.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	98.36	36.7	2.68	105.73	39.6	2.67	94.07	35.1	2.68	85.22	40.2	2.12	89.28	40.4	2.21
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ⁶			Photographic apparatus			
1956: Average.....	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average.....	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.8	1.69	94.60	40.6	2.33
September.....	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40
October.....	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.76	39.9	2.40
November.....	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	75.05	39.9	1.90	65.83	39.3	1.67	97.36	40.3	2.40
December.....	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.7	1.71	96.90	40.4	2.40
1958: January.....	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.98	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.06	40.2	2.39
February.....	96.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	69.01	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40
March.....	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
April.....	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.57	37.8	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
May.....	100.56	40.3	2.49	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2.16	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
June.....	103.48	40.9	2.53	86.51	39.5	2.19	85.85	39.2	2.19	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.80	38.3	1.85	97.36	40.4	2.41
July.....	101.40	40.4	2.51	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.43	40.1	2.23	78.00	40.0	1.95	70.68	38.0	1.86	98.17	40.4	2.43
August.....	104.70	40.9	2.56	86.90	39.5	2.20	91.24	40.1	2.22	79.39	40.3	1.97	69.55	37.8	1.84	97.20	40.0	2.43
September.....	107.40	41.6	2.59	87.06	39.8	2.21	93.50	42.6	2.20	80.99	40.7	1.96	73.30	39.2	1.87	98.00	40.7	2.43

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																
Watches and clocks	Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ²			Jewelry and findings		Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts				
1956: Average.....	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.90	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95
1957: Average.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	84.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
September.....	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.52	41.9	1.85	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07
October.....	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	70.69	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.06
November.....	73.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	75.67	40.9	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07
December.....	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.47	39.0	1.83	76.41	41.8	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.40	41.0	2.06
1958: January.....	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	38.9	2.06
February.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.70	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	70.40	40.0	1.76	79.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.05
March.....	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.86	39.6	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.40	40.0	2.06
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.85	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May.....	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June.....	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.5	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09
July.....	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
August.....	73.53	38.9	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.28	40.5	1.76	83.70	39.9	2.10	85.65	40.4	2.12
September.....	75.43	39.7	1.90	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.45	41.1	1.86	71.98	40.9	1.76	88.40	41.5	2.13	87.54	41.1	2.13
Toys and sporting goods ²																		
	Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles					Sporting and athletic goods ²			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			
1956: Average.....	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.83	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
September.....	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75	66.00	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	70.10	41.2	1.92
October.....	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.31	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.09	39.7	1.69	66.76	39.5	1.69	78.53	40.9	1.93
November.....	65.86	39.2	1.68	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91
December.....	66.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.6	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77	68.08	39.1	1.69	64.57	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93
1958: January.....	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.68	76.80	40.0	1.92
February.....	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92
March.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.55	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.92
April.....	66.69	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	68.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	68.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.69	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.8	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	76.81	39.8	1.93
June.....	68.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.69	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.30	38.9	1.69	79.37	40.7	1.95
July.....	69.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	71.55	39.1	1.83	64.39	38.1	1.69	64.73	38.2	1.69	78.98	40.5	1.95
August.....	66.52	38.9	1.71	63.86	38.7	1.65	72.68	39.5	1.84	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.02	38.7	1.68	79.77	40.7	1.96
September.....	68.51	39.6	1.73	65.46	39.2	1.67	74.93	40.5	1.85	67.43	39.9	1.69	66.36	39.5	1.68	82.94	42.1	1.97
Durable goods—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.																		
Food and kindred products																		
	Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ²			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ²		
1956: Average.....	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$85.05	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.88	78.17	40.5	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.41	41.2	2.34	88.51	40.6	2.16	77.83	42.3	1.84
September.....	74.82	39.8	1.88	78.69	41.2	1.91	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.73	42.1	1.87
October.....	73.30	39.2	1.87	77.99	40.2	1.94	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86
November.....	73.12	39.1	1.87	78.18	40.4	1.96	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.69	41.1	2.26	77.42	41.4	1.87
December.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.7	1.97	90.82	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.28	78.96	42.0	1.88
1958: January.....	76.83	39.4	1.95	80.60	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.91
February.....	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90
March.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.75	38.9	2.23	96.80	40.0	2.42	90.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.90
April.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.8	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.06	41.7	1.92
May.....	75.27	39.0	1.93	80.80	40.2	2.01	85.35	39.8	2.22	97.93	40.3	2.43	93.25	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
June.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
July.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	91.58	40.7	2.23	101.68	41.9	2.48	97.06	42.2	2.30	84.71	43.0	1.97
August.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.56	41.4	1.97	90.87	40.3	2.23	100.28	40.6	2.47	94.81	41.4	2.29	83.73	42.5	1.97
September.....	76.44	39.4	1.94	82.39	41.4	1.99	94.35	41.2	2.29	106.50	41.6	2.56	95.24	40.7	2.34	84.18	42.3	1.99
Condensed and evaporated milk																		
	Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ²			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ²					
1956: Average.....	\$70.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.2	\$1.84	\$82.02	39.5	\$1.87	\$50.66	30.7	\$1.65	\$66.14	41.0	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	79.00	42.7	1.85	81.90	42.0	1.95	63.57	39.0	1.63	51.88	30.7	1.69	66.83	40.5	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
September.....	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	41.6	1.98	66.42	41.0	1.62	58.13	33.6	1.73	68.30	41.9	1.63	90.74	44.7	2.03
October.....	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.99	62.65	38.2	1.64	60.66	29.8	1.70	65.90	39.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01
November.....	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99	60.64	37.2	1.63	47.08	26.6	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.61	85.85	42.5	2.02
December.....	76.65	41.5	1.92	82.3														

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ¹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ²		
1956: Average.....	\$84.73	43.0	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.80	40.7	\$1.84	\$85.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1957: Average.....	88.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	88.51	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.95
September.....	95.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.57	40.5	1.94	88.11	39.6	1.72	85.91	41.7	2.06
October.....	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.50	40.3	1.95	88.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89
November.....	86.03	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.30	39.0	1.80	87.50	40.0	1.75
December.....	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	89.89	40.5	1.78
1958: January.....	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February.....	90.00	43.9	2.04	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.5	2.05
March.....	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	81.65	40.5	2.09
April.....	89.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.90	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.16
May.....	88.86	43.2	2.05	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	39.7	1.82	84.89	39.8	2.12
June.....	92.98	44.7	2.08	83.49	44.6	1.87	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	73.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.18
July.....	94.26	45.1	2.09	86.56	45.8	1.89	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.42	40.8	2.02	73.89	40.6	1.82	92.65	42.5	2.18
August.....	93.87	44.7	2.10	83.51	44.9	1.86	79.79	40.3	1.98	81.61	40.4	2.02	72.83	39.8	1.83	93.04	42.1	2.21
September.....	98.90	46.0	2.15	84.79	45.1	1.88	79.60	40.2	1.98	81.61	40.4	2.02	73.05	39.7	1.84	91.96	41.8	2.20
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ²			Confectionery			Beverages ³			Bottled soft drinks		
1956: Average.....	\$87.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$62.00	40.0	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.63	40.2	\$2.13	\$94.68	41.2	\$1.57
1957: Average.....	92.00	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	67.48	41.4	1.63
September.....	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.87	40.5	1.59	89.60	40.0	2.24	69.21	42.2	1.64
October.....	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75	64.55	39.6	1.63	62.99	39.3	1.58	87.64	39.1	2.28	65.61	40.5	1.62
November.....	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	49.1	1.77	64.15	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	87.56	39.1	2.24	65.36	40.5	1.63
December.....	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	49.7	1.84	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.56	89.50	39.6	2.26	67.56	40.7	1.66
1958: January.....	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	65.74	39.6	1.66	63.60	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.2	2.26	65.93	40.2	1.64
February.....	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.72	39.2	1.60	88.14	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63
March.....	90.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	66.50	40.8	1.63
April.....	97.76	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	65.02	38.7	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.25	67.40	41.1	1.64
May.....	91.54	39.8	2.39	80.80	40.2	2.01	65.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	92.69	40.5	2.30	68.64	41.6	1.65
June.....	97.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.2	2.06	66.86	39.9	1.68	64.65	39.6	1.63	93.35	41.1	2.32	71.12	43.1	1.65
July.....	104.31	44.2	2.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	65.79	38.7	1.70	63.03	38.2	1.65	96.00	41.2	2.33	71.98	43.1	1.67
August.....	104.48	43.9	2.38	81.72	39.1	2.09	68.45	40.5	1.69	66.33	40.2	1.65	94.07	40.9	2.30	72.54	43.7	1.66
September.....	104.40	43.5	2.40	82.39	39.8	2.07	69.80	41.3	1.69	67.57	41.2	1.64	93.09	40.3	2.31	66.54	42.4	1.64
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ³			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures		
1956: Average.....	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$99.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$86.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average.....	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	39.2	2.21	76.86	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.6	1.32
September.....	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.52	37.9	2.23	78.69	41.2	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.68	57.71	39.8	1.45
October.....	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	55.92	38.3	1.46
November.....	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21	78.12	40.9	1.91	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	57.00	37.4	1.54
December.....	109.30	39.6	2.78	83.22	38.0	2.19	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.21	39.1	1.54
1958: January.....	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	69.84	38.0	1.56
February.....	106.70	38.8	2.75	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	59.12	37.9	1.56
March.....	107.92	39.1	2.76	83.78	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.0	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.26	75.86	43.6	1.74	58.99	37.1	1.59
April.....	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	91.69	41.1	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65
May.....	114.02	40.5	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.90	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66
June.....	118.08	41.0	2.88	84.36	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.1	1.93	97.71	42.3	2.31	74.09	44.1	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67
July.....	117.62	40.7	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	95.08	41.7	2.28	76.56	45.3	1.69	65.74	39.6	1.66
August.....	113.83	39.8	2.86	88.53	39.0	2.27	81.16	41.2	1.97	94.19	40.6	2.32	77.74	45.2	1.72	62.96	39.6	1.59
September.....	113.37	39.5	2.87	87.86	38.2	2.30	81.99	41.2	1.99	95.91	40.3	2.35	78.61	44.8	1.71	59.85	39.9	1.59
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued			Textile-mill products			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying		
1956: Average.....	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.76	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$66.08	41.3	\$1.60
1957: Average.....	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60
September.....	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.36	38.8	1.35	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59
October.....	68.96	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	60.47	37.1	1.63	46.19	38.5	1.18	55.94	37.3	1.51	68.50	37.4	1.60
November.....	72.74	38.9	1.87	53.75	38.5	1.37	61.35	37.2	1.65	41.54	33.5	1.24	58.29	38.6	1.51	60.70	37.7	1.61
December.....	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59
1958: January.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57
February.....	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.80	40.0	1.59
March.....	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35	61.12	36.6	1.67	51.99	39.4	1.39	56.40	37.6	1.50	61.89	39.1	1.57
April.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.6	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	36.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings				
	Manufacturing—Continued																					
	Nondurable goods—Continued																					
	Textile-mill products—Continued																					
	Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ²			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									
													United States			North						
1956: Average.....	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.63	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.40	39.5	\$1.45				
1957: Average.....	52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52				
September.....	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38	55.98	39.2	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.43	39.5	1.54				
October.....	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.54	37.8	1.39	56.52	39.6	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.39	38.8	1.53				
November.....	51.61	37.4	1.38	51.85	37.3	1.39	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53				
December.....	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52				
1958: January.....	50.23	36.4	1.28	50.09	36.3	1.28	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.53				
February.....	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52				
March.....	49.51	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.6	1.39	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.52				
April.....	49.41	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51				
May.....	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.53	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.86	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.52				
June.....	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.08	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53				
July.....	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	39.0	1.52				
August.....	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.3	1.42	57.38	39.3	1.46	55.77	39.0	1.43	59.36	38.8	1.53				
September.....	54.46	38.9	1.40	54.71	38.8	1.41	54.39	38.3	1.42	57.96	39.7	1.46	56.74	39.4	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54				
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ²			Full-fashioned hosiery									
	South			United States			North			South			United States			North						
1956: Average.....	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$58.96	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52				
1957: Average.....	54.85	39.9	1.41	65.28	40.4	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.68	38.5	1.55				
September.....	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.1	1.60	61.97	40.5	1.53	55.33	37.9	1.46	58.08	37.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57				
October.....	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.63	39.4	1.59	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.8	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58				
November.....	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.31	37.2	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57				
December.....	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	38.4	1.56				
1958: January.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.00	38.3	1.59	59.07	39.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58				
February.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.06	36.4	1.54				
March.....	52.88	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.37	38.4	1.52	53.14	36.4	1.46	58.60	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51				
April.....	50.54	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.66	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.48	36.5	1.52				
May.....	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	55.28	36.0	1.56				
June.....	53.30	37.8	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.76	39.2	1.55	54.75	37.5	1.46	55.94	36.8	1.52	59.29	38.5	1.54				
July.....	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.45	39.0	1.55	54.67	37.7	1.45	55.27	36.6	1.51	60.83	38.2	1.54				
August.....	55.28	39.0	1.42	66.40	41.5	1.60	60.45	39.0	1.55	56.12	38.7	1.45	57.38	38.0	1.51	60.37	39.2	1.54				
September.....	55.95	39.4	1.42	63.56	41.6	1.60	61.69	39.8	1.55	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.91	38.5	1.53	62.09	39.8	1.56				
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear						Knit underwear			
	South			United States			North			South						United States			North			
1956: Average.....	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.31				
1957: Average.....	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	35.5	1.33	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37				
September.....	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.24	37.1	1.33	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38				
October.....	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34	52.85	38.3	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.78	37.6	1.38				
November.....	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.33	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38				
December.....	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.80	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37				
1958: January.....	56.46	36.9	1.53	47.96	34.6	1.36	48.98	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.39	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.82	36.1	1.38				
February.....	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	52.59	37.3	1.41	48.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	33.9	1.36				
March.....	59.36	38.8	1.53	47.54	34.7	1.37	50.92	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38				
April.....	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.93	35.9	1.53	47.33	34.3	1.38				
May.....	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	46.23	34.5	1.34	57.38	37.5	1.53	44.90	35.5	1.38				
June.....	55.38	36.9	1.52	48.60	36.0	1.35	51.29	36.9	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	59.13	38.9	1.52	50.78	36.8	1.38				
July.....	53.83	35.9	1.50	50.63	37.5	1.35	52.22	37.3	1.40	50.25	37.5	1.34	58.23	38.3	1.52	51.24	37.4	1.37				
August.....	55.88	37.5	1.49	50.65	37.8	1.34	52.66	37.9	1.39	50.27	37.8	1.35	60.13	39.3	1.53	53.03	38.8	1.39				
September.....	57.23	37.9	1.51	51.17	37.9	1.35	55.13	39.1	1.41	50.52	37.7	1.34	59.52	39.8	1.53	58.12	39.8	1.41				
	Dyeing and finishing textiles ²			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ²						
1956: Average.....	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.81	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.40	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$68.83	40.5	\$1.65				
1957: Average.....	66.09	40.6	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	35.0	1.64	69.05	39.9	1.73				
September.....	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.88	37.2	1.65	70.35	40.2	1.78				
October.....	67.18	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64	75.44	41.0	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	58.91	35.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76				
November.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.83	40.8	1.65	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.78				
December.....	66.40	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.65	39.8	1.75				
1958: January.....	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.85	38.2	1.75				
February.....	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.85	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73				
March.....	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	38.8	1.84	57.35	35.4	1.62	66.75	38.6	1.73				
April.....	64.12	39.1	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.63	37.5	1.83	54.83	35.1	1.61	65.78	38.4	1.73				
May.....	63.94	38.9	1.64	63.84	39.0	1.63	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.78				
June.....	66.09	41.8	1.66	66.81	41.7	1.65	75.34	40.9	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.42	35.4	1.66	66.65	39.8	1.75				
July.....	65.60	40.8	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	69.55	37.8	1.84	60.29	36.6	1.65	66.60	39.2	1.75				
August.....	66.58	40.6	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.67	35.1	1.70	68.95	39.4	1.75				
September.....	66.75	40.7	1.64	66.75	40.7	1.64	80.41	42.1	1.91	78.17	41.8	1.87	59.81	35.6	1.68	72.92	41.2	1.78				

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Padding and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1956: Average	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$90.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$87.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45
1957: Average	73.28	39.4	1.86	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.40	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	92.66	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.51
September	73.32	39.0	1.86	68.99	37.7	1.83	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	100.32	43.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53
October	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82	70.27	38.7	1.77	57.37	40.7	1.42	98.16	43.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52
November	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	96.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53
December	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53
1958: January	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	89.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.62
February	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54
March	72.68	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.45	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54
April	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.83	37.6	1.53
May	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.75	68.96	38.3	1.79	57.96	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June	75.27	38.6	1.95	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.23	42.5	2.17	56.67	39.0	1.53
July	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.69	36.7	1.79	71.34	39.2	1.82	57.23	39.2	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	60.04	39.5	1.52
August	77.01	39.9	1.93	61.59	34.6	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	57.82	39.6	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	61.05	39.9	1.53
September	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.25	38.6	1.82	77.40	43.0	1.80	60.98	41.2	1.48	90.01	44.0	2.22	62.06	40.3	1.54
	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1956: Average	\$32.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$53.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$40.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average	33.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.3	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17
September	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	43.15	37.2	1.16
October	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77	46.98	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.02	35.6	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16
November	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18
December	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.6	1.32	40.89	34.4	1.17
February	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.68	36.4	1.31	42.46	36.6	1.18
March	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April	51.75	34.8	1.50	58.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.84	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May	52.20	34.8	1.50	60.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.89	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.78	36.0	1.16
July	54.40	35.6	1.50	60.55	34.8	1.74	43.94	36.2	1.28	46.21	36.1	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	39.90	34.1	1.17
August	55.33	36.4	1.52	62.30	35.2	1.77	47.62	37.2	1.28	47.49	37.1	1.28	47.95	36.6	1.31	44.54	38.4	1.16
September	55.39	36.2	1.53	63.54	35.9	1.77	48.38	37.5	1.29	48.76	37.8	1.29	46.90	35.8	1.31	45.05	38.5	1.17
	Women's outerwear ²			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
1956: Average	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average	58.10	35.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	36.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29
September	59.49	35.2	1.69	57.75	35.0	1.65	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.8	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31
October	56.60	34.3	1.65	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.89	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30
November	56.27	34.1	1.65	53.92	33.7	1.60	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.96	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31
December	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	35.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	36.5	1.30
February	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	57.32	32.7	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.68	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June	55.44	33.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.83	35.1	1.32	64.42	32.8	1.97	48.28	35.3	1.36	46.05	35.7	1.29
July	58.13	34.6	1.68	54.78	33.4	1.64	45.72	34.9	1.31	72.16	35.2	2.05	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.70	36.2	1.29
August	60.90	35.2	1.73	58.48	34.2	1.71	47.29	36.1	1.31	75.24	36.0	2.09	49.68	36.8	1.35	48.38	37.5	1.29
September	58.13	33.6	1.73	55.21	32.1	1.72	47.48	35.7	1.33	71.69	34.3	2.09	51.27	37.7	1.36	50.17	38.3	1.31
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁵			Curtains, draperies, and other house furnishings		
1956: Average	\$51.62	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.60	\$48.44	36.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$46.98	36.7	\$1.28
1957: Average	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	36.9	1.39	55.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
September	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73	50.51	38.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.59	38.5	1.34
October	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.72	35.8	1.72	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	55.45	38.2	1.53	51.19	38.2	1.34
November	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	58.75	37.9	1.55	49.88	37.5	1.33
December	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.38	37.6	1.34
1958: January	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.78	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.8	1.34
February	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.6	1.90	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.66	36.2	1.51	48.28	36.3	1.33
March	52.10	35.2	1.48	69.89	38.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
April	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	35.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.90	35.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35
May	52.65	35.1	1.50	49.84	28.8	1.72	48.87	36.2	1.35	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.32	37.3	1.51	49.41	36.6	1.35
June	53.00	35.1	1.51	58.71	32.8	1.79	50.65	36.7	1.38	50.20	35.6	1.41	56.92	37.2	1.53	50.05	36.8	1.36
July	51.11	34.3	1.49	62.99	34.5	1.82	45.67	34.6	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	56.39	37.1	1.52	49.28	36.5	1.35
August	52.35	35.0	1.51	68.62	36.5	1.88	50.74	36.5	1.39	50.74	36.5	1.39	57.45	38.3	1.50	51.46	38.4	1.34
September	54.45	36.3	1.50	70.11	36.9	1.90	50.54	36.1	1.40	52.40	36.9	1.42	59.29	38.5	1.54	51.98	38.5	1.34

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings															
Manufacturing—Continued																																	
Nondurable goods—Continued																																	
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued						Paper and allied products																											
Textile mills			Census products			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ²			Paperboard boxes																		
1956: Average	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.06	44.2	\$2.06	\$75.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82															
1957: Average	59.40	39.6	1.60	57.33	39.0	1.47	86.29	42.3	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.6	1.91															
September	62.27	40.7	1.53	55.86	38.0	1.47	89.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97	84.08	42.9	1.96															
October	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.36	39.3	1.49	88.19	42.4	2.08	96.35	43.4	2.22	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96															
November	60.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47	87.15	41.9	2.06	95.24	42.9	2.22	80.78	41.2	1.98	80.12	41.3	1.94															
December	62.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51	87.15	41.9	2.06	95.90	43.2	2.22	79.17	40.6	1.98	78.36	40.6	1.93															
1958: January	60.37	39.2	1.54	58.31	39.4	1.48	86.11	41.4	2.06	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.20	39.9	1.96	77.60	40.0	1.94															
February	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.2	1.50	83.49	41.1	2.06	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.81	39.9	1.95															
March	59.78	38.6	1.54	59.25	39.8	1.50	85.11	41.4	2.06	93.48	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.98	78.79	40.2	1.96															
April	58.75	37.9	1.55	60.15	40.1	1.50	83.60	41.0	2.09	93.04	42.1	2.21	78.30	39.6	1.98	78.21	39.7	1.97															
May	59.06	38.6	1.53	63.89	41.7	1.53	86.10	41.0	2.10	93.24	42.0	2.22	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.79	40.3	1.98															
June	59.14	38.4	1.54	63.09	40.7	1.53	88.20	41.8	2.11	93.87	42.8	2.24	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.60	41.3	2.00															
July	60.68	39.4	1.54	62.40	41.6	1.50	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.73	42.8	2.26	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.40	41.2	2.00															
August	61.38	39.6	1.55	59.15	39.7	1.49	90.53	42.5	2.13	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.68	42.0	2.04	85.04	42.1	2.02															
September	63.49	40.7	1.56	63.28	39.8	1.59	91.16	42.6	2.14	98.97	43.6	2.27	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.45	42.3	2.02															
Paper and allied products—Continued																																	
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums						Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books															
1956: Average	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$96.64	39.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07															
1957: Average	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.25	38.5	2.60	102.03	38.8	2.85	101.08	40.1	2.52	84.35	39.6	2.13															
September	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	98.10	38.8	2.53	103.32	39.0	2.87	107.38	41.3	2.60	85.78	39.7	2.16															
October	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.53	103.46	38.8	2.89	104.49	40.5	2.58	82.68	38.1	2.17															
November	85.20	40.0	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	95.76	38.0	2.52	102.82	35.7	2.88	101.77	39.6	2.57	82.69	38.2	2.17															
December	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.98	40.6	1.91	98.04	38.6	2.54	103.85	36.8	2.90	101.85	40.1	2.54	84.67	39.2	2.17															
1958: January	83.10	39.2	2.12	78.97	40.3	1.91	95.76	37.7	2.54	100.10	35.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	85.06	39.2	2.17															
February	81.27	38.7	2.10	78.97	40.3	1.91	96.14	37.7	2.55	101.44	35.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.55	84.02	38.9	2.16															
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	77.36	40.5	1.91	97.02	37.9	2.56	101.09	35.1	2.88	102.31	39.3	2.59	84.24	39.0	2.16															
April	82.60	38.6	2.14	76.99	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.55	102.37	35.3	2.90	99.07	38.7	2.56	85.02	39.0	2.18															
May	84.53	39.0	2.17	78.61	39.9	1.92	97.01	37.6	2.58	103.72	35.4	2.93	98.81	38.3	2.58	85.58	38.9	2.20															
June	84.89	39.3	2.16	77.97	40.4	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.59	103.72	35.4	2.93	100.23	39.0	2.57	85.75	38.8	2.21															
July	88.29	40.5	2.18	78.55	40.7	1.93	97.35	37.6	2.59	102.55	35.0	2.93	103.62	39.4	2.63	85.19	38.9	2.19															
August	89.60	41.1	2.18	79.95	41.0	1.95	98.54	37.9	2.60	103.14	35.2	2.93	108.68	40.4	2.69	88.26	39.4	2.24															
September	90.01	41.1	2.19	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.56	38.0	2.62	104.75	35.4	2.96	108.13	39.9	2.71	88.31	39.6	2.23															
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																																	
Commercial printing						Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products															
1956: Average	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$106.09	39.1	\$2.70	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11															
1957: Average	93.76	39.9	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22															
September	97.93	40.3	2.43	98.70	39.8	2.48	63.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07	38.7	2.87	92.70	41.2	2.25															
October	96.96	39.9	2.42	96.19	39.1	2.46	62.87	38.1	1.65	73.72	38.8	1.90	111.36	38.8	2.87	91.84	41.0	2.24															
November	95.35	39.4	2.42	95.80	39.1	2.45	63.03	38.2	1.65	73.73	38.2	1.93	107.07	37.7	2.84	92.66	41.0	2.26															
December	97.36	39.9	2.44	96.53	39.4	2.45	66.18	38.7	1.71	74.69	38.5	1.94	106.25	38.2	2.86	93.34	41.3	2.26															
1958: January	95.74	39.4	2.43	94.87	38.1	2.49	67.61	38.2	1.77	73.14	37.7	1.94	108.77	37.9	2.87	92.62	40.8	2.27															
February	95.40	39.1	2.44	95.25	38.5	2.50	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.95	37.8	1.93	109.73	38.1	2.88	92.57	40.6	2.28															
March	96.68	39.3	2.46	98.42	38.9	2.53	70.38	39.1	1.80	73.15	37.0	1.93	110.21	38.4	2.87	92.39	40.7	2.27															
April	94.92	38.9	2.44	97.52	38.7	2.52	69.09	38.6	1.79	72.95	37.8	1.93	107.78	37.8	2.88	92.39	40.7	2.27															
May	94.82	38.7	2.45	97.54	38.4	2.54	68.53	38.5	1.78	73.53	37.9	1.94	110.96	38.0	2.92	93.43	40.8	2.29															
June	96.22	38.8	2.46	98.81	38.9	2.54	66.30	38.6	1.72	74.07	37.6	1.97	111.22	37.7	2.95	94.94	41.1	2.31															
July	97.11	39.0	2.49	100.23	39.0	2.57	63.58	37.4	1.70	72.91	37.2	1.96	111.30	37.6	2.96	95.06	40.8	2.33															
August	97.75	39.1	2.50	100.61	39.3	2.56	64.09	37.7	1.70	76.43	38.6	1.98	112.86	38.0	2.97	95.24	40.7	2.34															
September	99.94	39.6	2.53	101.65	39.4	2.58	66.47	38.2	1.74	73.48	38.1	1.98	108.74	37.2	2.95	95.94	41.0	2.34															
Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹																			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ¹			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
1956: Average	\$93.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.99	41.1	\$2.29	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.94															
1957: Average	100.04	41.0	2.44	97.68	40.7	2.40	96.93	41.0	2.37	99.50	41.8	2.39	107.98	40.9	2.64	82.21	40.3	2.04															
September	102.00	41.0	2.49	98.98	40.4	2.45	98.81	40.9	2.41	101.50	41.6	2.44	108.40	40.6	2.67	83.41	40.2	2.04															
October	101.50	40.6	2.50	98.09	40.2	2.44	98.33	40.8	2.41	101.99	41.8	2.44	108.14	40.5	2.67	83.01	40.1	2.07															
November	102.03	40.8	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.74	40.8	2.42	101.79	41.7	2.44	112.75	41.3	2.73	83.41	40.1	2.08															
December	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.39	40.9	2.43	102.94	41.3	2.46	112.84	41.3	2.72	84.68	40.4	2.08															
1958: January	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.17	40.4	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.70	82.37	39.6	2.06															
February	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69	81.39	39.1	2.06															
March	102.82	40.8	2.52	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.84	40.1	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.44	110.03	40.6	2.71	82.74	39.4	2.10															
April	102.56	40.7	2.52	101.18	40.8	2.48	98.00	40.0	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45	108.14	40.2	2.69	82.71	39.2	2.10															
May	103.38	40.7	2.54	99.70	40.2	2.48	98.98	40.4	2.45	102.18	41.2	2.46	110.03	40.6	2.71	83.70	39.9	2.10															
June	104.96	41.0	2.56	101.66	40.5	2.51	100.12	40.7	2.49	102.75	41.1	2.46	112.61	41.1	2.74	84.68	40.3	2.12															
July	104.60	40.7	2.57	103.53	40.6	2.55	100.69	40.6	2.48	102.31	41.0	2.46	111.62	40.7	2.74	86.07	40.6	2.13															
August	105.41	40.7	2.59	102.17	39.6	2.58	100.85	40.5	2.49	104.08	41.3	2.52	112.75	41.0	2.75	87.08	40.5	2.15															
September	107.68	41.1	2.62	104.86	40.8	2.57	101.59	40.8	2.49	105.08	41.7	2.52	114.11	40.9	2.79	86.46	40.4	2.16															

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ¹			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ²			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels		
1956: Average.....	\$87.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.20	\$98.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.6	\$2.07	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03
1957: Average.....	93.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.28	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13
September.....	96.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	98.12	41.4	2.37	106.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20	87.72	40.8	2.15
October.....	94.48	40.9	2.31	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22	87.70	40.6	2.16
November.....	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.8	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.45	40.3	2.17
December.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.6	2.05	100.28	41.1	2.44	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.28	40.3	2.17
1958: January.....	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18
February.....	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18
March.....	92.20	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.24	87.60	40.0	2.19
April.....	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18
May.....	92.75	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.58	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20
June.....	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	110.06	41.0	2.66	95.37	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.2	2.17
July.....	95.96	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	95.91	41.7	2.30	93.63	41.8	2.24
August.....	98.16	40.9	2.40	85.41	40.1	2.13	104.16	42.0	2.48	113.21	42.4	2.67	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23
September.....	99.36	41.4	2.40	86.46	40.4	2.14	104.41	42.1	2.48	114.59	42.6	2.69	94.76	41.2	2.30	92.29	41.2	2.24
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ¹			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ¹		
1956: Average.....	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.35	45.4	\$1.88	\$80.38	40.8	\$1.97
1957: Average.....	78.20	42.5	1.84	71.83	42.5	1.69	78.67	44.7	1.76	71.52	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08
September.....	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99	85.47	40.7	2.10
October.....	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.82	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.56	89.75	45.1	1.99	84.82	40.2	2.11
November.....	78.37	40.7	1.93	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.8	1.57	91.39	44.8	2.04	83.63	40.2	2.13
December.....	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	93.32	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14
1958: January.....	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.03	85.60	40.0	2.14
February.....	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15
March.....	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16
April.....	81.53	42.4	1.93	73.62	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	93.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15
May.....	80.63	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	43.9	1.90	96.45	43.0	2.01	86.46	40.0	2.16
June.....	79.93	41.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	99.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17
July.....	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.44	40.8	1.80	84.24	43.2	1.95	80.28	42.7	1.88	98.27	43.7	2.02	83.54	39.6	2.16
August.....	80.26	41.8	1.92	72.92	41.2	1.77	83.18	43.1	1.93	78.57	42.7	1.84	98.71	43.7	2.03	86.98	39.9	2.18
September.....	80.64	42.0	1.92	76.08	42.5	1.79	81.91	43.8	1.87	75.90	43.2	1.75	91.43	44.6	2.03	86.98	39.9	2.18
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued						Products of petroleum and coal						Rubber products					
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products		
1956: Average.....	\$96.30	39.0	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17
1957: Average.....	68.55	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	108.39	40.9	2.65	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.33	91.53	40.5	2.26
September.....	71.06	39.7	1.79	98.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39	92.97	40.6	2.29
October.....	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.20	41.5	2.33	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.36	40.2	2.82	99.66	41.7	2.39	93.03	40.1	2.32
November.....	69.24	38.9	1.78	96.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37	93.20	40.0	2.33
December.....	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.31	41.1	2.83	94.33	39.8	2.37	92.40	40.0	2.33
1958: January.....	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.68	41.0	2.38	106.89	40.4	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	93.06	39.1	2.38	87.48	38.2	2.29
February.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.13	39.9	2.72	113.24	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.39	85.04	37.3	2.28
March.....	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.09	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.29
April.....	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.23	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.38	85.88	37.5	2.29
May.....	72.73	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.65	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.86	38.2	2.30
June.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	100.74	41.8	2.41	111.93	41.0	2.73	115.75	40.9	2.83	98.71	41.3	2.39	91.10	39.1	2.33
July.....	71.04	38.4	1.85	98.57	40.9	2.41	113.16	41.0	2.76	117.26	41.0	2.86	96.46	41.1	2.42	91.89	39.1	2.35
August.....	71.81	38.4	1.87	101.09	41.6	2.43	110.29	40.4	2.73	113.08	40.1	2.82	100.85	41.5	2.43	96.80	40.5	2.36
September.....	73.30	39.2	1.87	100.36	41.3	2.43	112.33	40.7	2.76	116.00	40.7	2.85	99.72	40.7	2.45	96.87	40.7	2.38
	Rubber products—Continued																	
	Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing		
1956: Average.....	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$56.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	\$73.71	40.5	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.5	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88
September.....	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97	79.13	41.0	1.93
October.....	105.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99	77.90	41.0	1.90
November.....	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.9	1.99	78.34	40.8	1.92
December.....	105.94	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	58.34	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.76	40.4	1.90
1958: January.....	98.52	38.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	86.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	75.43	39.7	1.90
February.....	92.02	35.1	2.65	74.08	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.6	2.07	57.41	36.8	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98	71.25	37.7	1.89
March.....	98.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	56.83	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97	72.58	38.4	1.96
April.....	95.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	55.34	34.1	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.99	37.0	1.87
May.....	90.48	37.4	2.66	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	55.32	34.3	1.57	75.82	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.93
June.....	103.63	38.1	2.72	77.20	39.0	1.93	83.77	39.0	2.11	57.46	36.6	1.57	78.98	39.1	2.02	73.73	38.2	1.96
July.....	106.69	39.9	2.74	75.27	39.4	1.92	82.92	39.3	2.11	57.97	37.4	1.58	76.40	38.2	2.00	74.81	38.6	1.98
August.....	113.96	40.7	2.85	77.18	40.2	1.92	86.24	40.3	2.14	58.19	37.3	1.60	78.19	38.9	2.01	76.82	37.7	1.94
September.....	112.16	40.7	2.79	76.82	39.6	1.94	88.38	39.3	2.14	57.31	36.5	1.57	79.59	39.4	2.02	78.01	38.9	1.94

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Nondurable goods—Continued															Transportation		
	Leather and leather products—Continued															Class I railroads *		
	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods					
1956: Average	\$53.62	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.4	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.06	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.43	38.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26
September	53.93	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.64	53.88	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37	93.71	41.1	2.28
October	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.36	94.95	42.2	2.25
November	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.60	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.30	98.19	40.9	2.40
December	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.43	48.69	38.8	1.38	97.92	40.8	2.40
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	56.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.46	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.38
February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.53	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5	2.44
March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	96.95	41.4	2.39
May	54.96	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.28	38.1	1.66	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43
June	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.43
July	56.85	37.9	1.50	55.80	37.2	1.50	66.08	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.26	35.9	1.40	103.28	42.5	2.43
August	55.35	36.9	1.50	55.57	36.8	1.51	66.07	39.8	1.66	55.30	38.4	1.44	50.40	36.0	1.40	100.94	41.2	2.45
September	54.24	36.4	1.49	54.42	35.8	1.52	66.23	39.9	1.65	53.94	37.2	1.45	49.76	35.8	1.39			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Transportation—Con.			Communication												Other public utilities			
	Local railways and buslines		Telephone		Switchboard operating employees *		Line construction employees *		Telegraph *		Total: Gas and electric utilities							
1956: Average	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.8	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$62.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	88.56	43.2	2.05	76.05	39.0	1.95	62.70	37.1	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	67.36	41.8	2.09	95.30	40.9	2.33
September	90.05	43.5	2.07	75.69	38.8	1.96	66.86	36.1	1.71	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.99	41.9	2.10	97.17	41.0	2.37
October	89.01	43.0	2.07	77.22	39.2	1.97	63.41	37.3	1.70	104.00	42.8	2.43	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38
November	88.80	42.9	2.07	79.20	40.0	1.98	62.87	37.2	1.69	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.09	41.0	2.09	97.58	41.0	2.38
December	86.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40
1958: January	88.61	42.6	2.08	78.28	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8	2.39
February	88.53	42.5	2.09	78.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41
March	89.03	42.6	2.09	78.36	37.8	2.02	61.28	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.3	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.42
April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44
May	90.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.78	40.7	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43
June	91.16	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.45	36.2	1.78	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46
July	91.38	42.9	2.13	79.31	38.5	2.06	63.88	36.5	1.78	107.01	41.8	2.56	91.70	41.9	2.19	100.12	40.7	2.46
August	90.95	42.9	2.12	79.90	38.6	2.07	64.77	36.8	1.79	106.91	41.6	2.57	91.78	42.1	2.18	101.02	40.9	2.47
September	90.52	42.3	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	66.20	37.4	1.77	108.19	41.9	2.58	93.63	41.8	2.24	101.59	40.8	2.49
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Wholesale and retail trade																		
Other public utilities—Continued															Retail trade			
	Electric light and power utilities		Gas utilities		Electric light and gas utilities combined		Wholesale trade		Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)		General merchandise stores							
1956: Average	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$93.11	41.2	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$60.60	38.6	\$1.57	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24
1957: Average	97.06	41.8	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	62.48	38.1	1.64	44.85	34.5	1.30
September	98.47	41.2	2.39	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	63.63	38.1	1.67	44.80	34.2	1.31
October	98.64	41.1	2.40	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	88.03	40.2	2.15	62.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32
November	99.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	88.00	40.0	2.14	62.25	37.5	1.66	44.15	33.7	1.31
December	99.95	41.3	2.42	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.96	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	62.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	36.0	1.29
1958: January	98.98	40.9	2.42	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	83.41	40.1	2.13	63.50	37.8	1.68	43.77	33.9	1.35
February	99.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	46.69	34.1	1.34
March	99.80	40.9	2.44	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	85.79	39.9	2.15	63.13	37.8	1.67	45.78	34.4	1.33
April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	83.14	39.6	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	63.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35
June	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.83	40.8	2.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	64.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8	1.37
July	101.68	41.0	2.48	93.90	40.3	2.33	103.28	40.7	2.54	88.26	40.3	2.19	66.18	38.7	1.71	48.22	35.2	1.37
August	102.59	41.2	2.49	94.90	40.6	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56	87.64	40.2	2.18	66.18	38.7	1.71	47.52	35.2	1.37
September	102.66	40.9	2.51	96.12	40.9	2.35	105.01	40.7	2.58	87.85	40.3	2.18	65.15	38.1	1.71	47.06	34.6	1.36
Wholesale and retail trade																		
Other retail trade																		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses		Food and liquor stores		Automotive and accessories dealers		Apparel and accessories stores		Furniture and appliance stores		Lumber and hardware supply stores							
1956: Average	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37	\$63.38	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$99.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.8	\$1.71
1957: Average	50.26	34.9	1.44	65.50	36.8	1.78	83.22	43.8	1.90	49.13	34.6	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.69	42.2	1.77
September	50.66	34.7	1.46	66.43	36.7	1.81	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.68	34.5	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80
October	49.93	34.2	1.46	65.34	36.1	1.81	82.84	43.6	1.90	49.30	34.0	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.72	75.90	42.4	1.79
November	49.39	34.5	1.44	65.52	36.0	1.82	82.65	43.5	1.90	49.25	34.2	1.44	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.45	41.8	1.79
December	52.54	37.0	1.42	65.52	36.2	1.81	82.16	43.7	1.88	50.62	35.4	1.43	74.12	42.6	1.74	74.40	41.8	1.78
1958: January	50.57	34.4	1.47	65.70	35.9	1.83	82.34	43.8	1.88	50.81	34.5	1.46	71.72	41.7	1.72	73.93	41.8	1.79
February	50.52	34.6	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	80.54	43.8	1.88	50.26	34.9	1.44	69.47	41.6	1.67	73.03	40.8	1.79
March	51.10	35.0	1.46	65.87	35.8	1.84	81.28	43.7	1.88	49.19	34.4	1.43	68.89	41.8	1.66	74.54	41.3	1.80
April	51.90	34.8	1.48	66.23	35.8	1.85	81.72	43.7	1.87	50.08	34.3	1.46	68.97	41.8	1.65	75.30	41.6	1.81
May	52.18	35.0	1.49	66.42	35.9	1.85	83.60	43.8	1.91	60.72	34.5	1.47	70.98	42.0	1.69	77.85	42.8	1.84
June	53.61	35.5	1.51	68.08	35.6	1.86	84.10	43.8	1.92	61.01	34.7	1.47	72.07	41.9	1.72	77.35	42.6	1.86
July	53.91	35.7	1.51	69.56	37.4	1.86	84.53	43.8	1.93	61.25	35.1	1.48	72.41	42.1	1.72	78.96	42.6	1.87
August	53.25	35.5	1.50	69.38	37.3	1.86	84.73	43.9	1.93	59.69	35.2	1.44	73.57	41.8	1.76	78.94	42.9	1.84
September	53.30	35.3	1.51	68.81	36.6	1.88	83.03	43.7	1.90	59.72	34.5	1.47	72.80	41.6	1.75	78.12	42.8	1.84

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ²	Personal services								Motion picture production and distribution
					Laundries				Cleaning and dyeing plants				
1956: Average.....	\$61.97	\$67.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$61.96
1957: Average.....	64.21	68.77	80.73	43.82	40.3	1.08	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	90.48
September.....	64.48	66.44	81.13	44.48	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	96.42
October.....	64.74	67.70	80.77	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	103.02
November.....	64.64	68.90	81.02	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.73
December.....	65.15	68.00	81.78	44.09	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.67
1958: January.....	65.56	68.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43
February.....	65.60	67.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.69	36.5	1.29	98.79
March.....	65.53	65.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84
April.....	65.60	68.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	95.43
May.....	65.72	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	96.26
June.....	65.56	105.42	82.86	45.31	40.1	1.13	45.37	39.8	1.14	53.47	39.9	1.34	96.55
July.....	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.14	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10
August.....	65.80	107.55	83.49	44.91	40.1	1.12	44.80	39.3	1.14	49.48	37.2	1.33	97.67
September.....	65.96	106.06	83.67	45.09	39.9	1.13	44.69	39.2	1.14	52.13	38.9	1.34	100.38

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants data, refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ¹

Item	1958										1957			Annual average	
	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars.....	\$85.30	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.92	\$82.56	\$82.96	\$82.39	\$79.90
1947-49 dollars.....	69.03	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.53	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.18	68.53	68.54	68.84
Net spendable average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars.....	69.97	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.70	68.05	67.57	65.56
1947-49 dollars.....	56.56	55.80	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	55.90	56.19	56.21	54.08
Worker with 3 dependents:															
Current dollars.....	77.43	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	75.11	75.46	74.97	73.22
1947-49 dollars.....	62.59	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.02	62.31	62.37	63.01

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1958										1957			Annual average	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Total.....	97.7	99.5	97.3	93.8	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	90.7	102.0	105.9	105.6	106.9
Mining.....	68.1	68.4	67.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64.3	67.0	69.3	72.6	76.9	76.1	79.8	81.4	83.8
Contract construction.....	134.7	135.9	137.9	132.1	128.1	123.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	112.9	120.2	137.0	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing.....	94.4	96.4	93.5	90.2	90.6	88.7	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	101.1	103.2	104.1	106.1
Durable goods.....	95.9	98.5	94.0	92.0	93.7	91.5	91.6	94.4	95.7	99.5	105.7	108.3	110.0	112.9	117.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	308.7	303.4	293.5	295.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	305.5	304.3	309.2	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	78.6	78.5	77.4	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	72.9	77.6	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	106.3	104.9	100.7	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.1	107.4	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	97.1	101.9	99.3	95.6	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	89.2	90.0	98.9	102.8	105.5	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries.....	88.3	86.0	81.9	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.3	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	97.0	99.7	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	102.8	107.0	101.3	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	103.1	111.8	115.3	116.1	115.9	116.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	86.6	87.3	83.2	84.3	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	101.1	104.5	111.0	116.5
Electrical machinery.....	116.4	118.7	113.6	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	131.0	133.5	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment.....	96.5	100.2	103.2	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	133.4	135.5	139.0	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products.....	108.8	107.1	102.0	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	109.5	112.9	114.9	115.4	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	99.8	99.3	93.6	88.0	90.9	88.3	88.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	95.6	103.0	106.6	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods.....	92.7	93.9	92.8	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	92.4	95.1	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products.....	91.3	97.4	97.0	89.2	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	88.4	91.8	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	87.9	94.3	84.1	68.3	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	86.0	81.5	91.9	80.8	86.4
Textile-mill products.....	73.2	71.8	70.6	67.5	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.1	72.5	72.7	74.7	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	101.0	101.4	101.1	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	96.2	96.7	98.7	100.4	102.4	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products.....	110.8	111.8	110.3	103.5	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	112.0	112.7	114.8	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	110.4	110.0	108.5	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.8	113.5	112.2	113.7	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.2	98.6	97.2	95.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	81.5	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.5	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	89.3	90.9	91.1	92.8
Rubber products.....	90.1	96.2	92.1	88.1	86.3	82.7	82.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.3	105.1	105.8	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	87.6	86.6	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.8	75.3	83.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	87.7	88.8	90.8	93.9

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1958										1957			Annual average	
	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Mining.....	-----	103.6	103.6	101.8	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.6	119.2	117.6	123.1	124.3	121.6
Contract construction.....	-----	231.9	232.8	223.1	213.3	205.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	200.2	226.6	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing.....	181.7	155.7	150.0	144.8	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	160.7	162.6	162.7	161.4

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time ¹		
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manu- facturing	Total: Durable goods		Ordinance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products		
1956: Average	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.08	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.95	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00
1957: Average	2.07	2.01	2.30	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.05	1.98	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
September	2.08	2.02	2.23	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	2.00	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.15
October	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.17	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.23	2.15
November	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.76	1.71	2.11	2.03	2.54	2.50	2.23	2.16
December	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.43	2.37	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.17
1958: January	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.75	1.76	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.18
February	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
March	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
April	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20
May	2.12	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.41	1.88	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21
June	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.45	2.43	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21
July	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.45	2.42	1.89	1.83	1.77	1.73	2.11	2.04	2.68	2.64	2.28	2.22
August	2.13	2.07	2.29	2.23	2.45	2.42	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.13	2.05	2.70	2.65	2.29	2.22
September ²	2.14	2.08	2.30	2.24	2.50	2.43	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.73	2.16	2.07	2.72	2.67	2.29	2.22
	Durable goods—Continued														Nondurable goods	
	Machinery (except electri- cal)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures	
1956: Average	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.96	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.90	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.44	\$1.42
1957: Average	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50
September	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.43	2.39	2.13	2.08	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.83	1.91	1.84	1.45	1.42
October	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.13	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.94	1.87	1.46	1.44
November	2.33	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.13	2.08	1.82	1.77	1.91	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.54	1.51
December	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.42	2.14	2.09	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.54	1.51
1958: January	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53
February	2.35	2.30	2.13	2.1												

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹	Gross	Over- time ¹
	Total manufac- turing	Durable goods														
		Total: Durable goods	Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
1936: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
1937: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8
September.....	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	38.9	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.7	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.3
October.....	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	3.9	40.7	2.6	40.5	3.2	38.8	1.6	40.7	2.9
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.3	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.3	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.3	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.3	40.2	2.1
1938: January.....	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.2	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.4	37.3	1.2	39.3	1.7
February.....	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March.....	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.2	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.5
April.....	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.4	38.8	1.3	39.0	2.2	36.9	1.0	38.9	1.6
May.....	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.5	40.6	1.8	38.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	39.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7
June.....	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.7	1.6	40.5	2.9	38.8	1.7	40.3	2.8	38.3	1.3	40.0	2.0
July.....	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.8	40.7	1.9	39.3	2.7	38.9	1.9	40.0	3.0	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0
August.....	39.6	2.3	39.8	2.1	40.6	2.1	40.7	3.5	40.5	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.4	40.4	2.5
September ¹	39.9	2.4	40.2	2.3	41.1	2.3	40.6	3.5	40.9	3.0	41.0	3.4	39.2	1.7	41.0	2.6
Durable goods—Continued																
Nondurable goods																
	Machinery (except elec- trical)	Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dered products		Tobacco manu- factures		
1936: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
1937: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	2.1	38.6	1.2
September.....	40.7	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.7	2.1	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.3	39.8	1.4
October.....	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	39.9	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.6	3.0	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.4	1.5
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.5	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.6
1938: January.....	38.7	1.6	39.1	1.5	40.7	1.9	39.9	1.5	39.8	1.9	39.8	2.4	40.7	2.9	40.0	1.5
February.....	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7
March.....	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8
April.....	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.3
May.....	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6
June.....	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8
July.....	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.3	39.6	1.5	39.7	1.3	39.2	1.7	39.0	2.2	41.2	3.2	39.6	1.7
August.....	39.4	1.5	39.7	1.6	40.0	2.1	39.8	1.5	39.5	2.1	38.4	2.4	41.4	3.5	39.6	1.6
September ¹	39.9	1.8	40.1	2.0	39.8	1.9	40.4	1.9	40.2	2.5	39.4	2.6	41.4	3.5	39.9	1.3
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts		
1936: Average.....	39.6	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
1937: Average.....	38.9	1.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.1	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.7	37.4	1.3
September.....	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.8	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3
October.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.2	42.4	4.5	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.3
November.....	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3
December.....	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2
1938: January.....	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February.....	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.8	1.2
March.....	37.9	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.8	37.0	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0
April.....	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6
May.....	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.8	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8
June.....	38.4	1.9	35.0	.8	41.8	3.8	37.6	2.2	41.1	2.0	41.0	1.6	39.1	2.4	36.6	.9
July.....	38.6	2.0	36.6	1.0	41.9	3.9	37.6	2.2	40.8	2.0	41.0	1.9	39.1	2.2	37.4	1.0
August.....	39.2	2.3	36.4	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.6	40.7	2.1	40.4	1.7	40.5	3.0	37.3	1.2
September ¹	39.7	2.5	36.2	1.3	42.6	4.5	38.0	2.7	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.7	40.7	3.0	36.5	1.3

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

¹ Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1936.

^a Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
	Alabama										Arizona										Arkansas		
	State		Birmingham		Mobile		State		Phoenix		State												
1956: Average	\$64.15	39.6	\$1.62	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$76.95	40.5	\$1.90	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$87.78	41.6	\$2.11	\$56.20	40.5	\$1.39					
1957: Average	69.21	39.1	1.77	89.60	40.0	2.24	86.07	40.6	2.12	90.54	40.6	2.23	87.82	40.1	2.19	58.11	39.8	1.46					
1957: September	72.25	39.7	1.82	92.69	40.3	2.30	90.54	40.6	2.23	91.94	40.5	2.27	89.82	40.1	2.24	59.71	40.9	1.46					
October	70.35	39.3	1.79	88.43	39.3	2.25	93.21	41.8	2.23	90.90	40.4	2.25	88.70	39.6	2.24	59.54	40.5	1.47					
November	68.92	38.8	1.79	89.83	39.4	2.28	82.43	38.7	2.13	87.30	39.5	2.21	86.29	39.4	2.19	57.22	38.4	1.40					
December	69.84	39.2	1.80	90.00	39.3	2.29	83.28	39.1	2.13	90.94	40.6	2.24	88.00	40.0	2.25	57.96	38.9	1.49					
1958: January	67.88	37.5	1.81	90.95	38.7	2.35	80.77	38.1	2.12	91.53	40.5	2.26	90.68	40.3	2.25	58.26	39.1	1.49					
February	65.68	36.9	1.78	88.32	38.4	2.30	77.65	36.8	2.11	89.60	40.0	2.24	90.00	40.0	2.25	57.03	38.6	1.48					
March	67.30	37.6	1.76	89.70	39.0	2.30	79.80	38.0	2.10	91.08	40.3	2.26	91.45	40.3	2.27	57.13	38.6	1.48					
April	66.59	37.2	1.79	90.00	39.3	2.29	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.45	40.2	2.25	57.48	39.1	1.47					
May	67.66	37.8	1.79	88.01	38.6	2.28	80.34	39.0	2.06	92.21	40.8	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	56.21	38.5	1.46					
June	70.41	38.9	1.81	92.29	40.5	2.29	82.26	38.8	2.12	91.88	40.3	2.28	93.20	40.7	2.29	57.77	39.3	1.47					
July	70.24	38.6	1.82	93.68	40.3	2.34	81.45	38.6	2.11	93.45	40.1	2.33	94.24	40.1	2.35	58.80	40.0	1.47					
August	71.71	39.4	1.83	94.30	40.3	2.34	82.95	39.5	2.10	94.00	40.0	2.35	96.50	40.5	2.39	60.09	40.6	1.48					
September	72.07	39.6	1.82	94.94	40.4	2.35	84.40	40.0	2.11	94.71	40.3	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	60.20	40.4	1.49					
Arkansas—Con.																							
California																							
Little Rock—North Little Rock																							
State																							
Fresno																							
Los Angeles—Long Beach																							
Sacramento																							
San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario																							
1956: Average	\$54.94	40.4	\$1.36	\$89.93	40.6	\$2.22	\$77.20	38.8	\$1.99	\$89.90	40.9	\$2.20	\$92.59	41.5	\$2.23	\$87.86	40.4	\$2.18					
1957: Average	58.03	40.3	1.44	92.89	40.0	2.32	78.87	37.8	2.09	93.42	40.5	2.31	96.03	40.1	2.40	92.57	39.9	2.32					
1957: September	58.61	40.7	1.44	93.14	40.1	2.32	78.81	38.1	2.07	92.68	39.9	2.33	105.28	44.9	2.35	92.96	39.7	2.34					
October	58.58	40.4	1.45	91.91	39.4	2.33	80.02	38.5	2.08	92.35	39.7	2.33	96.42	40.7	2.37	93.72	39.4	2.38					
November	56.84	39.2	1.45	93.14	39.3	2.37	72.90	35.1	2.08	93.30	39.7	2.35	99.08	39.8	2.51	93.35	39.4	2.37					
December	58.98	40.4	1.46	94.07	39.5	2.38	75.22	36.1	2.08	94.77	40.1	2.36	101.57	40.3	2.52	97.01	40.4	2.40					
1958: January	58.07	39.5	1.47	92.84	38.8	2.39	73.89	34.9	2.12	93.58	39.6	2.37	104.90	41.9	2.51	94.56	39.4	2.41					
February	57.96	39.7	1.46	93.76	39.2	2.39	76.65	36.1	2.13	93.88	39.6	2.37	105.78	42.1	2.51	98.01	40.3	2.43					
March	56.65	38.8	1.46	94.03	39.2	2.40	73.83	34.7	2.13	94.36	39.7	2.38	102.06	40.7	2.51	94.41	39.5	2.39					
April	58.11	39.8	1.46	93.35	38.9	2.40	75.56	35.4	2.13	93.24	39.2	2.38	103.47	41.9	2.47	95.20	39.5	2.41					
May	59.06	39.9	1.48	95.17	39.4	2.42	77.30	36.0	2.15	95.18	39.6	2.40	98.32	40.5	2.53	96.22	40.0	2.41					
June	59.94	40.2	1.48	97.18	39.5	2.45	76.12	36.0	2.15	96.89	39.9	2.43	103.16	40.5	2.55	99.91	40.9	2.44					
July	58.84	40.3	1.46	97.36	39.5	2.45	80.95	37.8	2.15	97.14	40.0	2.43	106.65	40.9	2.61	100.17	43.7	2.46					
August	58.95	40.1	1.47	98.82	40.5	2.42	83.66	39.9	2.10	97.60	40.3	2.43	102.30	41.4	2.49	102.51	41.3	2.48					
September	59.83	40.1	1.47	99.20	40.6	2.44	80.51	38.1	2.11	98.41	40.3	2.44	119.31	47.1	2.53	100.94	40.5	2.49					
California—Continued																							
Colorado																							
San Diego																							
San Francisco—Oakland																							
San Jose																							
Stockton																							
State																							
Denver																							
1956: Average	\$92.31	41.6	\$2.22	\$92.12	39.7	\$2.32	\$87.92	41.3	\$2.13	\$83.93	40.3	\$2.06	\$82.21	40.9	\$2.01	\$82.21	40.7	\$2.02					
1957: Average	93.75	40.9	2.29	95.67	39.2	2.44	91.31	40.6	2.25	85.92	39.7	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.10	40.7	2.14					
1957: September	94.10	40.5	2.32	97.99	40.2	2.44	91.09	42.8	2.13	86.86	40.7	2.13	89.13	40.7	2.19	90.20	41.0	2.20					
October	92.42	39.8	2.32	95.66	38.9	2.46	84.53	37.5	2.26	85.93	39.9	2.13	85.24	39.1	2.18	88.44	40.2	2.20					
November	92.41	39.5	2.34	96.10	38.3	2.51	86.22	40.4	2.39	87.12	38.9	2.24	86.78	41.1	2.16	90.20	41.0	2.20					
December	95.89	40.4	2.37	96.10	38.3	2.51	92.48	39.0	2.37	88.23	38.9	2.27	88.56	41.0	2.16	89.76	40.8	2.20					
1958: January	98.75	41.4	2.39	95.91	38.2	2.61	90.17	37.7	2.39	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.98	39.9	2.18	87.52	39.6	2.21					
February	98.09	41.1	2.39	95.55	38.0	2.61	92.79	39.0	2.38	86.21	37.5	2.30	86.02	39.1	2.20	86.85	39.3	2.21					
March	101.01	41.8	2.42	96.91	38.2	2.64	92.40	38.5	2.40	87.90	38.2	2.30	87.69	39.5	2.22	87.30	39.5	2.21					
April	99.66	41.3	2.42	96.93	37.8	2.64	92.63	38.5	2.39	87.61	38.5	2.28	88.13	39.7	2.22	89.02	40.1	2.22					
May	102.29	41.2	2.45	97.47	38.5	2.63	96.05	39.8	2.41	86.24	38.2	2.29	90.63	40.1	2.26	91.48	40.8	2.27					
June	107.25	42.0	2.55	99.22	39.0	2.55	98.91	40.5	2.44	88.48	39.0	2.27	91.08	40.3	2.26	91.43	40.1	2.28					
July	107.66	41.7	2.58	101.40	39.4	2.58	93.90	40.3	2.38	88.57	38.6	2.30	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.85	40.2	2.26					
August	100.54	42.5	2.58	103.37	40.6	2.55	97.06	44.0	2.20	91.39	42.7	2.14	92.70	41.2	2.25	93.53	41.2	2.27					
September	108.08	41.8	2.58	101.42	39.5	2.56	95.07	42.4	2.24	96.81	43.7	2.21	93.61	40.7	2.30	93.79	40.6	2.31					
Connecticut																							
State																							
Bridgeport																							
Hartford																							
New Britain																							
New Haven																							
Stamford																							
1956: Average	\$82.87	41.7	\$1.98	\$86.52	42.0	\$2.06	\$88.17	42.8	\$2.06	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91	\$85.88	40.7	\$2.11					
1957: Average	84.66	40.7	2.08	88.32	40.7	2.17	88.00	41.4	2.14	81.61	40.2	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	88.73	40.7	2.18					
1957: September	84.24	40.5	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	85.44	40.3	2.12	80.99	39.7	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	92.35	41.6	2.22					
October	83.79	39.9	2.10	86.72	39.6	2.19	85.39	39.9	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	80.18	39.5	2.03	90.56	40.8	2.24					
November	83.70	39.9	2.10	86.72	39.6	2.19	85.39	39.9	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	80.18	39.5	2.03	90.56	40.8	2.24					
December	84.40	40.0	2.11	87.81	40.1	2.19	85.28	39.3	2.17	81.30	39.7	2.05	81.37	39.5	2.06	90.94	40.4	2.24					
1958: January	83.28	39.1	2.13	85.85	39.2	2.19	83.03	38.3	2.22	78.69	38.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.06	90.50	40.4	2.24					
February	82.86	38.9	2.13	85.80	39.0	2.20	85.19	38.2	2.23	79.07	38.2	2.07	80.13	38.9	2.06	89.87	40.3	2.23					
March	83.25	38.9	2.14	87.24	39.3	2.22	83.63	38.4	2.23	80.22	38.2	2.10	80.75	39.2	2.06	88.70	39.6	2.24					
April	83.03	38.8	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	86.30	38.7	2.23	79.80	38.0	2.10	79.66	38.3	2.06	90.17	39.9	2.26					
May	83.42	38.8	2.15	87.47	39.4	2.23	86.05	38.9	2.24	79.17	37.7	2.10	79.46	38.2	2.08	88.48	39.5	2.24					
June	84.60	39.3	2.15	87.86	39.4	2.23	88.26	39.4	2.24	80.85	38.5	2.10	81.48	38.8	2.10	90.63	40.1	2.26					
July	84.71	39.4	2.15	90.22	40.1	2.25	88.48	39.4	2.24	81.51	39.0	2.09	82.63	39.3	2.10	91.03	40.1	2.27					
August	85.93	39.6	2.17	88.09	39.5	2.26	87.81	39.2	2.24	81.51	39.0	2.09	82.63	39.3	2.10	91.03	40.1	2.27					
September	87.29	40.2	2.17	91.08	40.3	2.28	88.88	39.5	2.25	83.16	39.6	2.10	82.74	39.4	2.10	92.43	40.9	2.28					

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings						
	Connecticut—Conn.						Delaware						District of Columbia						Florida					
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville								
1956: Average.....	\$82.78	41.6	\$1.90	\$79.37	40.7	\$1.95	\$90.72	40.5	\$2.24	\$83.77	39.7	\$2.11	\$62.47	41.1	\$1.52	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67						
1957: Average.....	84.85	40.6	2.09	84.63	40.3	2.10	94.94	40.4	2.35	86.85	39.3	2.21	65.37	40.6	1.61	71.20	40.0	1.78						
1957: September.....	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.94	39.1	2.07	91.96	38.8	2.37	87.30	38.5	2.21	66.73	40.2	1.66	74.74	40.4	1.84						
October.....	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.60	40.0	2.14	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.04	39.4	2.26	65.67	39.8	1.65	71.71	39.4	1.84						
November.....	87.72	40.5	2.15	91.27	41.3	2.21	101.02	41.4	2.44	87.69	38.8	2.26	66.82	40.5	1.65	70.56	39.2	1.80						
December.....	87.48	40.5	2.16	88.60	40.3	2.20	98.01	40.5	2.42	89.54	39.1	2.29	68.39	41.2	1.66	72.25	39.7	1.82						
1958: January.....	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.97	38.8	2.19	93.27	38.7	2.41	89.15	39.1	2.28	67.56	40.7	1.66	68.94	38.3	1.80						
February.....	83.59	38.7	2.16	83.28	38.2	2.18	90.96	37.9	2.40	88.17	38.5	2.29	66.33	40.2	1.65	69.84	38.8	1.80						
March.....	84.67	39.2	2.16	84.20	38.8	2.17	93.27	38.7	2.41	89.89	39.6	2.27	66.40	40.0	1.66	69.87	38.6	1.81						
April.....	83.16	38.5	2.16	83.67	39.1	2.14	92.64	38.6	2.40	91.08	40.3	2.26	66.80	39.8	1.68	69.37	37.7	1.80						
May.....	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.92	39.4	2.13	95.51	38.8	2.41	93.09	40.3	2.31	67.37	40.1	1.68	71.76	39.0	1.84						
June.....	85.28	39.3	2.17	83.60	40.0	2.09	94.86	39.2	2.42	94.25	40.8	2.31	69.08	40.4	1.71	73.63	39.8	1.85						
July.....	86.51	39.5	2.19	82.71	39.2	2.11	94.57	38.6	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	68.23	39.9	1.71	70.62	38.8	1.82						
August.....	88.66	40.3	2.20	84.28	40.9	2.08	95.69	38.9	2.46	94.77	40.5	2.34	68.97	40.1	1.72	73.34	39.1	1.85						
September.....	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.81	40.1	2.14	96.86	38.9	2.49	94.83	40.7	2.33	70.24	40.6	1.73	73.08	39.5	1.85						
Florida—Continued																								
Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			State									
1956: Average.....	\$83.18	40.5	\$1.56	\$61.71	40.6	\$1.52	\$57.17	39.7	\$1.44	\$71.38	40.1	\$1.78	\$74.76	42.0	\$1.78	\$84.67	41.3	\$2.05						
1957: Average.....	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.67	39.0	1.53	74.26	39.5	1.88	79.49	41.4	1.92	84.44	40.4	2.09						
1957: September.....	66.97	40.1	1.67	67.16	40.7	1.65	59.98	39.2	1.53	74.06	39.5	1.89	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.71	40.9	2.12						
October.....	66.17	40.1	1.65	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.21	38.7	1.53	72.01	38.1	1.89	79.77	40.7	1.96	82.35	39.4	2.09						
November.....	65.60	40.0	1.64	67.73	40.8	1.66	61.70	39.3	1.57	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.56	40.8	1.95	86.18	39.9	2.16						
December.....	66.90	40.3	1.66	69.81	41.8	1.67	60.92	39.3	1.55	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.76	40.9	1.95	82.50	39.1	2.11						
1958: January.....	66.97	40.1	1.67	66.80	40.0	1.67	59.21	38.2	1.55	74.88	39.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93	87.56	41.2	2.12						
February.....	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.96	39.9	1.67	58.06	37.7	1.54	73.72	38.8	1.90	78.15	40.8	1.94	78.87	38.1	2.07						
March.....	65.41	39.2	1.66	65.30	39.1	1.67	57.90	37.6	1.54	73.58	38.7	1.90	78.82	39.6	1.94	85.28	41.4	2.06						
April.....	65.41	39.2	1.67	64.91	39.1	1.66	57.13	37.1	1.54	73.54	38.5	1.91	77.78	40.3	1.93	83.84	40.7	2.06						
May.....	65.02	38.7	1.68	65.80	39.4	1.67	56.40	37.6	1.50	68.71	38.6	1.78	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.94	40.5	2.07						
June.....	65.57	38.8	1.69	66.38	40.7	1.68	59.52	38.4	1.55	77.42	39.7	1.95	82.12	41.0	1.96	91.38	42.7	2.14						
July.....	66.81	39.3	1.70	66.47	39.1	1.70	60.30	38.9	1.55	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.28	40.7	2.12						
August.....	66.64	39.2	1.70	67.49	39.7	1.70	61.93	39.7	1.56	81.00	40.3	2.01	84.00	42.0	2.00	90.29	43.2	2.09						
September.....	68.11	39.6	1.72	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.85	39.9	1.58	77.03	39.5	1.95	84.20	42.1	2.00	89.67	41.8	2.15						
Illinois																								
State			Chicago			Peoria			Rockford			State			State									
1956: Average.....	\$86.15	41.0	\$2.16	\$90.04	41.0	\$2.20	\$88.74	40.6	\$2.18	\$92.24	44.1	\$2.09	\$88.06	40.7	\$2.13	\$78.37	40.4	\$1.94						
1957: Average.....	88.67	40.3	2.23	92.78	40.3	2.30	90.49	39.7	2.28	93.25	42.5	2.19	90.56	40.2	2.25	82.46	40.0	2.09						
1957: September.....	89.88	40.5	2.22	94.51	40.5	2.33	92.23	39.7	2.32	95.66	42.8	2.24	92.14	40.4	2.28	84.23	40.3	2.09						
October.....	88.68	39.8	2.23	92.18	39.5	2.33	91.42	39.5	2.31	94.23	42.0	2.24	91.74	40.1	2.29	83.93	40.1	2.09						
November.....	89.07	39.9	2.23	92.67	39.7	2.33	90.61	38.9	2.33	91.95	41.4	2.22	91.56	39.7	2.31	83.99	39.8	2.11						
December.....	89.09	39.8	2.24	92.75	39.6	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	92.44	41.6	2.22	90.43	39.4	2.30	82.65	39.4	2.10						
1958: January.....	87.91	39.1	2.25	91.41	38.8	2.36	91.44	39.0	2.34	89.30	40.4	2.21	89.11	38.8	2.30	84.11	39.8	2.12						
February.....	86.86	38.7	2.24	90.58	38.5	2.35	83.61	35.6	2.35	87.53	39.8	2.20	87.78	38.3	2.29	83.94	39.7	2.13						
March.....	87.55	38.8	2.25	91.32	38.6	2.37	85.71	36.1	2.37	87.56	39.7	2.21	88.33	38.4	2.30	83.94	38.4	2.13						
April.....	87.30	38.6	2.26	90.47	38.3	2.36	82.53	35.9	2.39	85.20	38.5	2.21	87.70	38.1	2.30	83.36	39.1	2.13						
May.....	87.86	38.8	2.26	91.63	38.5	2.38	93.64	39.1	2.39	85.02	38.3	2.22	89.07	38.7	2.30	85.75	39.8	2.15						
June.....	89.24	39.3	2.27	93.88	39.2	2.39	95.16	39.5	2.41	86.57	38.9	2.23	91.24	39.4	2.32	85.69	39.8	2.15						
July.....	89.77	39.4	2.28	94.14	39.0	2.41	95.55	39.6	2.41	85.40	38.4	2.22	91.37	39.1	2.34	87.52	40.1	2.15						
August.....	90.29	39.7	2.27	95.53	39.6	2.41	95.61	39.7	2.41	88.59	37.8	2.21	92.82	39.6	2.34	86.43	40.2	2.15						
September.....	92.53	40.3	2.30	98.20	40.4	2.43	96.78	39.7	2.44	90.03	40.0	2.25	94.33	40.1	2.35	89.77	40.9	2.20						
Iowa—Continued																								
Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			Louisville									
1956: Average.....	\$83.37	39.5	\$2.11	\$84.42	41.8	\$2.02	\$80.12	41.0	\$1.96	\$88.02	41.8	\$2.10	\$74.29	40.2	\$1.85	\$83.14	40.7	\$2.04						
1957: Average.....	88.39	39.3	2.25	88.29	41.6	2.12	84.75	40.7	2.08	93.02	42.1	2.21	78.25	40.0	1.96	88.20	40.7	2.17						
1957: September.....	89.72	39.3	2.28	90.42	41.8	2.16	91.08	41.6	2.19	94.53	42.3	2.24	79.88	40.4	1.98	89.98	41.4	2.17						
October.....	87.39	38.4	2.28	89.58	41.5	2.16	81.41	38.6	2.11	94.71	42.2	2.24	79.21	40.2	1.97	89.77	41.1	2.19						
November.....	91.46	39.3	2.30	91.23	41.5	2.20	82.76	39.3	2.10	94.33	41.6	2.27	78.54	39.4	1.99	88.36	40.4	2.19						
December.....	89.30	39.2	2.28	91.20	41.7	2.19	86.59	40.0	2.16	95.58	42.3	2.26	79.08	40.3	1.96	89.97	41.0	2.19						
1958: January.....	89.75	39.1	2.29	90.04	41.2	2.19	82.46	38.9	2.12	94.25	41.6	2.26	77.51	39.7	1.95	89.07	40.6	2.19						
February.....	88.09	38.7	2.28	87.99	40.5	2.17	82.06	39.3	2.09	92.57	41.1	2.25	75.64	39.0	1.94	86.24	39.3	2.20						
March.....	87.45	38.3	2.28	89.20	40.8	2.18	79.65	38.2	2.08	94.52	41.5	2.25	75.98	38.9	1.95	86.74	39.6	2.19						
April.....	88.15	38.5	2.29	88.26	40.8	2.16	82.77	39.6	2.09	94.41	41.9	2.25	76.29	38.9	1.96	88.67	39.7	2.23						
May.....	88.33	38.5	2.30	88.56	41.0	2.16	83.93	40.7	2.06	94.10	41.4	2.27	77.71	39.3	1.98	87.88	40.0	2.20						
June.....	89.53	39.0	2.30	89.18	41.4	2.15	91.04	41.8	2.18	93.69	41.5	2.26	80.60	40.3	2.00	92.50	41.2	2.25						
July.....	90.60	39.6	2.35	90.60	41.2	2.18	94.03	39.8	2.11	94.72	41.4	2.29	79.00	39.9	1.96	90.00	40.0	2.25						
August.....	90.00	38.8	2.32	90.42	41.2	2.19	97.66	42.8	2.28	94.32	40.8	2.31	80.45	40.5	1.96	92.14	41.1	2.24						
September.....	90.93	38.3	2.38	98.66	41.5	2.26	94.32	41.6	2.27	96.88	41.0	2.41	81.41	40.5	2.01	93.04	41.3	2.24						

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Louisiana					Maine																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
													State					New Orleans					Shreveport					State					Lewiston																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Minnesota—Con.			Mississippi			Missouri											
	Minneapolis-St. Paul			State			Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis		
1956: Average.....	\$53.41	40.6	\$2.05	\$51.73	40.1	\$1.29	\$59.78	42.1	\$1.42	\$75.50	39.8	\$1.90	\$81.58	40.1	\$2.02	\$83.19	40.2	\$2.07
1957: Average.....	\$6.42	40.2	2.15	55.58	39.7	1.40	63.23	41.6	1.52	78.03	39.3	1.98	85.34	39.6	2.15	86.63	40.0	2.17
1957: September.....	\$7.87	40.5	2.17	57.25	39.3	1.43	64.41	42.1	1.53	78.57	39.3	2.00	86.79	39.7	2.19	87.20	39.8	2.19
October.....	\$8.00	39.5	2.18	56.65	39.5	1.42	65.21	41.8	1.56	77.75	38.9	2.00	87.54	39.6	2.21	86.79	39.4	2.23
November.....	\$8.73	39.5	2.19	56.45	39.2	1.44	65.36	41.9	1.56	79.44	39.1	2.03	88.54	39.9	2.22	88.64	39.8	2.23
December.....	\$7.61	40.0	2.19	57.28	39.5	1.43	67.26	42.3	1.59	80.44	39.5	2.04	89.21	40.0	2.23	88.87	40.0	2.23
1958: January.....	\$7.38	39.5	2.21	55.68	38.4	1.45	62.25	39.4	1.58	77.70	38.5	2.02	86.64	38.8	2.22	86.83	39.2	2.21
February.....	\$6.20	39.2	2.20	55.27	37.6	1.47	63.52	40.2	1.58	77.33	38.3	2.02	86.86	38.8	2.22	86.31	38.9	2.22
March.....	\$6.10	39.0	2.21	59.10	38.4	1.50	64.74	41.5	1.56	77.12	38.1	2.03	88.44	38.6	2.23	86.40	39.0	2.22
April.....	\$5.93	38.9	2.21	58.52	38.5	1.52	65.94	40.0	1.57	76.65	37.7	2.03	86.76	38.6	2.24	86.23	38.9	2.23
May.....	\$6.79	39.0	2.22	59.65	39.9	1.51	66.01	41.0	1.61	77.79	38.1	2.04	87.36	38.7	2.25	87.46	39.0	2.24
June.....	\$7.50	39.4	2.23	59.85	39.9	1.50	70.38	42.4	1.66	79.95	38.8	2.06	90.24	39.7	2.27	86.66	39.4	2.28
July.....	\$8.41	39.6	2.23	59.34	39.3	1.51	66.67	40.9	1.63	80.72	39.1	2.06	90.05	39.4	2.28	90.19	39.7	2.27
August.....	\$9.64	39.9	2.25	61.71	40.6	1.52	69.66	43.0	1.62	81.28	39.4	2.07	90.51	39.6	2.28	90.60	39.8	2.28
September.....	\$9.59	40.1	2.26	62.73	41.0	1.53	68.46	42.0	1.63	81.49	39.0	2.00	91.93	39.9	2.30	90.50	39.4	2.30
	Montana			Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire								
	State			State			Omaha			State			State ²			Manchester ³		
1956: Average.....	\$91.30	41.3	\$2.21	\$75.19	41.8	\$1.80	\$80.36	42.2	\$1.90	\$92.10	37.9	\$2.43	\$63.24	40.8	\$1.55	\$57.90	38.6	\$1.50
1957: Average.....	\$8.43	39.1	2.21	78.12	41.4	1.90	82.61	41.1	2.01	97.02	38.5	2.32	64.48	40.3	2.00	59.44	38.6	1.94
1957: September.....	\$8.43	39.7	2.23	78.33	41.5	1.89	83.16	40.8	2.04	101.25	39.4	2.37	65.21	40.5	2.01	59.83	38.6	1.95
October.....	\$8.39	39.3	2.17	77.92	41.4	1.88	82.52	40.4	2.04	99.58	38.3	2.30	64.08	39.8	2.01	58.90	38.0	1.95
November.....	\$8.53	39.6	2.19	79.50	41.4	1.92	83.75	40.5	2.06	98.94	38.5	2.55	63.67	39.3	1.62	59.19	37.7	1.57
December.....	\$8.39	39.5	2.22	79.63	41.6	1.91	83.27	40.5	2.05	96.64	37.9	2.59	64.15	39.6	1.63	58.97	37.8	1.56
1958: January.....	\$7.81	38.9	2.26	78.17	40.6	1.93	83.21	40.3	2.07	99.46	38.7	2.57	64.22	39.4	1.63	60.29	38.4	1.57
February.....	\$8.63	38.8	2.27	77.73	40.3	1.93	83.18	40.4	2.06	97.40	38.5	2.53	64.39	39.5	1.63	60.82	38.1	1.57
March.....	\$8.17	38.3	2.25	77.58	40.4	1.92	81.97	40.2	2.04	98.03	38.9	2.52	64.12	39.1	1.64	58.40	37.2	1.57
April.....	\$8.56	39.3	2.26	78.03	40.7	1.92	82.85	40.5	2.05	99.19	39.2	2.52	63.32	38.0	1.64	57.15	36.4	1.57
May.....	\$9.11	39.2	2.28	79.66	41.5	1.92	84.36	40.8	2.07	97.41	38.5	2.53	62.43	38.3	1.63	57.46	36.6	1.57
June.....	\$9.02	40.2	2.29	81.50	42.6	1.91	87.12	41.6	2.09	101.53	38.6	2.63	65.27	39.8	1.64	59.25	37.5	1.58
July.....	\$9.95	39.3	2.31	79.93	41.5	1.91	87.01	41.3	2.11	103.80	38.9	2.67	65.11	39.7	1.64	59.97	38.2	1.57
August.....	\$9.59	40.3	2.30	79.71	41.8	1.91	86.56	41.1	2.11	106.93	40.2	2.66	65.93	40.2	1.64	61.78	38.1	1.58
September.....	\$9.71	40.5	2.34	81.69	42.2	1.94			105.47	39.8	2.65	66.50	40.3	1.65	61.78	39.1	1.58	
							New Jersey									New Mexico		
	State			Newark-Jersey City ¹			Paterson ²			Perth Amboy ³			Trenton			State		
1956: Average.....	\$82.96	40.5	\$2.05	\$64.33	40.6	\$2.08	\$63.31	41.1	\$2.03	\$64.85	40.5	\$2.10	\$81.41	40.3	\$2.02	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08
1957: Average.....	\$8.23	39.9	2.14	86.46	39.9	2.17	83.37	40.5	2.11	87.20	39.9	2.19	84.18	39.8	2.12	89.98	40.9	2.20
1957: September.....	\$8.05	40.1	2.15	86.82	39.9	2.18	85.66	40.5	2.11	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.14	40.9	2.16	92.89	41.1	2.25
October.....	\$8.65	39.3	2.15	86.19	39.5	2.18	84.52	39.7	2.13	86.65	39.1	2.22	83.85	39.2	2.14	92.34	40.5	2.28
November.....	\$8.55	39.6	2.17	86.90	39.7	2.19	86.59	40.2	2.15	87.11	38.4	2.21	88.53	40.5	2.19	92.23	40.1	2.30
December.....	\$6.01	39.4	2.18	88.38	39.9	2.22	85.33	39.5	2.15	87.44	39.3	2.23	81.24	38.0	2.14	93.52	41.2	2.37
1958: January.....	\$4.80	38.9	2.18	86.90	39.1	2.22	82.66	38.7	2.14	87.57	39.2	2.23	85.65	39.6	2.16	86.04	40.2	2.19
February.....	\$4.47	38.8	2.18	86.40	39.9	2.22	84.61	39.5	2.14	88.41	38.5	2.23	82.25	38.4	2.14	83.72	39.5	2.17
March.....	\$4.96	39.0	2.18	86.53	39.1	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	86.68	38.8	2.23	85.42	39.4	2.17	88.62	40.1	2.21
April.....	\$4.42	38.6	2.19	86.65	39.1	2.22	82.81	38.5	2.15	86.80	38.7	2.24	82.58	38.5	2.15	88.11	39.5	2.18
May.....	\$5.15	38.9	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	84.34	38.9	2.17	86.76	38.8	2.24	84.51	39.4	2.15	86.40	40.0	2.16
June.....	\$6.46	39.3	2.20	87.74	39.4	2.23	86.41	39.8	2.17	88.64	39.1	2.37	83.93	39.0	2.15	88.80	41.3	2.15
July.....	\$7.20	39.0	2.24	87.74	39.1	2.24	84.57	38.9	2.17	89.81	38.9	2.30	87.18	39.7	2.20	91.57	42.2	2.17
August.....	\$8.35	39.7	2.23	88.65	39.7	2.23	86.63	39.7	2.18	88.88	38.9	2.28	88.58	39.6	2.17	89.42	41.4	2.16
September.....	\$8.75	39.8	2.23	88.86	39.9	2.23	87.60	40.0	2.19	89.12	39.0	2.28	86.78	39.9	2.18	91.74	41.7	2.20
	New Mexico—Con.									New York								
	Albuquerque			State			Albany-Schenec- tady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira		
1956: Average.....	\$53.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$78.90	39.6	\$1.99	\$80.95	40.6	\$2.14	\$73.98	39.7	\$1.80	\$93.84	41.1	\$2.28	\$78.43	40.6	\$1.94
1957: Average.....	\$9.07	41.4	2.19	81.57	39.2	2.08	90.91	40.4	2.25	75.96	39.5	1.92	96.70	40.3	2.40	79.90	39.6	2.02
1957: September.....	\$9.45	41.6	2.28	82.49	39.4	2.09	91.49	40.5	2.26	79.43	39.3	1.95	97.99	40.3	2.43	77.41	37.8	2.05
October.....	\$9.94	41.2	2.28	81.60	38.9	2.10	91.61	40.1	2.28	76.57	39.0	1.96	97.74	39.8	2.46	82.05	39.8	2.06
November.....	\$9.39	40.7	2.37	82.40	39.3	2.13	91.07	40.3	2.31	79.39	39.7	1.99	98.25	40.3	2.46	81.23	39.1	2.05
December.....	\$6.88	41.4	2.34	81.96	39.6	2.12	94.78	40.7	2.33	77.81	39.7	1.96	95.95	40.3	2.44	81.06	39.9	2.12
1958: January.....	\$6.28	41.5	2.32	81.81	38.2	2.14	91.48	39.8	2.30	75.39	38.2	1.97	96.14	39.2	2.46	80.80	38.7	2.09
February.....	\$8.84	40.2	2.21	80.83	37.8	2.14	90.62	39.8	2.30	75.53	38.1	1.98	94.96	38.9	2.44	80.88	38.0	2.08
March.....	\$9.16	41.3	2.28	81.12	37.9	2.14	91.09	39.6	2.30	75.65	38.2	1.98	95.01	38.7	2.46	81.68	38.2	2.09
April.....	\$7.86	39.4	2.23	81.07	37.9	2.14	88.95	38.5	2.31	72.99	38.7	1.99	95.45	38.8	2.46	82.96	39.5	2.10
May.....	\$9.39	40.8	2.24	81.94	38.1	2.15	89.95	38.4	2.34	73.84	37.1	1.99	97.26	39.2	2.45	81.32	38.8	2.09
June.....	\$9.66	41.7	2.27	82.91	38.5	2.15	91.79	39.4	2.35	73.19	38.7	1.99	98.21	39.8	2.50	81.07	38.9	2.08
July.....	\$7.38	42.9	2.27	83.19	38.5	2.16	91.06	38.9	2.34	70.75	35.5	1.98	97.05	39.5	2.51	80.51	38.9	2.07
August.....	\$9.30	41.4	2.28	83.45	38.7	2.15	91.16	39.1	2.33	75.74	37.3	1.93	98.41	39.5	2.49	82.20	39.5	2.08
September.....	\$9.23	40.1	2.30	83.46	38.7	2.17	93.85	39.7	2.36	78.92	38.0	2.02	99.32	39.6	2.51	85.29	41.0	2.20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued																	
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties ¹			New York-North-eastern New Jersey			New York City ²			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome		
1956: Average	\$90.07	41.7	\$2.16	\$78.79	39.2	\$2.01	\$74.76	38.0	\$1.97	\$85.67	40.8	\$2.10	\$83.61	41.4	\$2.02	\$78.42	41.2	\$1.90
1957: Average	89.16	40.4	2.21	81.09	38.8	2.09	77.16	37.7	2.04	87.64	39.9	2.20	85.25	40.4	2.11	80.22	40.4	1.99
1957: September	88.17	40.2	2.20	82.11	39.1	2.10	78.68	38.3	2.05	88.98	40.0	2.22	86.80	40.6	2.14	80.71	40.4	2.00
October	87.18	39.7	2.20	80.85	38.5	2.10	77.45	37.7	2.05	87.53	39.1	2.24	86.40	40.1	2.16	80.84	40.0	2.02
November	86.41	39.3	2.20	81.66	38.7	2.11	77.53	37.7	2.05	89.88	40.1	2.24	86.61	40.1	2.16	81.96	40.3	2.04
December	86.72	39.1	2.22	81.37	38.2	2.13	78.86	36.9	2.08	88.87	39.5	2.25	85.92	39.9	2.15	81.40	40.0	2.04
1958: January	87.27	39.6	2.20	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.12	36.9	2.12	87.64	38.8	2.26	85.21	39.4	2.16	80.80	39.5	2.05
February	86.22	39.1	2.21	81.27	37.8	2.15	78.06	36.9	2.11	86.40	38.1	2.27	85.58	38.3	2.16	78.75	38.6	2.04
March	87.66	40.0	2.19	81.06	37.7	2.15	77.36	36.7	2.11	87.94	38.7	2.27	85.83	39.5	2.17	80.69	39.5	2.04
April	89.11	40.4	2.21	81.06	37.7	2.15	77.25	36.6	2.11	88.48	38.9	2.28	84.53	38.9	2.17	79.52	39.2	2.03
May	89.98	40.1	2.24	81.49	37.9	2.15	78.28	37.1	2.11	89.25	39.0	2.27	86.26	38.9	2.19	80.44	39.6	2.03
June	92.12	40.6	2.27	82.94	38.4	2.16	78.96	37.4	2.11	90.36	39.3	2.27	86.65	39.4	2.20	81.71	40.1	2.04
July	91.91	40.6	2.27	82.89	38.2	2.17	79.54	37.4	2.13	90.42	39.2	2.30	86.98	39.5	2.20	82.74	40.3	2.05
August	91.65	40.7	2.25	83.55	38.5	2.17	79.62	37.5	2.12	91.32	39.6	2.31	89.29	39.9	2.24	83.97	40.8	2.06
September	92.03	40.3	2.28	83.71	38.4	2.18	79.79	37.3	2.14	92.43	40.0	2.31	89.80	39.9	2.25	83.76	40.0	2.07
New York—Con.																		
North Carolina																		
North Dakota																		
Westchester County ¹																		
State																		
Charlotte																		
Greensboro-High Point																		
State																		
Fargo																		
1956: Average	\$79.92	40.4	\$1.98	\$54.26	39.9	\$1.36	\$58.61	40.7	\$1.44	\$53.24	38.3	\$1.39	\$75.53	43.7	\$1.73	\$80.94	43.3	\$1.57
1957: Average	82.44	39.8	2.07	55.91	39.1	1.43	61.51	40.2	1.53	55.25	38.1	1.45	78.74	42.8	1.84	82.10	42.1	1.95
1957: September	82.52	39.6	2.08	55.95	39.4	1.42	62.22	40.4	1.54	54.96	37.9	1.45	79.83	43.0	1.86	81.73	41.9	1.95
October	82.28	39.2	2.10	56.91	38.8	1.43	62.68	40.7	1.54	56.26	38.8	1.45	84.89	44.1	1.93	83.42	41.4	2.01
November	87.90	40.4	2.18	56.02	38.9	1.44	61.45	39.9	1.54	55.68	38.4	1.45	79.04	41.5	1.90	80.77	39.5	2.04
December	82.14	38.2	2.15	56.16	39.0	1.44	62.22	40.4	1.54	55.92	38.3	1.46	77.56	41.6	1.87	81.06	40.7	1.99
1958: January	76.90	38.8	2.09	53.71	37.3	1.44	61.38	39.6	1.55	52.35	36.1	1.45	78.62	41.5	1.90	81.17	40.6	2.00
February	81.87	38.5	2.13	54.14	37.6	1.44	62.09	39.8	1.56	53.73	36.8	1.46	78.74	41.8	1.89	79.49	39.5	2.01
March	81.17	37.9	2.14	54.81	37.8	1.45	63.02	40.4	1.56	53.58	36.7	1.46	78.85	41.8	1.89	80.89	40.3	2.01
April	81.33	38.3	2.13	53.07	38.6	1.45	62.87	40.3	1.56	49.49	33.9	1.46	80.20	42.0	1.91	82.05	39.8	2.06
May	81.63	38.6	2.12	54.09	37.3	1.45	62.56	40.1	1.56	52.12	35.7	1.46	80.00	42.3	1.89	83.37	40.5	2.06
June	85.73	39.5	2.17	55.25	38.1	1.45	63.43	40.4	1.57	53.29	36.5	1.46	80.82	42.9	1.88	86.35	42.1	2.05
July	85.08	39.1	2.17	56.55	39.0	1.45	64.15	40.6	1.58	56.15	38.2	1.47	80.75	43.3	1.87	81.58	41.4	1.97
August	87.22	40.2	2.17	57.42	39.6	1.45	65.03	40.9	1.59	54.31	37.2	1.46	80.09	42.6	1.88	82.41	41.1	2.01
September	84.13	39.2	2.15	58.03	40.3	1.44	67.94	42.2	1.61	55.92	38.3	1.46	79.51	42.0	1.89	83.02	41.1	2.07
Ohio																		
State																		
Akron																		
Canton																		
Cincinnati																		
Cleveland																		
Columbus																		
1956: Average	\$90.81	41.0	\$2.21	\$91.73	38.9	\$2.36	\$90.81	40.3	\$2.25	\$84.62	41.6	\$2.03	\$95.13	41.7	\$2.28	\$85.03	40.7	\$2.00
1957: Average	90.36	40.2	2.32	97.24	39.4	2.47	91.53	38.7	2.38	86.20	40.4	2.13	96.88	40.8	2.37	89.54	40.7	2.20
1957: September	95.44	40.4	2.36	99.64	39.8	2.50	94.94	39.1	2.43	86.30	40.2	2.15	96.05	40.6	2.42	93.37	41.8	2.23
October	95.30	40.2	2.37	98.67	38.6	2.56	90.95	37.8	2.41	86.50	40.1	2.16	96.87	40.9	2.44	93.52	41.4	2.26
November	94.14	39.6	2.38	97.66	38.7	2.52	90.20	37.4	2.41	86.50	40.0	2.16	96.98	40.6	2.44	91.87	40.6	2.26
December	92.95	39.3	2.37	96.77	38.6	2.51	91.80	37.9	2.42	87.04	40.2	2.17	94.30	39.4	2.39	90.75	40.5	2.24
1958: January	90.44	38.4	2.36	91.81	36.5	2.50	90.70	38.0	2.41	85.01	39.5	2.15	92.37	38.6	2.39	87.48	39.2	2.23
February	88.79	37.8	2.35	86.55	34.9	2.48	85.15	35.5	2.40	84.21	39.1	2.15	90.90	38.0	2.39	85.98	38.4	2.24
March	89.70	38.1	2.35	88.94	35.7	2.49	86.49	36.0	2.40	84.08	39.0	2.15	91.14	38.0	2.40	87.65	39.1	2.24
April	89.36	37.8	2.36	87.32	35.1	2.49	85.74	35.8	2.39	84.41	38.9	2.17	92.05	37.9	2.43	87.27	39.3	2.22
May	90.06	38.1	2.36	89.14	35.7	2.50	84.40	34.9	2.42	85.15	39.0	2.18	92.48	38.2	2.42	87.48	39.2	2.23
June	92.47	38.9	2.38	91.58	36.4	2.52	90.17	37.3	2.42	87.51	39.6	2.21	94.42	38.8	2.43	90.82	39.8	2.28
July	92.72	38.9	2.38	91.93	36.0	2.55	89.44	36.6	2.44	87.56	39.6	2.21	94.46	38.7	2.44	86.23	38.3	2.25
August	93.95	39.1	2.40	95.36	36.6	2.61	91.97	37.4	2.46	88.97	40.0	2.22	94.60	38.5	2.46	90.79	40.2	2.26
September	96.07	39.7	2.42	102.07	39.0	2.63	98.38	38.8	2.48	89.70	40.1	2.24	97.31	39.4	2.47	86.88	38.2	2.27
Ohio—Continued																		
Oklahoma																		
Dayton																		
Toledo																		
Youngstown																		
State																		
Oklahoma City																		
Tulsa																		
1956: Average	\$97.14	41.3	\$2.35	\$92.04	40.1	\$2.30	\$101.19	40.8	\$2.48	\$78.66	41.4	\$1.90	\$74.98	42.6	\$1.76	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.05
1957: Average	99.33	40.2	2.47	95.72	39.7	2.41	104.40	36.6	2.64	80.59	40.7	1.98	78.31	42.1	1.88	88.45	40.4	2.15
1957: September	101.35	40.4	2.51	99.63	40.7	2.45	109.51	40.2	2.72	83.02	41.1	2.02	79.80	42.0	1.90	89.47	40.3	2.22
October	101.14	40.2	2.52	100.26	40.6	2.47	104.81	38.8	2.70	80.80	40.4	2.00	79.42	41.8	1.90	87.47	39.4	2.22
November	100.57	39.9	2.52	98.25	39.8	2.47	101.48	37.7	2.69	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.62	41.6	1.89	87.64	39.3	2.23
December	100.05	39.9	2.51	97.08	39.6	2.44	100.63	37.2	2.71	81.20	40.2	2.02	77.75	41.8	1.86	91.48	40.3	2.27
1958: January	98.63	39.4	2.50	95.95	39.4	2.44	97.13	36.1	2.69	80.19	39.7	2.02	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.75	38.9	2.23
February	96.90	38.7	2.50	93.68	38.6	2.43	95.28	35.5	2.68	79.40	39.5	2.01	74.64	40.7	1.88	85.12	38.0	2.24
March	100.02	39.5	2.53	94.27	38.7	2.44	97.36	36.1	2.70	78.20	39.1	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86	85.34	38.1	2.24
April	95.68	37.9	2.52	95.40	39.1	2.44	94.00	34.9	2.70	79.50	39.4	2.02	75.89	40.8	1.86	87.30	38.8	2.25
May	99.30	39.4	2.52	97.45	39.8	2.45	95.47	35.4	2.70	82.81	40.2	2.06	77.68	41.1	1.89	93.77	39.9	2.35
June	102.07	40.0	2.55	97.60	39.5	2.47	100.12	36.8	2.72	85.28	41.2	2.07	78.28	41.2	1.90	97.23	41.2	2.36
July	103.07	40.2	2.56	98.16	39.5	2.49	104.38	36.9	2.73	85.06	40.9	2.07	78.61	41.3	1.89	99.12	41.3	2.40
August	101.92	40.0	2.55	100.26	40.1	2.50	105.29	37.5	2.81	83.64	40.6	2.06	80.18	42.2	1.90	95.94	41.0	2.34
September	103.96	40.4	2.57	106.36	39.8	2.50	107.93	37.7	2.86	83.44	40.9	2.04	80.40	42.2	1.91	99.74	39.8	2.38

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area—Continued

Year and month	Oregon						Pennsylvania									
	State			Portland			State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1956: Average	\$89.98	38.9	\$2.31	\$86.07	39.0	\$2.21	\$80.20	40.1	\$2.00	\$78.41	39.4	\$1.99	\$86.51	42.2	\$2.05	
1957: Average	89.20	38.3	2.33	86.56	38.0	2.28	83.16	39.6	2.10	80.70	38.8	2.08	87.72	40.8	2.15	
1957: September	85.25	36.9	2.31	86.94	38.1	2.28	84.14	39.5	2.13	82.14	36.3	2.09	90.69	41.6	2.18	
October	86.66	38.3	2.34	86.44	37.6	2.30	82.29	39.0	2.11	79.21	37.9	2.09	87.67	40.4	2.17	
November	89.63	37.9	2.37	85.74	37.1	2.31	82.86	38.9	2.13	80.01	38.1	2.10	87.20	40.0	2.18	
December	91.75	38.6	2.38	88.39	38.0	2.35	82.22	38.6	2.13	79.12	37.5	2.11	86.68	39.4	2.20	
1958: January	90.06	38.0	2.37	88.41	37.8	2.34	80.94	38.0	2.13	77.12	36.9	2.09	87.52	39.6	2.21	
February	90.69	38.3	2.37	88.36	37.6	2.35	79.92	37.7	2.12	77.07	36.7	2.10	85.75	38.8	2.21	
March	90.14	38.1	2.37	89.22	38.0	2.35	80.30	37.7	2.13	77.28	36.8	2.10	86.68	39.4	2.20	
April	90.47	37.9	2.39	89.17	37.8	2.36	79.66	37.4	2.13	76.29	36.5	2.09	85.53	38.7	2.21	
May	93.46	38.7	2.42	90.75	38.1	2.38	80.50	37.8	2.13	75.87	36.5	2.08	85.97	38.9	2.21	
June	92.39	38.0	2.38	91.05	38.6	2.36	81.75	38.2	2.14	76.86	36.6	2.10	87.07	39.4	2.21	
July	90.31	37.9	2.39	88.77	37.6	2.36	83.38	38.6	2.16	77.75	37.2	2.09	91.76	40.6	2.26	
August	93.18	39.6	2.35	89.95	37.7	2.39	83.38	38.6	2.16	76.38	36.9	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	
September	94.26	39.0	2.42	91.55	38.4	2.38	84.50	38.9	2.18	76.80	37.1	2.07	91.62	40.9	2.24	
Pennsylvania—Continued																
Year and month	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			
	State			State			State			State			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1956: Average	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$70.35	40.9	\$1.72	\$83.22	40.4	\$2.06	\$95.09	40.5	\$2.37	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81	
1957: Average	75.65	39.4	1.92	72.50	40.5	1.79	85.57	39.8	2.15	101.09	39.8	2.54	73.84	39.7	1.86	
1957: September	78.63	39.5	1.94	73.62	40.9	1.80	86.58	39.9	2.17	103.74	39.9	2.60	74.61	39.5	1.87	
October	75.46	39.1	1.93	73.62	40.9	1.80	84.41	38.9	2.17	101.79	39.0	2.61	72.54	39.7	1.86	
November	73.14	38.7	1.89	74.48	40.7	1.83	86.33	39.6	2.18	101.01	39.0	2.59	75.36	40.3	1.87	
December	71.05	37.2	1.91	72.98	40.1	1.82	86.90	39.5	2.20	99.72	38.5	2.59	71.80	38.6	1.86	
1958: January	71.63	37.7	1.90	71.68	39.6	1.81	84.97	38.8	2.19	90.23	37.3	2.58	72.57	38.8	1.88	
February	70.11	36.9	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82	83.88	38.3	2.19	95.86	37.3	2.57	68.63	36.7	1.87	
March	69.55	36.8	1.89	72.07	39.6	1.81	83.82	38.1	2.20	96.63	37.6	2.57	67.89	36.5	1.86	
April	70.30	37.0	1.90	71.34	39.2	1.82	83.52	38.1	2.20	97.27	37.7	2.58	70.09	37.8	1.87	
May	71.82	37.6	1.91	72.10	39.4	1.83	84.48	38.4	2.20	97.27	37.7	2.58	69.94	37.6	1.86	
June	73.34	38.4	1.91	72.90	40.0	1.82	85.36	38.9	2.22	98.80	38.0	2.60	71.62	38.3	1.87	
July	73.54	38.3	1.92	72.80	40.0	1.82	87.42	39.2	2.23	102.43	38.8	2.61	70.68	38.0	1.86	
August	73.54	38.3	1.92	72.44	39.8	1.82	88.88	39.5	2.25	102.11	38.1	2.60	73.32	39.0	1.88	
September	72.58	38.2	1.90	73.93	40.4	1.83	89.55	39.8	2.25	103.68	38.4	2.70	75.43	39.7	1.90	
Pennsylvania—Continued																
Year and month	Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State			Rhode Island			
	State			State			State			State			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1956: Average	\$60.14	38.8	\$1.55	\$55.58	37.3	\$1.49	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$66.00	39.7	\$1.66	\$66.17	40.1	\$1.65	
1957: Average	61.28	38.3	1.60	57.06	37.2	1.55	70.30	40.4	1.74	67.23	39.1	1.72	68.63	39.9	1.72	
1957: September	60.91	37.6	1.62	57.20	36.9	1.55	70.58	40.8	1.73	67.91	39.5	1.72	68.80	40.0	1.72	
October	61.34	38.1	1.61	56.52	36.7	1.54	72.09	40.5	1.78	68.87	39.6	1.74	69.08	39.7	1.74	
November	61.50	38.2	1.61	56.94	36.5	1.56	72.45	40.7	1.78	67.05	37.7	1.78	67.79	38.2	1.77	
December	60.59	37.4	1.62	55.18	35.8	1.54	72.00	40.0	1.80	68.54	39.1	1.75	66.77	40.1	1.74	
1958: January	60.91	37.6	1.62	55.96	36.1	1.55	71.56	40.2	1.78	67.74	38.9	1.74	68.60	39.2	1.75	
February	60.10	37.1	1.62	55.65	35.9	1.56	72.32	40.4	1.79	67.31	38.9	1.73	67.94	39.5	1.72	
March	62.16	37.0	1.68	58.99	37.1	1.59	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.38	38.7	1.74	67.82	39.2	1.73	
April	59.10	36.0	1.66	55.81	35.1	1.59	73.08	40.6	1.80	67.21	39.0	1.72	68.03	39.1	1.74	
May	61.78	37.9	1.63	56.25	35.6	1.58	70.88	39.6	1.79	68.33	39.2	1.74	69.30	39.6	1.75	
June	62.16	37.9	1.64	56.29	35.4	1.59	72.27	40.6	1.78	70.37	40.4	1.76	70.70	40.4	1.78	
July	62.65	38.2	1.64	56.99	36.3	1.57	70.88	40.3	1.75	68.97	39.1	1.76	68.85	39.8	1.73	
August	62.48	38.1	1.64	57.35	36.3	1.58	72.51	41.2	1.76	67.08	37.9	1.77	69.17	39.3	1.76	
September	60.72	36.9	1.65	57.88	36.4	1.59	71.63	40.7	1.76	70.46	39.8	1.77	70.58	40.1	1.76	
Pennsylvania—Continued																
Year and month	South Carolina			South Dakota			Tennessee			State			State			
	State			State			State			State			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1956: Average	\$55.61	40.3	\$1.38	\$60.95	40.1	\$1.52	\$76.64	44.8	\$1.71	\$84.59	47.3	\$1.79	\$63.20	40.0	\$1.58	
1957: Average	56.74	39.4	1.44	64.96	40.1	1.62	80.02	44.0	1.82	87.42	45.5	1.92	66.07	39.8	1.66	
1957: September	56.88	39.5	1.44	66.74	41.2	1.62	78.97	42.3	1.87	87.27	44.1	1.98	66.60	40.0	1.67	
October	56.59	39.3	1.44	65.27	39.8	1.64	84.50	45.4	1.86	93.12	47.2	1.97	66.97	40.1	1.67	
November	56.98	39.3	1.45	66.13	39.6	1.67	83.71	44.9	1.86	93.55	46.9	1.99	66.25	39.8	1.69	
December	57.31	39.8	1.48	68.85	40.5	1.70	82.52	43.7	1.89	90.71	45.6	1.99	66.42	39.2	1.69	
1958: January	56.84	39.2	1.45	69.94	40.9	1.71	81.55	43.4	1.88	90.89	45.0	2.02	63.71	37.7	1.69	
February	55.15	38.3	1.44	65.57	39.5	1.66	77.23	41.2	1.87	84.60	42.4	2.00	64.51	38.4	1.68	
March	55.54	38.3	1.45	66.80	40.8	1.63	78.52	41.8	1.88	88.43	43.9	2.01	65.96	38.8	1.70	
April	54.08	37.3	1.45	65.27	39.8	1.64	77.08	41.7	1.85	85.94	42.8	2.01	65.11	38.3	1.70	
May	54.52	37.6	1.45	67.40	40.6	1.66	80.43	42.5	1.85	86.35	44.7	2.03	63.40	38.7	1.69	
June	55.82	38.5	1.45	67.30	39.9	1.73	83.34	44.8	1.86	91.41	46.0	2.03	66.25	39.2	1.70	
July	56.40	38.9	1.45	66.04	37.1	1.78	82.77	45.0	1.84	94.47	47.2	2.00	67.66	39.8	1.70	
August	57.71	39.8	1.45	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.57	44.7	1.85	92.90	45.8	2.03	68.51	40.3	1.70	
September	58.40	40.0	1.46	70.99	40.8	1.74	82.16	43.7	1.88	96.94	46.9	2.07	68.74	40.2	1.71	

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Tennessee—Continued															
	Tennessee—Continued												Texas		
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
1956: Average.....	\$65.20	40.0	\$1.63	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86	\$70.69	41.1	\$1.72	\$65.37	40.6	\$1.61	\$80.32	41.4	\$1.94
1957: Average.....	68.80	40.0	1.72	78.21	39.8	1.99	73.35	40.3	1.82	67.20	40.0	1.68	84.46	41.2	2.05
1957: September.....	69.32	40.3	1.72	79.39	39.8	2.02	75.21	41.1	1.83	67.32	39.6	1.70	86.53	41.2	2.07
October.....	70.18	40.1	1.75	79.39	39.3	2.02	74.30	40.6	1.83	68.23	39.9	1.71	84.25	40.7	2.07
November.....	69.52	39.8	1.76	78.92	38.5	2.05	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.28	39.7	1.72	84.65	40.5	2.09
December.....	71.56	40.2	1.78	79.95	39.0	2.05	74.43	39.8	1.87	69.20	40.0	1.73	85.90	41.1	2.09
1958: January.....	68.71	38.6	1.78	79.49	38.4	2.07	72.56	38.8	1.87	67.77	39.4	1.72	84.45	40.6	2.08
February.....	66.88	38.0	1.76	79.49	38.4	2.07	66.25	36.6	1.81	67.30	38.9	1.73	83.01	40.1	2.07
March.....	67.41	38.3	1.76	80.70	38.7	2.08	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.28	38.5	1.75	83.21	40.2	2.07
April.....	67.08	37.9	1.77	78.69	38.2	2.06	72.91	39.1	1.86	69.03	39.0	1.77	82.39	39.8	2.07
May.....	64.75	37.0	1.75	79.34	38.7	2.04	72.31	39.3	1.84	69.87	39.7	1.76	84.03	40.4	2.08
June.....	69.06	38.8	1.78	80.36	39.2	2.05	67.28	37.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	83.69	41.0	2.09
July.....	70.70	39.5	1.79	80.77	39.4	2.05	73.23	39.8	1.84	73.16	41.1	1.78	85.27	40.8	2.09
August.....	71.82	39.9	1.80	80.99	39.7	2.04	73.52	40.4	1.82	73.39	41.7	1.79	85.07	40.9	2.08
September.....	71.42	39.9	1.79	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	73.04	41.5	1.78	86.74	41.5	2.09
Texas—Continued															
	Texas—Continued												Utah		
	Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston			San Antonio			State		
1956: Average.....	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$89.67	42.1	\$2.13	\$91.53	41.8	\$2.19	\$88.46	40.6	\$1.44	\$83.01	40.1	\$2.07
1957: Average.....	77.49	41.0	1.89	92.29	41.2	2.24	96.23	41.3	2.33	81.86	40.7	1.82	88.36	39.8	2.22
1957: September.....	78.09	41.1	1.90	94.28	41.9	2.25	101.46	42.1	2.41	84.37	41.8	1.84	87.42	40.1	2.18
October.....	77.16	40.4	1.91	93.02	40.8	2.28	96.08	40.2	2.39	83.29	41.1	1.84	84.64	38.3	2.21
November.....	77.18	40.2	1.92	95.65	40.7	2.35	96.08	40.2	2.39	82.33	39.7	1.87	86.19	39.0	2.21
December.....	79.13	41.0	1.93	94.60	40.6	2.33	99.53	41.8	2.41	82.99	40.9	1.84	88.62	38.7	2.29
1958: January.....	77.95	40.6	1.92	92.63	40.1	2.31	98.57	40.9	2.41	82.71	40.2	1.86	90.79	38.8	2.34
February.....	76.39	40.2	1.90	91.03	38.9	2.34	96.88	40.2	2.41	80.68	38.9	1.86	89.47	38.9	2.30
March.....	77.38	40.3	1.92	93.13	39.8	2.34	95.99	40.5	2.37	81.07	39.4	1.83	89.54	39.1	2.29
April.....	76.80	40.0	1.92	92.90	39.7	2.34	95.60	40.0	2.39	80.84	39.0	1.86	88.85	38.8	2.29
May.....	78.56	40.3	1.93	98.05	40.7	2.36	94.66	39.9	2.37	82.96	39.6	1.89	89.15	39.1	2.28
June.....	79.15	40.8	1.94	101.50	41.6	2.44	97.44	40.6	2.40	82.79	39.0	1.91	90.22	39.4	2.29
July.....	77.95	40.6	1.92	102.09	41.5	2.46	96.80	40.5	2.39	83.04	39.4	1.90	88.46	38.8	2.28
August.....	80.34	41.2	1.95	102.01	41.3	2.47	97.03	40.6	2.39	83.12	39.7	1.90	90.06	39.5	2.28
September.....	81.54	41.6	1.96	101.76	41.2	2.47	98.54	41.1	2.40	85.29	40.3	1.92	90.12	39.7	2.27
Utah—Continued															
	Utah—Continued												Virginia		
	Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State		
1956: Average.....	\$83.33	41.0	\$2.03	\$67.36	42.1	\$1.60	\$60.79	40.8	\$1.49	\$84.20	43.4	\$1.94	\$61.81	40.4	\$1.53
1957: Average.....	86.48	40.6	2.13	68.14	40.8	1.67	66.09	40.3	1.64	79.60	40.9	1.99	64.40	40.0	1.61
1957: September.....	88.97	41.0	2.17	68.36	41.1	1.67	66.25	40.5	1.64	77.77	39.1	1.99	64.80	40.0	1.62
October.....	84.96	39.7	2.14	68.21	40.8	1.67	68.04	40.3	1.69	78.28	39.2	2.00	64.88	40.3	1.61
November.....	85.97	39.8	2.16	66.41	39.4	1.69	69.04	39.8	1.73	78.06	38.6	2.03	64.87	39.8	1.63
December.....	88.22	40.1	2.20	67.44	39.8	1.70	70.77	40.2	1.76	78.72	39.0	2.02	65.01	39.4	1.65
1958: January.....	85.75	39.7	2.16	67.10	39.5	1.70	69.40	40.2	1.73	76.93	38.3	2.01	64.18	38.9	1.65
February.....	86.98	39.9	2.18	66.33	39.6	1.69	68.94	39.9	1.73	76.33	38.5	1.98	63.20	38.3	1.65
March.....	87.16	39.8	2.19	66.72	39.4	1.69	68.32	40.5	1.69	75.71	38.4	1.97	64.02	38.8	1.65
April.....	86.29	39.4	2.19	66.30	39.2	1.69	67.71	40.2	1.68	75.45	38.2	1.97	63.08	38.0	1.66
May.....	86.37	39.8	2.17	67.55	39.6	1.71	68.72	40.3	1.70	73.53	37.1	1.98	64.02	39.8	1.65
June.....	86.72	39.6	2.19	67.98	39.9	1.71	68.64	40.0	1.72	76.47	38.0	2.01	65.70	39.7	1.65
July.....	86.46	39.3	2.20	68.38	40.3	1.70	72.45	41.0	1.77	75.72	38.4	1.97	65.90	39.7	1.66
August.....	87.42	40.1	2.18	68.70	40.4	1.70	73.41	41.3	1.78	75.54	37.9	1.99	66.99	40.6	1.65
September.....	90.17	40.8	2.21	69.94	40.8	1.72	70.84	40.2	1.76	79.01	38.8	2.04	67.40	40.6	1.66
Virginia—Continued															
	Virginia—Continued												Washington		
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			State			Seattle			Spokane		
1956: Average.....	\$67.47	40.4	\$1.67	\$68.47	41.0	\$1.67	\$88.77	39.1	\$2.27	\$86.87	38.9	\$2.23	\$91.82	39.9	\$2.30
1957: Average.....	71.46	40.6	1.76	71.86	40.6	1.77	90.25	38.6	2.34	89.29	38.5	2.32	94.53	38.9	2.43
1957: September.....	71.33	40.3	1.77	71.51	40.4	1.77	88.06	37.9	2.33	87.50	37.8	2.32	98.65	39.1	2.52
October.....	73.85	40.8	1.81	71.90	40.0	1.79	89.17	38.2	2.33	88.61	38.2	2.33	94.79	38.7	2.45
November.....	78.17	41.8	1.87	74.22	40.5	1.84	89.19	37.7	2.37	87.41	37.4	2.34	94.74	38.3	2.48
December.....	73.93	40.4	1.83	73.71	40.5	1.82	92.72	38.9	2.39	91.94	38.9	2.36	94.79	38.2	2.48
1958: January.....	71.60	39.5	1.81	73.89	40.6	1.82	91.76	38.6	2.38	90.92	38.5	2.36	95.24	38.5	2.47
February.....	68.76	38.2	1.80	71.10	39.5	1.80	90.92	38.3	2.38	89.91	38.4	2.34	96.22	38.9	2.47
March.....	69.21	39.1	1.77	72.83	39.8	1.83	91.62	38.5	2.38	90.95	38.8	2.35	96.75	39.8	2.50
April.....	70.47	40.6	1.74	73.66	39.6	1.86	90.82	38.1	2.38	89.70	38.3	2.34	100.11	39.7	2.52
May.....	69.48	38.6	1.80	73.63	39.8	1.85	91.86	38.6	2.39	90.40	38.5	2.35	96.11	39.2	2.48
June.....	70.13	39.4	1.78	74.56	40.3	1.85	91.91	38.6	2.38	90.58	38.3	2.34	101.63	39.5	2.53
July.....	71.00	40.0	1.79	74.66	40.3	1.85	92.47	38.5	2.40	93.53	38.6	2.42	98.22	39.2	2.49
August.....	71.00	40.0	1.79	77.23	41.3	1.87	94.03	38.5	2.44	95.50	38.9	2.46	98.10	38.3	2.56
September.....	70.92	39.4	1.80	75.70	40.7	1.86	96.98	39.4	2.46	96.35	39.0	2.47	102.91	39.3	2.62

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7. Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected area¹—Continued

Year and month	Avg. wklly earnings	Avg. wklly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wklly earnings	Avg. wklly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wklly earnings	Avg. wklly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wklly earnings	Avg. wklly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wklly earnings	Avg. wklly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
	Washington—Con.						West Virginia						Wisconsin		
	Tacoma		State		Charleston		Wheeling-Steubenville		State						
1956: Average	\$84.89	38.3	\$2.22	\$80.18	39.5	\$2.03	\$97.55	40.6	\$2.41	\$87.24	38.6	\$2.26	\$84.25	41.7	\$2.02
1957: Average	87.86	38.2	2.30	83.07	39.0	2.13	102.06	40.5	2.52	90.00	37.5	2.40	86.10	40.9	2.10
1957: September	89.28	38.5	2.32	84.07	39.2	2.16	104.19	40.7	2.56	93.12	37.7	2.47	85.50	40.9	2.09
October	87.19	37.7	2.31	84.06	39.1	2.15	104.23	40.4	2.58	92.12	37.6	2.45	86.02	40.4	2.13
November	86.45	37.3	2.32	83.37	38.6	2.16	104.66	40.1	2.61	89.67	36.9	2.43	85.56	40.0	2.14
December	89.75	38.3	2.34	83.49	38.3	2.18	105.18	40.3	2.61	87.36	36.1	2.42	87.34	40.5	2.15
1958: January	88.09	37.8	2.33	83.28	38.2	2.18	104.78	40.3	2.60	86.62	35.5	2.44	86.03	39.7	2.17
February	88.59	38.0	2.33	82.72	37.6	2.20	102.44	39.4	2.60	87.82	35.7	2.46	85.25	39.5	2.16
March	88.70	38.1	2.33	83.16	37.8	2.20	102.44	39.4	2.60	89.75	35.9	2.50	85.90	39.7	2.16
April	86.87	37.2	2.33	83.32	37.7	2.21	104.80	40.0	2.62	90.53	35.5	2.55	84.93	39.3	2.16
May	89.09	37.4	2.36	83.80	37.9	2.20	104.12	40.2	2.59	88.14	35.4	2.49	87.67	40.1	2.19
June	91.33	38.3	2.38	85.47	38.5	2.22	106.75	40.9	2.61	92.11	35.7	2.58	88.37	40.5	2.18
July	87.40	37.3	2.34	88.30	38.9	2.27	107.94	41.2	2.62	101.30	37.8	2.68	85.86	41.3	2.10
August	91.33	38.6	2.36	88.20	39.2	2.25	105.06	40.1	2.62	101.08	38.0	2.66	86.85	40.6	2.14
September	95.65	39.3	2.44	89.50	39.6	2.26	105.60	40.0	2.64	103.72	38.7	2.68	87.19	40.7	2.14
Wisconsin—Continued															
	Kenosha			La Crosse		Madison		Milwaukee			Racine				
1956: Average	\$82.19	37.8	\$2.17	\$80.80	40.3	\$2.00	\$91.63	41.2	\$2.22	\$92.81	41.4	\$2.24	\$85.77	40.4	\$2.12
1957: Average	88.47	38.0	2.27	86.56	39.8	2.18	93.93	40.4	2.33	94.37	40.4	2.34	88.96	39.9	2.23
1957: September	89.41	38.8	2.31	88.83	39.8	2.23	93.59	39.7	2.36	95.30	40.4	2.37	89.96	40.0	2.25
October	90.55	39.1	2.32	87.74	39.2	2.24	95.16	40.0	2.38	93.13	39.4	2.36	89.26	39.6	2.25
November	90.44	39.1	2.31	87.26	39.6	2.24	94.37	40.0	2.36	92.56	39.5	2.35	90.44	39.8	2.27
December	91.44	39.4	2.32	86.21	38.6	2.24	94.48	39.8	2.37	93.80	39.9	2.35	89.58	39.7	2.25
1958: January	90.59	38.8	2.34	85.68	38.6	2.22	91.26	38.8	2.35	93.27	39.3	2.37	90.09	39.5	2.30
February	90.20	38.5	2.34	86.60	40.1	2.24	90.43	38.5	2.35	92.14	39.0	2.36	91.19	39.5	2.31
March	91.22	38.9	2.36	89.46	39.8	2.25	90.66	38.5	2.36	93.00	39.3	2.37	92.31	40.0	2.31
April	91.26	38.9	2.35	89.94	40.1	2.24	92.55	39.8	2.33	91.86	38.6	2.37	91.84	39.7	2.31
May	107.45	43.0	2.50	88.52	39.5	2.24	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.25	39.7	2.40	92.73	39.5	2.35
June	96.70	40.8	2.41	89.64	40.1	2.24	91.43	39.1	2.34	96.25	39.9	2.41	92.31	39.6	2.33
July	94.71	39.5	2.39	89.32	39.9	2.24	96.31	39.7	2.42	95.35	39.7	2.40	91.48	39.6	2.31
August	95.48	39.8	2.40	90.84	39.8	2.28	92.10	38.9	2.37	95.52	39.8	2.40	90.38	39.3	2.30
September	95.07	39.7	2.39	89.08	39.2	2.27	95.78	39.1	2.45	95.92	39.7	2.42	92.05	39.6	2.32
Wyoming															
	State			Casper											
1956: Average	\$59.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$106.52	40.5	\$2.63									
1957: Average	92.17	39.9	2.31	112.18	40.5	2.77									
1957: September	94.09	39.7	2.37	117.70	41.3	2.85									
October	88.24	38.7	2.28	113.14	39.7	2.85									
November	93.90	40.3	2.33	115.24	39.6	2.91									
December	97.88	41.3	2.37	121.76	41.7	2.92									
1958: January	98.80	40.0	2.47	115.49	40.1	2.88									
February	93.07	38.3	2.43	111.33	39.2	2.84									
March	93.80	38.6	2.43	114.69	40.1	2.86									
April	97.11	39.0	2.49	117.33	40.6	2.89									
May	96.43	39.2	2.46	119.14	40.8	2.92									
June	94.82	38.7	2.45	118.90	41.0	2.90									
July	95.28	39.7	2.40	115.74	39.5	2.93									
August	94.48	40.9	2.31	113.72	39.9	2.85									
September	93.61	40.7	2.30	118.90	39.5	3.01									

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not strictly comparable with data previously published.

³ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	114.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	113.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	104.6	123.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1958: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	106.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	126.0	125.9	113.4	106.0	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.5	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.5	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.5	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	126.5	128.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	108.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.5	106.5	135.5	138.4	124.7	112.4	124.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	124.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	125.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	125.2	113.4	125.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	125.7	114.4	126.5
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.5	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	144.6	128.9	116.6	127.2
August.....	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.0	128.9	116.7	127.1
September.....	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.1	128.7	116.6	127.1
October.....	123.7	119.7	127.9	107.3	142.7	146.7	128.8	116.6	127.2

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Group	1958										1957			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Food ¹	119.7	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	115.4	111.7
Food at home.....	118.0	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	113.8	110.2
Cereals and bakery products.....	133.9	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	130.5	125.6
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	114.6	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	105.2	97.1
Dairy products.....	114.5	114.1	113.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	111.8	108.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	121.0	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	118.6	119.0
Other foods at home ²	113.2	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	116.2	112.9	112.8
Housing ³	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	125.6	121.7
Rent.....	138.3	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.2	132.7
Gas and electricity.....	118.1	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.3	113.8	113.0	111.8	111.8
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	135.6	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	137.4	130.7
Housefurnishings.....	103.4	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.6	103.0
Household operation.....	132.4	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	127.5	122.9
Apparel.....	107.3	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	106.9	105.5
Men's and boys'.....	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.0	107.4
Women's and girls'.....	100.2	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.2	98.7
Footwear.....	130.1	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	127.9	123.9
Other apparel ⁴	91.8	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.1	91.4
Transportation.....	142.7	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	136.0	128.7
Private.....	131.8	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	155.4	125.8	118.8
Public.....	190.4	189.8	189.5	189.5	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.5	181.6	178.8	172.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	90.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.3	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	113.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9
December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January.....	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.8	141.7
February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April.....	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8
July.....	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1
August.....	125.6	121.4	116.4	113.2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.4
September.....	125.8	121.5	116.4	113.5	110.3	117.2	143.0	144.4
October.....	126.0	121.5	116.4	113.9	111.2	117.3	143.1	144.5

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average ² price, Oct. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)													Annual average
		1958													
		Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ³	Nov.		
Cereals and bakery products: Unit	Cents														
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	54.7	113.4	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.7	113.8	114.1	113.4
Biscuit mix..... 20 oz.	26.8	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.4
Corn meal..... lb.	13.0	116.6	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.6	155.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	113.3
Rice..... lb.	18.5	97.7	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.3	95.2	94.6	93.5
Rolls oats..... 18 oz.	20.4	138.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	137.2	136.7	136.5	134.9
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.6	150.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	128.9
Bread..... lb.	19.6	147.1	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	141.0
Soda crackers..... lb.	29.3	113.8	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	107.3
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.5	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.5	123.6	123.7	123.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.8	127.3	124.0
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats															
Beef and veal..... lb.	121.4	122.5	124.3	125.4	124.2	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	110.5	108.9	111.1	108.7	97.9
Round steak..... lb.	120.2	119.5	119.8	122.3	122.6	121.7	121.5	117.9	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	105.9	102.8	95.7
Chuck roast..... lb.	104.5	126.4	125.4	125.8	125.5	125.8	128.4	128.4	128.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	107.1
Rib roast..... lb.	80.9	112.9	112.6	113.0	117.4	118.2	116.9	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	87.2
Hamburger..... lb.	62.5	121.3	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.5	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	111.0
Hamburster..... lb.	54.3	111.7	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	108.3	100.7	98.3	91.8	90.1	89.7	79.3
Veal cutlets..... lb.	135.1	146.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	128.4	128.7	128.8	120.8
Pork															
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	92.3	126.9	126.8	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	123.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	120.0	119.1
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	78.8	107.9	113.7	118.2	116.5	112.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	101.5
Ham, whole..... lb.	65.8	102.0	102.8	106.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	106.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	95.3	79.4
Lamb, leg..... lb.	77.4	112.4	111.9	111.6	112.1	112.6	111.8	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	103.1	104.3	104.5	99.8
Other meats:															
Frankfurters..... lb.	66.1	108.4	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.2	98.1	93.1	93.1	83.4
Luncheon meat..... 12-oz. can.	52.6	108.7	106.7	105.1	104.2	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	95.2	84.4
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	71.6	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.4	80.4
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	42.9														
Fish															
Fish, fresh or frozen..... lb.	119.0	118.2	117.8	117.6	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	109.9	108.5
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	46.2	122.0	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	46.7														
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can.	62.1	129.0	129.8	131.7	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.8	130.8	130.7	130.4	125.5
Tuna fish, chunk..... 6-6½-oz. can.	33.5	98.0	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	94.6
Dairy products:															
Milk, fresh, grocery..... lb.	121.2	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	121.0	117.6	113.6
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	24.1														
Milk, fresh, delivered..... lb.	126.0	123.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	122.1	118.4
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.5														
Ice cream..... pt.	29.7	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.1	97.8	98.0	97.4
Butter..... lb.	74.8	94.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.3	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.0	91.3
Cheese, American process..... lb.	57.9	109.3	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.5	108.4
Milk evaporated..... 14½-oz. can.	11.3	111.3	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.0	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.6	108.4	108.5	103.4
All fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits and vegetables:															
Strawberries..... 10 oz.	26.2	122.2	122.4	121.8	121.0	119.8	116.2	115.5	112.7	110.3	107.6	107.7	97.8	97.6	97.8
Orange juice concentrate..... 6 oz.	28.9	157.5	157.7	156.8	155.2	152.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	96.2	96.4	92.4	82.1
Peas, green..... 10 oz.	10.1	101.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	99.5	99.0	97.0	100.4	100.5	98.5	100.3	100.9	107.5
Beans, green..... 9 oz.	23.1	105.6	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	99.2
Fresh fruits and vegetables:															
Apples..... lb.	12.3	120.5	127.1	127.7	139.5	144.0	150.0	149.3	140.9	131.4	128.6	116.5	117.6	117.4	123.7
Bananas..... lb.	18.3	108.2	127.1	(9)	(9)	103.3	150.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	140.8
Oranges..... lb.	18.3	113.3	105.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	103.8	104.8	108.9	104.9	99.3	100.7	104.6	107.7	104.4
Oranges..... doz.	87.3	189.5	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	133.2	141.9	126.2
Lemons..... lb.	18.3	99.3	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	103.0
Grapefruit..... each	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	149.3	120.5	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(9)	111.3
Peaches..... lb.	(9)	(9)	92.6	89.5	104.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	109.9
Strawberries..... pt.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	76.7	95.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	80.7
Grapes, seedless..... lb.	20.3	94.9	79.9	88.5	110.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	87.5
Watermelons..... 12	(9)	(9)	(9)	54.9	69.6	101.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.6
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	49.4	93.3	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	109.3	107.1	105.9	107.9
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	12.6	111.5	122.7	166.6	165.2	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	106.2	112.7	131.0
Onions..... lb.	8.9	105.5	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	106.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	95.9	111.9
Carrots..... lb.	13.9	110.1	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	108.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	131.6	125.5	117.1	108.1
Lettuce..... head	18.1	128.8	110.9	103.2	111.6	108.4	145.8	155.5	140.7	113.0	118.3	104.7	128.7	133.3	121.9
Celery..... lb.	13.2	93.2	98.5	97.3	115.4	127.1	147.0	132.4	109.7	108.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	104.1
Cabbage..... lb.	7.0	101.8	101.3	101.3	111.0	126.3	152.3	160.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	129.4	113.5	114.1	125.9
Tomatoes..... lb.	21.4	76.4	65.2	69.3	94.2	101.7	157.8	163.8	148.6	145.8	138.7	115.4	95.1	83.3	105.1
Beans, green..... lb.	22.1	104.2	96.9	80.2	94.3	93.9	125.0	136.3	(9)	(9)	171.0	105.5	113.4	104.5	117.7
Canned fruits and vegetables:															
Orange juice..... 46-oz. can.	45.3	144.3	139.8	132.8	128.5	121.1	117.5	114.4	111.9	111.1	109.4	108.0	108.0	108.5	113.2
Peaches..... 21½ can.	34.5	110.2	109.2	108.2	108.0	107.6	107.9	108.4	109.5	109.1	108.3	108.4	109.8	110.5	110.0
Pineapple..... 72 can.	30.3	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.3	112.1	111.8	111.4	111.4	111.0	110.9	110.9	110.6	110.5	108.8
Fruit cocktail..... 303 can.	26.8	103.5	102.3	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5
Corn, cream style..... 303 can.	18.0	106.8	105.6	104.8	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.7	103.6	103.9	103.6	102.8	103.2	102.8	102.8
Peas, green..... 303 can.	21.1	100.2	100.1	100.2	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.7	100.6	100.9	101.2	101.0	101.6	102.1	102.1
Tomatoes..... 303 can.	16.5	113.3	115.0	119.8	123.7	124.2	121.0	118.2	112.2	107.9	106.3	105.5	104.9	104.0	103.4
Baby foods..... 4½-5 oz.	10.1	102.9	102.9												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Oct. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958										1957					
		Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. ¹	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956	
Other foods at home:																	
Partially prepared foods: Unit Cents																	
Soup, tomato ¹.....11-oz. can.	12.4	90.3	90.3	90.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	99.0	98.3	
Beans with pork ².....16-oz. can.	15.2	107.3	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.9	103.0	
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet ³.....7½ oz.	27.0	98.5	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.0	99.8	
Catsup, tomato ⁴.....14 oz.	22.4	98.7	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	96.2	101.6	
Beverages:																	
Coffee.....package of 16	24.1	158.4	159.2	164.4	167.3	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	187.4	192.0	
Ten bags ⁵.....carton, 36 oz.	24.1	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	122.9	122.0	121.2	
Cola drink ⁶.....carton, 36 oz.	28.0	123.6	123.8	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.3	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	118.1	118.0	113.9	
Fats and oils:																	
Shortening, hydrogenated																	
3-lb. can.	92.8	88.1	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	93.1	90.5	
Margarine, colored.....lb.	29.0	76.1	76.3	78.2	76.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	78.5	75.6	
Lard.....lb.	23.0	84.7	85.2	84.4	83.3	83.1	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.0	82.6	83.2	81.1	84.3	83.8	73.1	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.8	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.2	94.3	
Peanut butter ⁷.....lb.	56.7	115.7	115.9	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	108.8	110.0	
Sugar and sweets:																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	56.9	118.4	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.5	115.4	114.6	108.6	
Corn syrup.....24 oz.	26.1	111.5	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.0	104.0	101.5	
Grape jelly ⁸.....12 oz.	27.9	116.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	114.7	114.5	111.4	
Chocolate bar ⁹.....1 oz.	5.2	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.0	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	63.8	91.4	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	96.6	82.2	86.3	
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored ¹⁰.....3-4 oz.	8.9	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	103.0	98.3	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.³ Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 18th as usual.⁴ December 1952=100.⁵ Not available.⁶ 11 months' average.⁷ May 1953=100.⁸ Priced only in season.⁹ January 1953=100.¹⁰ 7 months' average.¹¹ July 1953=100.¹² 3 months' average.¹³ April 1953=100.¹⁴ 2 months' average.¹⁵ 5 months' average.¹⁶ 4 months' average.¹⁷ June 1953=100.¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can, 87.2 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 69.1 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	1958										1957			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
United States city average ²	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	120.3	118.2
Atlanta, Ga.	(³)	124.6	(³)	(³)	124.9	(³)	(³)	124.9	(³)	(³)	122.4	(³)	(³)	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.	(³)	124.8	(³)	(³)	124.8	(³)	(³)	124.1	(³)	(³)	122.1	(³)	(³)	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.	123.4	(³)	(³)	123.4	(³)	(³)	124.8	(³)	(³)	123.4	(³)	(³)	122.0	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.	127.3	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	123.3	118.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	(³)	125.5	(³)	(³)	122.7	(³)	(³)	122.8	(³)	(³)	122.8	(³)	(³)	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	(³)	(³)	123.1	(³)	(³)	125.0	(³)	(³)	124.5	(³)	(³)	123.3	(³)	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.	123.3	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.3	122.7	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.	(³)	(³)	124.0	(³)	(³)	123.7	(³)	(³)	122.3	(³)	(³)	122.4	(³)	121.5	117.9
Kansas City, Mo.	124.9	(³)	(³)	124.8	(³)	(³)	123.7	(³)	(³)	122.4	(³)	(³)	121.8	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	125.6	125.6	125.2	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	124.5	(³)	(³)	124.9	(³)	(³)	124.1	(³)	(³)	123.2	(³)	(³)	122.2	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.	121.5	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.3	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	124.5	(³)	(³)	124.7	(³)	(³)	123.8	(³)	(³)	122.6	(³)	(³)	121.1	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.	124.5	(³)	(³)	124.7	(³)	(³)	123.0	(³)	(³)	123.3	(³)	(³)	121.9	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.	(³)	125.3	(³)	(³)	124.5	(³)	(³)	124.5	(³)	(³)	122.5	(³)	(³)	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.	(³)	128.4	(³)	(³)	128.0	(³)	(³)	126.7	(³)	(³)	124.8	(³)	(³)	123.1	118.4
Seranton, Pa.	(³)	(³)	120.4	(³)	(³)	120.7	(³)	(³)	119.1	(³)	(³)	117.8	(³)	116.9	112.9
Seattle, Wash.	(³)	(³)	126.2	(³)	(³)	126.1	(³)	(³)	125.0	(³)	(³)	123.9	(³)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.	(³)	(³)	121.2	(³)	(³)	121.3	(³)	(³)	120.3	(³)	(³)	119.4	(³)	118.3	114.9

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.² Average of 46 cities.³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 16 other cities.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ¹			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957
United States city average ²	119.7	120.3	116.4	118.0	118.7	114.7	133.9	133.5	131.4	114.6	115.8	106.3
Atlanta, Ga.	117.6	118.4	114.0	116.9	118.0	112.9	125.9	128.3	124.2	117.2	118.2	106.8
Baltimore, Md.	120.2	120.3	117.8	117.4	117.5	114.5	128.4	128.2	127.2	114.6	114.5	107.0
Boston, Mass.	119.9	120.0	116.6	117.9	118.1	114.7	132.4	132.5	129.8	115.5	116.6	104.9
Chicago, Ill.	116.7	117.7	114.0	114.3	115.6	111.6	123.6	123.7	125.1	106.9	109.0	99.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	121.9	122.8	118.6	119.8	121.0	117.1	131.9	131.8	131.7	116.4	118.2	107.7
Cleveland, Ohio	116.1	117.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	112.4	126.5	129.9	129.0	109.0	109.8	102.2
Detroit, Mich.	116.3	120.3	118.3	117.3	118.6	116.4	125.3	125.6	124.9	116.9	112.5	104.4
Houston, Tex.	116.8	117.3	113.6	115.1	115.8	111.5	125.8	126.1	121.3	110.9	112.3	101.6
Kansas City, Mo.	113.6	113.6	112.2	111.5	111.5	109.9	127.6	127.6	126.6	109.7	111.2	102.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	123.0	123.3	119.0	119.3	119.7	115.5	145.8	141.1	140.4	112.5	114.8	108.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	117.8	118.1	115.5	116.1	116.6	114.2	134.4	134.5	130.0	109.0	110.1	100.9
New York, N. Y.	121.1	121.3	116.5	119.4	119.5	114.3	142.5	141.8	135.6	115.9	116.7	106.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	122.9	123.3	120.4	120.7	120.9	118.1	138.5	134.6	133.0	113.6	115.7	108.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	121.6	121.9	117.5	120.4	120.8	115.9	132.7	132.7	129.3	114.1	115.0	105.2
Portland, Ore.	120.5	121.6	116.9	119.2	120.3	115.3	140.2	140.2	135.0	118.3	119.5	108.0
St. Louis, Mo.	120.5	122.4	116.3	116.2	118.5	112.6	124.7	124.7	124.3	110.6	113.2	101.2
San Francisco, Calif.	122.9	123.9	118.4	121.3	122.5	116.5	147.1	147.2	140.5	116.6	118.8	108.8
Scranton, Pa.	117.5	118.2	113.5	117.2	118.0	113.2	135.5	134.0	127.1	115.6	116.9	105.4
Seattle, Wash.	120.8	122.5	119.6	121.7	115.9	115.9	146.9	147.3	140.5	115.9	118.8	107.4
Washington, D. C.	121.1	121.7	117.9	119.4	120.0	115.8	132.3	131.7	128.9	113.5	113.6	106.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1957
United States city average ²	114.5	114.1	114.2	121.0	120.7	114.5	113.2	115.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.	116.2	116.5	113.5	124.8	126.0	118.2	106.2	108.2	109.1
Baltimore, Md.	117.5	117.7	114.4	118.0	116.9	114.6	112.8	114.1	115.5
Boston, Mass.	115.3	113.3	120.7	122.1	120.5	115.3	107.9	109.8	110.8
Chicago, Ill.	112.7	112.6	112.5	119.9	119.5	114.6	118.5	121.3	121.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.2	116.2	117.5	124.2	125.9	119.3	117.1	119.2	120.6
Cleveland, Ohio	110.5	110.6	107.6	111.1	113.1	112.7	115.1	117.5	119.6
Detroit, Mich.	112.1	112.1	112.2	125.8	125.7	125.5	113.9	116.8	119.0
Houston, Tex.	112.7	112.8	112.3	121.7	122.6	117.9	110.3	110.5	112.6
Kansas City, Mo.	108.0	101.1	111.7	110.7	111.2	107.0	106.2	108.4	109.4
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.8	110.8	109.6	126.4	126.6	114.5	113.3	115.0	114.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.0	103.8	109.2	123.1	121.0	118.7	120.2	123.4	125.4
New York, N. Y.	117.8	117.8	115.7	118.3	115.9	108.6	113.3	115.0	117.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	121.7	118.8	120.0	126.1	126.5	120.1	112.4	114.6	116.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	117.2	116.8	114.2	122.6	122.4	113.7	122.7	123.7	126.2
Portland, Ore.	117.6	117.3	117.3	114.1	114.3	108.5	114.1	117.3	115.5
St. Louis, Mo.	105.9	107.3	105.6	124.9	127.7	120.4	120.0	123.4	121.7
San Francisco, Calif.	116.4	116.4	116.4	127.3	126.0	117.2	112.8	115.8	112.9
Scranton, Pa.	113.3	113.3	113.6	115.7	113.5	108.6	110.5	113.8	115.6
Seattle, Wash.	115.5	115.6	118.8	121.3	121.4	113.8	111.0	115.6	112.3
Washington, D. C.	119.0	118.0	119.4	122.8	124.2	115.0	115.1	117.5	117.8

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups¹

[1947=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting	Chemicals and allied products	Rubbers and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	98.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	99.9	101.4	99.0	98.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.0	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.5	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	106.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	115.2	113.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	116.0	120.6	102.5
1955: Average	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	108.6	143.8	123.4	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	103.6	123.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	110.0	129.6	151.2	148.1	122.3	134.6	126.1	82.6
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	118.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	104.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	118.4	131.9	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.5	138.0	121.1	118.5	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	115.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	123.5	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.0	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.0
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.0	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	125.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	90.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.5	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.3	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	80.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	116.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	116.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	98.9	116.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	105.1	125.2	95.5	99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.8	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.5	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.2	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.0	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	113.5	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	93.7
July	119.2	95.0	112.7	125.6	93.3	100.3	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.3	128.0	97.2
August	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.5	113.7	110.0	144.4	118.6	131.0	150.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	95.5
September	119.1	93.1	111.1	126.2	93.3	100.2	114.1	109.9	145.2	120.4	131.7	151.3	149.4	123.0	136.7	128.0	92.5
October	119.0	92.3	109.9	126.4	93.2	101.2	113.0	110.3	146.0	120.8	131.9	152.2	150.0	123.1	136.8	128.6	91.2

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1106 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958										1957		Annual average		
	Oct. ³	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	92.3	93.1	93.2	93.0	93.6	96.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	102.6	97.6	96.9	106.0	103.0	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	103.6	104.2
Grains.....	76.8	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	88.4	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	96.8	94.5	85.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	100.7	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	96.2	95.5	93.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	98.3	99.0	96.4	98.5	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	91.1	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	103.5	77.2	81.9
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds.....	73.3	72.2	73.5	76.2	70.3	70.7	70.9	79.4	70.0	70.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	138.8	137.3	139.5	139.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	109.9	111.1	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	118.2	117.8	118.0	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	103.5	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.6	113.9	112.4	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	114.2	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	117.1	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	112.6	111.8	111.8	111.6	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	116.7	116.5	116.0	116.4	115.4	115.4	113.1	114.2	114.6	114.6	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.2	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.0	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	75.4	74.7	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	56.1	55.3	56.6	57.0	58.5	58.5	64.1	63.6	64.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	63.4	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	80.4	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	85.2	83.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	83.9	84.7	84.7	86.1	83.3
Other processed foods.....	96.4	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	96.0	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	126.4	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	123.5	123.5	123.4	123.3	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.0	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	93.3
Cotton products.....	87.9	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	92.2	90.2	89.0	89.9	90.7	93.0
Wool products.....	98.4	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	101.3	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	79.6	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	107.1	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	118.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Other textile products.....	76.3	75.3	75.9	74.8	73.6	75.4	75.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.2	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	101.2	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.1	99.4	99.3
Hides and skins.....	62.0	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	53.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	56.8	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	92.8	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	90.3	91.2
Footwear.....	122.8	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.9	122.0	121.8	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.1	119.3
Other leather products.....	96.5	96.7	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.4	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	113.0	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	115.8	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	123.8	122.7	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.4	114.5
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Gas fuels.....	106.3	104.1	102.0	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Electric power.....	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Petroleum and products.....	117.5	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.3	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	110.4	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	123.6	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.5	121.4
Prepared paints.....	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	126.0
Paint materials.....	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	102.2	100.5	98.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.0	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	62.6	61.7	62.5	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	65.2	64.8	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	109.2	109.3	109.8	111.2	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.1	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	106.3	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.8	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.6	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	146.0	145.2	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	144.2	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	140.1	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	162.8	162.8	162.8	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1
Other rubber products.....	142.2	142.1	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.6	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	120.8	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	119.0	123.4
Lumber.....	120.8	121.0	119.0	116.7	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	130.5	127.6	126.8	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	102.7	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.6	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.8	117.7
Waste paper.....	111.3	106.4	87.0	86.1	71.8	71.8	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	85.5	88.5	88.5	77.2	112.3
Paper.....	142.0	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.3	143.2	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.2	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.9	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.2	145.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	152.2	151.3	150.8	148.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	148.0	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.4	150.8	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel.....	171.7	171.8	171.3	167.0	166.7	166.2	166.4	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.5	166.5	167.8	166.2	154.7
Nonferrous metals.....	130.8	127.3	126.1	1											

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1956											1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ¹	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	150.0	149.4	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	139.2	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.2	137.3	136.2	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	166.7	166.0	165.6	166.0	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	169.6	169.3	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	160.5	159.7	160.1	160.1	160.3	160.8	159.6	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	160.5	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.5	147.4	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	148.4	148.1	147.5	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.6	152.5	152.8	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	151.2	151.0	146.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	140.2	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	138.5	135.4	126.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.1	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	123.0	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	150.4	141.8
Floor covering.....	126.6	126.6	127.1	127.1	128.3	128.9	128.9	129.8	130.1	131.0	132.6	132.5	132.5	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	104.5	104.3	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.0	95.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	155.0	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	136.8	136.7	136.2	135.3	135.2	135.4	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.3	135.7	135.4	135.3	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	135.0	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.4
Concrete ingredients.....	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	136.0	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.3	128.0	128.3	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.4	123.0
Structural clay products.....	118.2	118.2	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	118.3	118.1	115.1	104.0
Gypsum products.....	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	120.2	120.2	119.3	119.3	119.3	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.6	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0
Cigars.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	138.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.6	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.5	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.3
Miscellaneous products.....	91.2	92.5	95.6	97.2	93.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	87.7	86.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	118.6	118.6	118.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	118.0	117.9	117.9	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal feeds.....	69.0	71.4	76.8	79.7	73.3	78.0	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	67.3	72.0	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.3	96.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.5	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	128.4	124.1

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.⁵ Not available.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956											1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ¹	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
All foods.....	108.3	109.3	108.5	110.2	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	105.4	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	129.6	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.3	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	148.9	147.9	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	143.3
Metalworking machinery.....	177.4	178.0	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	176.1	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	155.3	155.1	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	139.9	139.5	139.2	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	137.8	136.5	127.4
Total tractors.....	148.1	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.6	147.4	147.4	146.4	145.1	141.3
Steel-mill products.....	188.1	188.1	187.8	183.0	183.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	178.9	163.2
Construction materials.....	132.2	132.0	130.6	129.6	129.5	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	109.8	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	104.5	99.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	99.0	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	114.6	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	112.6	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	121.6	123.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	108.0	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.3	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	118.1	117.5	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	111.3	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	116.3	120.6	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	123.0	126.7	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	110.6	121.3	121.3	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	131.6	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	129.3	127.0
Bituminous coal, domestic size.....	126.6	124.2	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.0	121.5	114.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	119.6	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	117.7	124.9

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ This index was formerly Building materials.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.8	118.1	117.8	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	98.0	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	89.3	90.7	92.1	94.3	95.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	111.1	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	109.9	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	109.7	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.0	130.9	130.0	130.9	130.7	130.0	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	123.1	121.8	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	122.7	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	119.7	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	123.7	122.3	121.1	119.2	118.6	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.6	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.3	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	101.3	101.5	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.8	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.9	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.2	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	105.8	106.0	105.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	156.2	155.4	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	150.2	149.8	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.2	148.9	148.9	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	134.2	133.7	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.6	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	104.6	105.4	105.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.5	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.9	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	110.0	111.2	105.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.0	109.6	109.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.3	114.1	116.0	106.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.8	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	136.5	136.5	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	113.5	113.7	114.8	115.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	118.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	139.9	139.3	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.2	137.6	132.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	101.0	101.8	103.5	105.0	102.9	105.1	104.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	66.9	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	120.9	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.6	121.4	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.7	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.4	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.5	111.1	108.0
Consumer goods.....	109.6	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.3	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.5	106.4	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	100.6	100.6	94.1	93.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	106.9	95.0	95.2
Consumer processed foods.....	111.5	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.2	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	125.2	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	130.3	130.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.1	130.0	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	128.1
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	135.1	134.8	134.6	134.6	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.6	134.6	134.1	132.7	124.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.4	146.1	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.5	142.9	134.9

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.
² Preliminary. Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958											1957		Annual average	
	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.8	118.1	117.8	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	143.7	143.2	142.8	142.2	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.4	141.9	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	105.5	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	102.1
Total manufactures.....	124.5	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.1	123.8	123.5	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	144.8	144.3	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.8	143.6	142.9	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	108.4	109.1	109.4	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	109.2	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.3	101.4	102.1	102.6	104.0	102.3	100.5	99.8	99.1	98.9	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	113.7	111.5	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	104.7	104.8	105.4	111.2	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.0	100.4	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	99.5	98.7	98.3	97.7	94.9

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Preliminary.

² Revised.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,802	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,603	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,900,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,900,000	.59
1950.....	4,543	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,230,000	.....	22,600,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	68,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,051	.....	2,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,458	.....	1,530,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	.....	2,630,000	.....	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	.....	1,900,000	.....	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	.....	1,300,000	.....	16,500,000	.14
1957: November.....	184	340	63,000	109,000	765,000	.08
December.....	198	220	31,000	84,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	180	275	43,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,200,000	.13
May ²	350	475	180,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	350	500	190,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August ²	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September ²	400	675	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28
October ²	300	525	450,000	525,000	5,250,000	.53
November ²	200	400	225,000	300,000	2,500,000	.30

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)													
	1958												1957 ²	1956 ²
	Nov. ³	Oct. ³	Sept. ³	Aug. ³	July ³	June ³	May ³	Apr. ³	Mar. ³	Feb. ³	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Total
Total new construction.....	4,416	4,726	4,751	4,707	4,548	4,347	4,000	3,636	3,342	3,106	3,326	3,763	4,174	48,115
Private construction.....	3,087	3,173	3,172	3,153	3,082	2,959	2,752	2,551	2,410	2,270	2,408	2,737	3,005	33,988
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,709	1,753	1,732	1,708	1,645	1,559	1,421	1,289	1,177	1,078	1,165	1,365	1,524	17,019
New dwelling units.....	1,315	1,335	1,315	1,275	1,205	1,125	1,015	945	860	810	895	1,050	1,140	12,015
Additions and alterations.....	337	354	356	382	388	382	355	296	259	219	220	265	383	3,993
Nonhousekeeping.....	57	54	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	50	50	51	591
Nonresidential buildings ⁴	760	750	741	743	754	735	698	677	659	705	746	799	842	9,556
Industrial.....	178	175	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	274	277	287	3,557
Commercial.....	327	319	315	316	326	315	285	263	262	258	270	306	332	3,564
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	167	165	167	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	167	178	183	1,893
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	160	154	148	147	157	146	120	100	101	97	103	128	140	1,671
Other nonresidential buildings.....	255	256	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	2,435
Religious.....	81	81	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	868
Educational.....	52	53	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	42	43	46	47	525
Hospital and institutional ⁵	50	51	52	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	52	525
Social and recreational.....	42	44	43	42	41	37	32	28	26	25	27	28	28	311
Miscellaneous.....	30	27	24	22	23	23	18	15	14	14	15	18	18	206
Farm construction.....	114	134	161	173	169	160	146	126	113	104	100	100	114	1,590
Public utilities.....	487	519	520	512	494	486	470	446	419	372	385	459	510	5,094
Railroad.....	21	22	27	25	19	25	25	24	23	21	25	32	36	406
Telephone and telegraph.....	71	79	75	71	76	77	81	82	80	71	74	78	84	1,066
Other public utilities.....	395	418	418	416	399	384	364	340	316	280	286	349	390	4,150
All other private.....	17	17	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	199
Public construction.....	1,329	1,553	1,579	1,554	1,466	1,388	1,248	1,085	932	836	918	1,026	1,169	14,127
Residential buildings ⁶	83	76	73	71	69	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	506
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	379	426	430	428	421	411	386	374	350	312	343	343	368	4,503
Industrial.....	30	31	31	32	33	34	34	31	29	28	29	31	36	473
Educational.....	230	259	259	259	262	257	239	238	222	201	225	226	235	2,835
Hospital and institutional.....	36	40	40	39	37	34	32	31	29	24	25	25	26	350
Administrative and service.....	47	55	58	55	49	46	43	39	36	30	31	31	34	439
Other nonresidential buildings.....	36	41	42	43	40	40	38	35	34	29	33	30	37	416
Military facilities ⁷	125	140	135	120	105	95	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	1,322
Highways.....	485	630	645	635	585	545	455	335	235	220	230	304	405	4,971
Sewer and water systems.....	117	124	130	133	128	123	118	111	105	91	90	99	107	1,344
Sewer.....	72	76	80	81	77	73	69	65	62	54	59	62	67	781
Water.....	45	48	50	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	37	40	563
Public service enterprises.....	36	45	52	52	47	41	39	33	28	21	27	25	31	393
Conservation and development.....	88	95	97	100	98	96	87	79	68	55	65	67	86	971
All other public.....	16	17	17	15	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	8	117

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulation on building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Data revised from January 1957. Revised statistics for 1957 months not shown here are available upon request to the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁵ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁶ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁷ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1946-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction ¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)													
	1958										1957		1957	1956
	Sept.	Aug. ²	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total
Total public construction.....	1,177.7	1,277.6	1,252.1	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	696.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	11,473.8
Federally owned ⁴	222.7	223.6	166.8	695.2	474.2	273.9	180.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	125.9	141.3	63.4	2,317.3
Residential buildings.....	86.4	115.1	42.4	101.3	52.4	29.2	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	406.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	28.3	54.6	44.8	239.8	184.9	122.8	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	775.5
Educational.....	.6	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.5	8.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.6	.3	.2	48.4
Hospital and institutional.....	.1	1.2	.4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.5	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	78.9
Administrative and service.....	6.9	1.2	14.0	37.8	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	148.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	20.7	50.0	28.6	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	500.9
Airfield buildings.....	.4	11.9	9.0	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	98.9
Troop housing.....	1.8	5.7	3.9	36.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	.5	(⁵)	.4	1.0	(⁵)	1.1	60.9
Warehouses.....	.9	1.8	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.3	35.0
All other.....	17.6	30.6	14.1	67.0	54.4	29.3	20.0	8.9	26.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	15.8	306.1
Airfields.....	2.7	21.4	53.2	130.3	120.3	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	3.5	3.7	182.2
Conservation and development.....	23.2	23.3	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	863.8
Highways.....	8.0	5.4	0.3	23.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	91.5
Electric power.....	18.2	1.9	6.3	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	1.0	140.3
All other federally owned.....	55.9	3.9	4.7	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	2.4	9.1	156.8
State and locally owned.....	955.0	1,054.0	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	9,158.5
Residential buildings.....	64.8	35.5	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	30.4	326.7
Nonresidential buildings.....	271.0	325.9	327.0	835.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	238.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	3,409.4
Educational.....	197.3	227.1	225.1	212.3	226.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	2,450.6
Hospital and institutional.....	19.6	31.4	36.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	287.1
Administrative and service.....	25.7	34.8	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.5	24.6	19.7	31.7	315.4
Other nonresidential buildings.....	28.4	32.6	29.4	26.9	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	34.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	356.4
Highways.....	420.2	519.0	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.3	291.4	213.3	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	3,825.1
Sewer and water systems.....	76.6	91.0	116.1	104.7	129.2	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	63.4	77.0	69.8	1,034.2
Sewer.....	49.3	66.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	619.4
Water.....	27.3	24.1	38.8	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	414.8
Public service enterprises.....	89.4	53.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	15.0	48.2	36.6	364.2
Electric power.....	68.4	21.2	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	300.1
Other.....	21.0	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	164.1
Conservation and development.....	22.0	12.2	9.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	112.7
All other State and locally owned.....	21.0	16.2	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	84.2

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Includes revisions for federally owned components.

³ Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

⁵ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)													
	1958							1957						
	Sept.	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ²	Total
All building construction	1,846.3	1,929.3	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,602.4	18,142.3
Private	1,594.3	1,656.2	1,732.9	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,568.3	1,324.5	938.4	965.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,467.5	15,907.0
Public	252.0	273.1	219.8	339.5	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.8	2,145.3
New residential building	1,116.2	1,042.5	1,083.2	1,056.1	1,024.3	969.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	814.6	9,404.2
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,103.0	1,025.1	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	798.3	9,220.0
Privately owned	1,020.9	974.3	1,039.3	953.6	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	826.6	786.0	8,937.6
1-family	867.5	855.5	888.0	838.4	813.3	793.2	622.8	419.0	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.8	7,922.0
2-family	25.2	25.4	23.7	22.2	25.5	27.5	21.3	18.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.7	228.7
3- and 4-family	15.1	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	8.2	111.6
5- or more family	83.0	79.2	113.2	82.7	85.4	85.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	56.3	675.3
Publicly owned	82.1	50.7	23.5	83.8	66.1	23.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.3	282.4
Nonhousekeeping buildings	13.3	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	13.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	184.2
New nonresidential buildings	559.8	718.3	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	580.2	432.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	618.2	6,834.1
Commercial buildings	171.5	249.0	236.2	201.4	253.0	269.9	228.6	146.8	140.6	151.4	147.4	208.9	251.4	2,224.0
Amusement buildings	14.3	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.5	139.8
Commercial garages	3.7	5.6	8.9	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.9	57.5
Gasoline and service stations	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	159.1
Office buildings	63.6	117.1	92.6	64.0	139.9	110.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	147.3	973.7
Stores and other mercantile buildings	79.2	96.7	92.9	97.6	90.3	117.2	70.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	74.5	891.8
Community buildings	246.1	289.8	298.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	158.7	163.3	194.2	219.5	204.9	2,478.6
Educational buildings	167.5	160.7	139.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	159.6	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.9	1,491.8
Institutional buildings	37.5	49.9	78.1	47.5	81.0	51.0	40.8	28.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	44.9	32.0	522.6
Religious buildings	41.1	40.1	61.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	38.0	464.2
Garages, private residential	21.9	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	8.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	300.4
Industrial buildings	56.8	70.8	61.5	204.1	53.6	61.9	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.8	1,085.9
Public utilities buildings	33.3	63.7	24.2	30.4	55.8	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	423.5
All other nonresidential buildings	30.2	55.5	62.9	108.1	59.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	26.9	30.8	29.7	21.5	421.7
Additions and alterations	170.3	168.5	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.6	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.6	1,904.0

¹ Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

² Revised.

³ Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)													
	1958							1957						
	Sept.	Aug. ²	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ²	Total
All building construction ¹	1,846.3	1,929.3	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,602.4	18,142.3
Northeast	383.0	389.7	364.2	387.1	380.4	360.4	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	401.3	3,878.5
North Central	336.3	314.4	298.0	243.2	331.5	339.0	365.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	480.3	480.2	3,252.1
South	472.8	532.7	499.3	508.3	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.3	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	4,614.8
West	454.2	492.5	521.1	504.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	4,366.6
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,103.0	1,025.1	1,062.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	798.3	9,220.0
Northeast	230.8	188.8	198.1	203.2	220.5	189.2	131.2	86.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	159.5	1,864.4
North Central	317.3	274.7	304.9	270.9	273.7	278.4	265.1	192.7	199.1	131.4	165.0	233.1	247.9	2,044.3
South	282.7	267.5	275.8	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	106.2	195.8	153.9	169.3	210.0	194.3	2,361.9
West	272.3	294.1	284.0	273.1	261.7	226.6	205.0	164.4	173.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	2,349.3
New nonresidential buildings	559.8	718.3	672.9	795.1	727.6	656.9	580.2	432.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	618.2	6,834.1
Northeast	114.7	156.5	121.5	137.1	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	126.0	136.5	1,550.0
North Central	165.0	195.2	208.9	311.4	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	163.5	177.6	2,104.0
South	140.2	212.8	162.0	174.4	216.5	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.4	1,664.3
West	139.9	153.9	180.6	172.2	178.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	94.4	110.7	128.1	106.8	1,515.7
Additions and alterations	170.3	168.5	196.5	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.6	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.6	1,904.0
Northeast	35.5	40.6	42.5	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.8	424.6
North Central	51.7	41.7	48.6	48.2	45.4	40.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	499.9
South	45.0	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	520.6
West	38.2	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.3	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	458.6

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.

² Revised.

³ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)													
	1956												1957	1958
	Aug.	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	Total
All States.....	1,929.3	1,952.6	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,518.5	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,602.4	1,628.4	18,142.3
Metropolitan areas ²	1,523.3	1,533.0	1,581.6	1,483.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	918.2	860.2	957.5	1,278.2	1,253.0	1,263.9	14,104.1
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	406.0	419.6	461.0	437.1	408.2	321.9	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.8	364.5	349.4	364.5	4,038.2
Alabama.....	23.9	22.8	26.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.8	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	190.6
Arizona.....	39.9	22.6	25.5	33.1	20.8	22.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	224.5
Arkansas.....	6.6	7.0	9.5	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	3.7	5.4	70.6
California.....	312.4	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.0	317.4	268.6	247.2	195.1	216.1	257.6	229.5	231.2	3,048.0
Colorado.....	27.4	27.9	34.8	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	263.8
Connecticut.....	33.3	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	26.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	28.4	40.5	360.3
Delaware.....	13.1	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	3.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	68.9
District of Columbia.....	42.1	12.6	13.8	66.6	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	133.5
Florida.....	76.7	88.9	78.3	84.1	83.1	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	948.3
Georgia.....	23.7	24.4	25.8	27.8	36.0	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	247.0
Idaho.....	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	4.7	3.0	4.0	28.2
Illinois.....	106.5	130.0	223.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	53.8	55.8	63.8	73.6	108.9	105.9	103.9	1,239.5
Indiana.....	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.5	22.6	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	419.5
Iowa.....	36.3	21.6	19.3	18.6	17.4	17.4	8.9	6.6	7.9	12.3	16.6	17.1	14.7	160.5
Kansas.....	13.5	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.6	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	18.2	134.5
Kentucky.....	17.8	15.6	19.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.8	12.2	16.5	14.5	169.1
Louisiana.....	34.6	38.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	20.9	270.6
Maine.....	4.2	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	7.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	29.2	33.9
Maryland.....	67.5	41.2	48.3	39.4	35.7	35.4	28.0	37.2	24.0	32.4	55.8	30.1	32.5	448.7
Massachusetts.....	34.8	48.3	68.5	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	443.5
Michigan.....	88.1	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	933.4
Minnesota.....	40.8	45.6	39.8	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	300.7
Mississippi.....	4.7	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	54.2
Missouri.....	32.3	40.7	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	18.5	33.5	27.7	26.4	302.0
Montana.....	5.0	4.0	2.9	4.6	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	35.1
Nebraska.....	11.1	9.0	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	78.5
Nevada.....	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	60.2
New Hampshire.....	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	30.1
New Jersey.....	62.8	75.0	65.6	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	61.4	42.9	40.9	70.1	65.1	71.8	723.2
New Mexico.....	15.0	12.9	11.4	12.1	8.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	8.8	88.4
New York.....	173.6	129.3	128.3	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	80.1	60.1	105.8	139.8	197.7	114.2	1,450.6
North Carolina.....	19.6	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.6	16.9	17.6	194.3
North Dakota.....	3.3	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	4.4	3.3	6.6	1.5	4.3	6.0	5.4	37.2
Ohio.....	108.3	116.2	115.8	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	67.2	101.2	93.3	100.3	1,063.9
Oklahoma.....	14.1	18.3	16.8	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.6	9.4	13.2	121.3
Oregon.....	17.0	16.0	22.7	18.4	26.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	138.9
Pennsylvania.....	73.3	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	60.8	53.4	50.0	749.3
Rhode Island.....	4.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	48.8
South Carolina.....	5.6	6.0	7.5	9.3	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	63.4
South Dakota.....	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	6.0	1.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	36.0
Tennessee.....	17.9	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	179.3
Texas.....	112.3	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	1,013.4
Utah.....	15.8	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	8.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	113.5
Vermont.....	9.9	5.5	2.7	7.7	6.1	1.1	2.2	6.2	2.2	9.9	1.8	7.0	6.6	15.6
Virginia.....	44.3	47.3	58.1	38.5	26.2	34.5	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	31.9	34.0	384.3
Washington.....	45.4	36.6	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	335.3
West Virginia.....	7.1	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.5	80.5
Wisconsin.....	35.7	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	457.3
Wyoming.....	3.2	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	21.1

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.² Revised.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South	West			
1950	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,596	\$11,418,371	\$370,225
1951	1,091,300	1,080,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,708,276	500,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,033	10,181,185	306,848
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	866,900	333,500	243,100	325,600	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	380,000	310,800	14,844,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956	1,118,100	1,063,900	54,200	776,800	338,200	228,800	308,100	334,200	252,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	699,700	342,200	193,800	258,400	346,300	241,700	12,693,996	12,126,800	567,196
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	62,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	70,100	3,454,371	3,398,808	55,563
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,800	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,860,366	3,828,471	31,895
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
Second quarter	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,600	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
Third quarter	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,600	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter	282,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,846,008	2,761,446	84,562
January	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,089,081	55,341
Second quarter	332,500	323,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,800	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,192	79,415
April	111,400	109,900	1,500	78,200	38,200	28,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,369,175	1,303,488	65,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,887	1,312,890	33,997
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July	101,100	96,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,300	1,201,139	1,179,266	21,873
August	103,000	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,269	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter	224,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	69,600	71,300	64,700	2,778,219	2,737,381	40,838
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,142	25,821
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,300	19,200	22,700	19,000	680,642	628,991	51,651
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter	217,000	202,500	14,500	149,100	67,900	33,500	46,800	80,000	56,400	2,609,458	2,432,406	177,052
January	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	752,234	704,917	47,317
February	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,800	784,019	751,813	32,206
March	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	976,676	96,529
Second quarter	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,531	3,479,262	166,269
April	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,600	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,264,385	1,191,789	72,596
June	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	57,000	79,300	91,200	61,800	3,535,273	3,443,443	91,830
July	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	29,100	1,158,141	1,154,771	43,370
August	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,768	1,176,600	31,168
September	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,129,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter	238,600	226,600	12,000	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,200	1,195,309	1,098,140	97,169
November	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,800	24,000	16,100	761,938	752,105	9,833
1958: First quarter	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	88,100	59,700	2,546,348	2,381,164	165,184
January	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,600	12,200	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,330	924,799	48,531
Second quarter	330,500	296,800	33,700	218,100	102,400	63,800	79,400	103,300	74,000	3,886,703	3,606,142	280,561
April	99,100	94,200	4,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,192,101	1,136,659	55,442
May	108,500	101,300	7,200	73,900	34,600	23,400	27,000	32,600	25,500	1,233,709	1,237,717	55,992
June	112,900	101,300	11,600	76,800	36,100	21,500	26,700	37,700	27,000	1,370,893	1,231,766	139,127
Third quarter	349,800	325,400	24,400	244,400	105,400	61,000	79,000	103,300	74,000	4,239,890	3,935,062	304,828
July	112,800	108,600	4,200	80,600	32,200	19,600	28,600	36,200	28,400	1,362,890	1,311,702	51,188
August	119,000	108,800	10,200	80,500	38,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,455,300	1,327,360	127,940
September	118,000	108,000	10,000	83,300	34,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,421,700	1,296,000	125,700
Fourth quarter												
October	111,000	109,000	2,000	78,000	33,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,333,600	1,308,000	25,600

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

² Not available.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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